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Fifteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

State Board of Health

TO THE

Governor of North Dakota

For the Years 1917 and 1918



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Office of the Secretary.
Devils Lake, N. Dak. September 1, 1918.

To His Excellency, L. J. Frazier, Governor of the State of North Dakota.

Sir: In accordance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present for your consideration the fifteenth biennial report for the period ending June 30th, 1918.

Respectfully,
C. J. McGurren,
Superintendent of Public Health.

598339

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

1918.

President .....William Langer, Attorney General

Vice President.....A. M. Call, M. D.

Secretary .....C. J. McGurren, M. D.

INTRODUCTION.

In accordance with Section 402, compiled laws of 1913, I herewith transmit for your consideration, the report of the State Board of Health for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918.

During this period the state has suffered the presence of no severe epidemic. Occasional outbreaks of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, etc., have been manifest in different localities, but in the main, they were of short duration and promptly handled by the local health officers.

Smallpox has been the greatest menace of any of the epidemic diseases. Though of mild form it annually makes its appearance and with it brings terror to the "natives." Its presence is usually more manifest in the northern border counties, notably among them are Rolette, Pembina and Towner. Another scare from the same disease occurred in Adams County, but it was only a scare because investigation by this department revealed only approximately sixteen cases in that county. The real cause of alarm was the uneasiness due to a false report of cases alleged to have existed in close proximity to the border in South Dakota.

It is amazing to note how frantic people will become on the outbreak of a case of smallpox and yet they have the remedy against it, almost for the asking, if they would only apply the remedy. Vaccination today is no idle experiment, it prevents smallpox and when people set aside their prejudice and folly and submit, generally, to vaccination, then and only then will smallpox cease to be a menace.

During the biennial period 63 cases of Infantile Paralysis were reported with 14 deaths. Of the cases reported, 27 were for the year 1916-17 and 36 for the year 1917-18. There is no disease on the calendar that plays a greater ravage among children than this, nor is there a disease so crippling if not deadly in its effects. A serum gotten out recently by Dr. Rosenow of Rochester, for the treatment of this disease is a most welcome discovery. It will have the effect to rob Infantile Paralysis of some of its terror and offers a new hope to the parents of those whose misfortune it is to be thus afflicted. Though this remedy is only in its infancy as a remedial agent its demonstration holds out great hope for the future.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

The avenues through which information has reached the public have been through the press, correspondence, bulletins, leaflets, panels, films, lectures, etc. No intensive work has been done for the reason that it would be incompatable with ones duties whose time is chiefly devoted to private practice instead of devoting full time to the office of public health, as should be done.

There is no office so important, nor one that should have the undivided attention of a competent person than that of State Health Officer. The response of all local health officers is overwhelmingly in favor of this, and the manifold duties incident to war makes the demand all the more urgent.

In Governor Frazier, whose attitude on other health problems has greatly assisted the work of this department I bespeak a more sane and efficient health organization that will be in keeping with modern needs.

VITAL STATISTICS.

One of the chief aims of the department during the biennial period was to improve the recording of births and deaths. How well we have succeeded will be evidenced by a glance at the number of reports received at this office for 1917-18, as is shown in another part of this report, as compared to that for the previous period.

There has been progressive increase in the returns for both births and deaths, notwithstanding the fact that we are handicapped in that we have no field force to carry on the work of checking local districts. The entire campaign has been limited to correspondence with the exception of spasmodic assistance lent us through the efforts of "Baby Week" programs.

By glancing over the deaths it would seem that our death rate is increasing but this can be explained by the fact that there has been more complete reporting of deaths which would naturally result in a higher death rate and not because more deaths have occurred. The death rate in cities where they have had fairly efficient health administrations, is about as it should be, but the rural districts are greatly below the standard as a result of lack in organization and need of more educational propaganda. It has been conclusively demonstrated in cities from which satisfactory returns have been made that all districts can be placed in the same class if supported by a proper health organization.

BUTCHER SHOPS.

A bill was passed at the last legislature requiring every person who handles meats in a butcher shop or meat market to procure a certificate of health. The bill further requires that every such person shall file with the executive officers of the Board of Health a certificate from a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state, to the effect that he has examined such person and found him to be free from any infectious, contageous or loathsome disease. Every such person must be examined at least once a year. As a result of this measure the various butchers are becoming awake to the need of sanitation in their respective shops, and since they must evidence hygiene in their person it would only naturally follow that their place of business should bear some resemblance of sanitation. Its observation has been pretty generally practiced over the state, reports from 53 counties show 49 counties where the law is being observed or, in all, 556 butchers, or those employed in butcher shops, have been examined and certificates issued.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN THE SCHOOLS.

Compulsory vaccination is required in the schools of the state during this period for the first time in history. Though the compulsory vaccination law had been written upon the statute books for several years, it has never been enforced because of a seemingly unpopularity with a certain class of people. This is not the only law that had become dormant during the past several years. Notably among them is the Blue Sunday Laws that the generality of people never knew existed until they were brought to light by the present Attorney General. These were enforced that people might see the absurdity of such laws and have them summarily repealed, which happened at the last legislature since they were brought into prominence at that time. The office of the Attorney General takes the stand that they are not responsible for the existing laws but they are responsible for the enforcement of such laws whether good or bad. The laws shall be enforced. If it happens that some particular law does not meet with the approval of the greater number of people of the state, then let them lift their voices in disapproval at the proper time and have them stricken off the statute books. If they do not do this, then let them be loyal and patriotic enough to abide by the laws of the state in which they live and not attempt to censure those men whose duty it is to enforce not part, but all of the laws of the state. These laws are applicable to all people without discrimination regardless of their religious or other affiliation and will be so considered by the State Board of Health unless decided otherwise by a Supreme Court Ruling.

Experience gained by investigating smallpox epidemics, clearly demonstrates the great value of vaccination for smallpox. It not only obviates the inconvenience of quarantine and the loss of time entailed by the pupil, but also saves to the community that economic loss caused by idle teachers.

To the thinking man, of today, the value of vaccination is never questioned. At probably no time in the world's history has the efficiency of vaccination as a preventative of smallpox been so conclusively and effectively demonstrated as in the Philippine Islands since American occupation. The evidence of its value is incontestible.

During the Spanish times it was necessary each year during the dry season to erect in Manila a large temporary hospital to which the many hundreds of victims of smallpox could be taken. The great majority of them died. During the past five years not one person had died in Manila from smallpox who had been successfully vaccinated during the five years previous; nor has anyone died of smallpox in Manila since June 1909. Since 1907, when the systematic vaccination was completed of the six provinces near Manila which have an approximate population of 1,000,000, and which from time immorial has had an annual average of mortality from smallpox of at least 6,000 persons, not one person has died of smallpox who has been successfully vaccinated, and only a few scattering cases have occurred. During the past two years some deaths have been reported, but careful investigation shows that not one death took place in a vaccinated person. Another striking instance to prove the value

of vaccination was in May 1904, when the U. S. Transport, Liscum, left Manila with 26 cabin passengers, 170 steerage passengers, 16 officers, and 80 members of crew, or a total of 292 souls on board. During the first week smallpox broke out on board the vessel in an unvaccinated child in the steerage. An examination of the personnel on board showed that three persons had never been vaccinated. Within a period of two weeks these unvaccinated persons were stricken with the disease and not one of the remaining 289 persons contracted it.

In the island of Cuba up until ten years ago, smallpox existed continuously. Strenuous laws were passed and requiring every person to be vaccinated and revaccinated and smallpox once an epidemic in the island has now been eradicated and Cuba has been free from the disease for the past ten years.

Vaccination over this state has been very generally observed in response to the order sent out from the State Board of Health. Reports would indicate that at this time about 90 per cent of the school children have observed this requirement.

VENERAL DISEASES.

Military operations have made the problem of venereal diseases a strictly board of health matter. Heretofore this question has been handled in a desultory way as many of our health officers considered it their full duty to gather and report all cases of venereal diseases while others seemed to regard such diseases in the light of absolute secrecy to the extent that cases would not be reported even by number. Army reports have shown conclusively the folly of this attitude inasmuch as the high percentage of the soldiery afflicted, points to infection having occurred among the men while in civilian life, at home or clandescently on their way to camp. The Council of National Defense has just announced that 80,500 cases of venereal diseases have been found in the army since Sept. 21st, 1917. It is estimated that in over 65,000 cases, these diseases were contracted before the men entered the service. These figures leave only 20,500 cases where the disease was contracted since the soldiers entered the service. It further shows that only one-fourth of the cases originated within the period of army service. It is estimated that there are at present 3,000 men among those registered who have syphilis and that there are five times that number among those registered who have gonorrhea. Does it seem any wonder that the nation is beginning to wake up and begin to draft suitable measures to eradicate this evil from among our civilian population.

To expedite matter in the control of venereal diseases the Chamberlain-Kahn bill was approved July 9th, 1918 providing funds for each state board of health and stipulating how these funds are to be expended. The bill provides that one million dollars be distributed to states on a pro rata basis of population as determined by the 1910 census. A State Board receiving its share of the allotment shall agree to certain cooperative measures under which their appropriation shall be expended as follows:

1. Put into operation through a Legislative Enactment or a State Board of Health, regulation having the effect of law, regulations in con-

formity with the suggestions made by the Surgeon's General of the Army, Navy and U. S. Public Health Service, for the prevention of venereal disease. The minimum requirements of these rules are;

(a) Venereal diseases are to be reported to the Health authorities in accordance with State regulations to be approved by the U. S. Public Health Service.

(b) Patients to be given a printed circular of instructions informing them of the necessity of measures to prevent the spread of infection and of the importance of continuing treatment.

(c) Cases to oe investigated, so far as practicable, to discover and control sources of infection.

*(d) The spread of venereal diseases shall be declared unlawful.

(e) Provision to be made for control of infected persons that do not cooperate in protecting others from infection.

*(f) Druggists to be prohibited from prescribing for venereal infections.

*These two provisions will not be insisted upon in those states where additional laws are needed, or existing laws prohibiting the carrying out of the provisions.

(g) Penalty to be imposed upon physicians or others required to report venereal infections for failure to do so.

(h) The travel of venerealy infected persons within the State to be controlled by State Boards of Health, by definite regulations that will conform in general to the inter-State regulations to be established.

2. An officer of the Public Health Service shall be assigned to each State receiving allotments, for the general purpose of cooperating with the State Health Officer and supervising the venereal control work in the State. This officer to be selected by the State Health authorities, and to be approved and recommended fo. appointment by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. In those States where a Bureau of Venereal diseases has already been established with a full time medical officer in charge the present incumbent may be recommended for appointmnet by the State Health Officer, and with the approval of the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, he will be appointed as an officer of the Public Health Service. The full salary of this officer will be paid by the U. S. Public Health Service, and the amount so paid charged to the State allotment. The general plan of work for the State Bureau of Venereal diseases will be;

(a) Securing reports of venereal infections from physicians and others required to report, in accordance with State laws.

(b) Suppressive measures, including the isolation and treatment in detention hospitals of infected persons who are unable to or unwilling to take measures to prevent themselves becoming a menace to others, and the establishment of free clinics for the treatment of venereal infections; and the elimination of conditions favorable to the spread of venereal infections.

(c) Extension of facilities for early diagnosis and treatment through laboratory facilities for exact diagnosis and scientific determination of

condition before release as non-infectious, in accordance with a standardized and prescribed procedure.

(d) Educational measures to include informing the general public as well as infected individuals in regard to the nature and manner of spread of venereal diseases and the measures that should be taken to combat them.

(e) Cooperation with local civil authorities in their efforts to suppress public and clandestine prostitution.

The clinics referred to under (b) will form centers from which the other measures may be conducted by discovering the presence of infections; the securing of data for enforcing the regulations for reporting these diseases; and the institution of educational measures appropriate to particular communities.

The immediate reduction of venereal disease foci resulting from clinic treatment will result in a marked decrease in the prevalence of such diseases in both the military and civil population.

Accurate detailed records must be kept of all the activities of the Venereal Disease work. These records will include careful records of each case treated; amount of arsphenamine used, final results, and disposition made by patients. Copies of these reports must be forwarded to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, at such intervals as they may be requested, and in accordance with instructions regarding the form of the report.

3. Local funds that may be already available by legislative appropriation or that may become available from any source for venereal disease control, shall be used by the State or City Health authorities having jurisdiction for the extension of the work and are not to be diverted for other purposes, or supplanted by the expenditure of the funds that are allotted by the Congress through the U. S. Public Health Service.

4. In extension of the educational measures the State Health Authorities and its Bureau of Venereal Diseases shall exert their efforts and influence for the organization of a State Social Hygiene Society that will be unofficial in character, but a valuable cooperative agency for furthering the cooperative and comprehensive plan for nation wide venereal disease control.

5. The State Health authorities shall take such measures as may be found practicable and decided upon in conference between Public Health Service and State Boards of Health representatives for the purpose of securing legislation prohibiting druggists from selling remedies, particularly the advertised nostrums, for the treatment of venereal infections. Action shall also be taken to limit or suppress the activities of advertising specialists and quacks by prosecuting them under State laws, or such other measures as may be applicable and effective.

6. In expending the sum allotted a State, the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Inter-Departmental Social Hygiene Board for the expenditure of one million dollars placed under control of the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy, shall be given consideration by Public Health Service and State Board of Health representatives so that the

military necessities of each particular State may receive the consideration due its relative importance, and so that funds from the two sources may be correlated.

.7 The State allotment shall be expended along general standard lines for all States, and in accordance with an accounting system to be forwarded by the proper officials in the Treasury department, approximately as follows;

(a) For treatment of infected persons in hospitals, clinics and other institutions including arsphenamine, 50% of the allotmnet.

(b) In carrying out educational measures, 20%.

(c) In carrying out repressive measures, 20%.

(d) In general administration and other activities of venereal disease control work, 10%. (This distribution is provisional and subject to modification after conference and agreement with each State to best meet the needs of the particular State.)

In carrying out the general Government program the administrative organization of the Division of Venereal Diseases in the Public Health Service will be at all times, available to State Organizations in cooperative work, and allotments to States will be supplemented where ever possible through the detail of employees, the securing of arsphenamine, providing literature for the educational measures and in such other ways as may be found practicable as the work develops.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The control of Infantile Paralysis is made difficult for the reason that a large percentage of cases are of the non-paraletic type. The National Commission on investigating this disease is of the opinion that the infections agent is transmitted chiefly by contact with a patient or carrier, however the exact incident of such contact is often difficult to determine because of unrecognizable forms of the disease. It is believed that the incubation period is from four to fourteen days, which is in accordance with former findings. As a result of this conclusion, this department would recommend the following measures for its control:

First; That an isolation period for a patient of not less than two weeks nor more than three weeks from onset be required unless the temperature has not returned to normal in the meantime.

Second; That children of the same household in contact with a patient be restricted from places of public assembly for a period of 14 days from last date of contact, as determined by the health officer.

Third; That an adult of the household, if the patient is properly isolated, may continue his avocation, provided it does not bring him into contact with children at any time.

DISINFECTION

We would further recommend that; first, the discharges from the nose, throat and bowels of the patient be disinfected promptly; second, the caretaker shall wash her hands with soap and hot water promptly after handling said discharges; third, the caretaker shall wash her hands similarly before leaving the room occupied by the patient; fourth, isolation

shall be terminated by a thorough washing of entire body and hair of the patient; and the room cleaned with soap and hot water, aired and sunned; fifth, sick room precautions should include the usual attention of cleaning gand disinfection of eating utensils, personal and bed clothing, rugs, door knobs and other things handled by the patient or caretaker.

PRECAUTIONS FOR PHYSICIANS AND NURSES

That unless a special covering and gloves be worn (a) the physician and nurse shall so handle the patient that discharges shall not soil their clothing and special care being taken to prevent droplet infection; (b) the physician and nurse shall thoroughly wash their hands before leaving the premises.

HOSPITALIZATION

We would approve the removal to hospitals of patients affected with poliomyelitis when proper isolation and satisfactory care for the patient cannot be secured in the home; but the Committee believes that during the early stage of the disease the patient needs rest in bed and transfer to a hospital may be detrimental to his welfare.

OTHER SUGGESTED MEASURES DESIGNED TO CONTROL THE DISEASE

(a) We do not recommend the use of travel certificates, but travel and contact with children should be discouraged.

(b) Surveillance for persons coming from infected districts in the opinion of your Committee is not necessary, unless the person has been definitely exposed to infection.

TRACHOMA.

In view of the menace to the public health presented by the undue prevalence of trachoma in certain sections of the state, it was found necessary to have a survey made of the exact conditions prevailing by an expert from the Public Health Service. On writing to Surgeon-General Blue and bringing the matter properly before his attention, he immediately detailed Surgeon J. H. Oakley to North Dakota to make the survey. He began his work in LaMoure County and there examined 4,927 persons. He found 133 confirmed cases and 320 suspicious cases of trachoma, all of which were in need of treatment. His work was extended to comprise Dickey and Barnes counties. As there are a number of counties in the state in which trachoma prevails, the matter of establishing a trachoma hospital in North Dakota became of general importance. It is now an assured fact and plans are about completed to place same in operation. This affords an excellent advantage to those afflicted with the disease and offers them the opportunity to come to the hospital at LaMoure and receive expert treatment.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The day has arrived when we should come to the realization that public health is purchasable. The health of a nation is measured by the health of its communities, and individuals, and the strength of the nation is directly in proportion to the strength of its citizenship. Under

certain limitations every communty can determine their own death rate. Therefore this being true the health of the people of this state will be protected to the extent that they subscribe to the cause of good health.

It is generally agreed by those persons who are in a position to know that the best means for securing efficient health protection for the people of this state is through reorganization and coordination of our health activities.

It would require a department of health which would include the several divisions as follows;

1. A division of Administration and Vital Statistics with a full time chief executive.
2. A division of Laboratories and Epidemiology.
3. A division of Child Welfare.
4. A divison of Live Stock Sanitary Affairs.
5. A division for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
6. A division of Sanitary Engineering.

To meet the above requirements it would be taken care of nicely by an appropriation of five cents per capita as based on a population of 636,741.

This is a meager tax upon the individual and will insure for North Dakota a health organization that will be a credit to the state and a guarantee of protection for a healthy citizenship which is by far its greater asset.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CREDIT

Balance on July 1, 1916	$2,429.83	
Appropriations, July 1, 1916 to July 1, 1919 less deficit	7,830.20	
		$10,260.03

DISBURSEMENTS

Total Salary allowed	$2,300.00	
Total expenses allowed	3,340.31	
Balance on hanl, July 1, 1918	4,619.72	
		$10,260.03

HEALTH OFFICERS

The following letter was sent out to each Health Officer in the state:

Dear Doctor: The law provides that the Secretary of the State Board of Health shall render a biennial report to the Governor on or before September 1st, 1918, including all transactions carried on by the State Board of Health as well as that of each county or city board of health in the state.

Since we have this report under preparation at this time, I would respectfully request that you furnish me, within the next ten days, a report from your health district for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918. Include in your report any health activities carried on by you during the said two years period together with a brief discussion of the following:

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work, exclusive of salary.
2. Amount of salary or salaries paid for health work.
3. Sanitation of school house, butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies, etc.
4. Do you recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy?
5. Has compulsory vaccination of school children been observed in your district.
6. Do you employ a community nurse?
7. Do you not think the time ripe for the revision of our health laws with the employment of a full time health officer as chief executive?

Trusting your report will be in our hands, typewritten if possible, within the next ten days, I am

Yours very truly,
C. J. McGUBREN,
Secretary.

CJM:AR

Following are the replies received from local health officers, County and City.

CITY OF BISMARCK.

Expenses Health Department City of Bismarck Fiscal year ending Sept. 1, 1917.

Rebuilding City Hospital	$1,972.82
Supplies and Equipment for same	922.67
Salary Milk Inspector (Public H. Lab)	450.00
Salary Health Officer	400.00
	$3,745.49

Fiscal Year ending Sept. 1, 1918.

Well for City Hospital	$ 489.60
Hauling Garbage	1,000.00
Sundry expenses health dept.	300.00
Allowance health laboratory	950.00
Salary Health Officers	600.00
	$2,439.60

In addition I figure the approximate cost of maintaining the City Hospital at $130.00 per month.

3. I recommend the sanitary, toilet to replace the privy.

5. Compulsory vaccination has been observed in this city.

6. We do not employ a community nurse.

7. I believe the time has arrived when this state should employ a full time health officer.

(Signed) F. B. Strauss, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF BOTTINEAU.

1. The total amount of money appropriated for health work exclusive of salary $600.00.

2. Amount of salary paid for health work $225.00.

3. In regard to sanitation, schoolhouses, good; butcher shops, fair; slaughter houses, very poor; dairies, fair.

4. Yes I recommend the sanitary toilet.

5. Compulsory vaccination has been observed in this district.

6. A community nurse not employed.

7. In regard to the revision of our health laws and the employment of a full time health officer as chief executivve, I consider it should be effective as soon as the war is over and physicians are more plentiful.

(Signed) A. R. MacKay, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF CASSELTON.

1. No amount of money has been appropriated exclusive of salary for health work.

2. The only salary paid is $5.00 monthly.

3. School houses are regularly scrubbed and disinfected preparatory to opening of schools every autumn and oftener if any contageous diseases break out.

4. We have sanitary closets and no privies "Sanitary closets are desirable."

5. Compulsory vaccination has been followed and carried out in our schools.

6. We do not employ a community nurse, not even a county nurse.

7. Health laws ought to be revised, and would be if it were not for the fact that those that were elected to the Legislative Assembly knew more

about health laws and their administration than those who have made a life study of same. It is deplorable that we have such a primitive method of health laws and their administration, but what "can't be cured must be endured." A better health law and a person employed who gives his entire time to it is the sine qua non—when we shall attain that and get in line with the people who are administrating on this wise—remains to be seen.

The curable ills found among our drafted men show the necessity of doing things, beginning with regular school inspection, attending the ills and employment remedical agents whilst young, is apparent now when the government has to pay men to get the soldiers in a condition for service when this could have been done at home at little cost and saving of time and large expense. I wish I might be permitted to tell a Legislature what is the great need in this direction, instead of having them help up by Christian Scientists as is the biennial custom at Bismarck.

(Signed) H. J. Rowe, M. D.,
City Health Officer.

CITY OF COOPERSTOWN.

1. No special amount appropriated.
2. $75.00 every six months and $5.00 a day, mileage and livery expenses while doing board of health work.
3. Good.
4. Yes.
5. Yes in the last year.
6. No we do not employ a community nurse steady while last winter had one for a month.

(Signed) O. Almklov, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF DICKINSON.

I have been temporarily filling for the past few months the place made vacant by Dr. A. P. Nachtwey on his enlistment. Have had no occasion to pay much attention to the matter as have had only three or four mild scarlet fever cases since I came in.

1. None except salary.
2. Amount salary depended on actual work done (negligible so far.)
3. Biennial inspection butcher shops, dairies, ets., by officials from Fargo, N. D.
4. Surely but can it be done?
5. Yes.
6. No community nurse.
7. I certainly do.

(Signed) H. A. Davis, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF FARGO.

1. For the year Sept. 1, 1916 to Sept. 1, 1917..... $21,000.00
   For the year Sept. 1, 1917 to Sept. 1, 1918..... 24,000.00

   Total 2 year appropriation $45,000.00
2. Total amount expended Health work exclusive of salaries from Sept. 1, 1916 ot June 30, 1918..... $21,314.44
   For salaries same period 12,547.25

   Total $33.861.69

3. The school houses in Fargo are all in good sanitary condition except some of the older buildings, which will soon be replaced by new up-to-date sanitary and fire proof buildings. Meat handlers have undergone physical examination according to recent State law. Butcher shops have been inspected and progress noted in sanitation. Dairy herds have been Tubercular tested, and dairies inspected, and dairymen instructed as to sanitary handling of milk, and some progress has been noted.
4. The unsanitary privy should be done away with and sanitary toilets installed.
5. Compulsory vaccination has been generally observed.
6. Fargo has a school nurse, also a visiting nurse.
7. Our health laws should be revised to comply with the need of the times, and so arranged as to provide a full time health officer as chief executive.

(Signed) Paul Sorkness, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF GRAFTON.

1. Amount of money spent, about $25.00.
2. No salary, small fee for work done.
3. Sanitation of school is good, butcher shops fair, diaries fair.
4. All toilets are sanitary.
5 Vaccination has been observed.
6 We have no community nurse.
7. I do.

(signed) G. W. Glaspel, M. D.,
City Health Officer.

CITY OF HEBRON.

1. Money appropriated $1,500.
2. Salary none.
3. Butchers examined, no other plans.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. No community nurse.
7. I certainly do.

(Signed) A. G. E. Schierbaum, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

The Board of Health endeavors to enforce as strictly as possible, the ordinance of removing all manure piles, cutting of weeds and the removal of garbage piles and to prevent same from being thrown exposed on the ground.

The Board of Health does not meet regularly but holds on the average of four meetings per year. At one meeting this spring the metal garbage cans were discussed and recommended to the Council for an ordinance to be drawn up, providing for the same and prohibiting the throwing of garbage in the alleys. Also the milk ordinance was put through requiring the inspection of all milk from all dairies at least twice a month.

At the last meeting a discussion arose as to what action should be taken against the property owners who were accessible to the sewer and water but who were still using the outhouses, after they had been notified to remove same, but who had not complied. It was decided to take action in the courts against them and test the validity of the ordinance.

1. The total amount of money appropriated for health work during the year and last spring was $480.00.
2. The amount of salary paid for health office is $200 per year.
3. Regarding the sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, dairies, slaughter houses, etc., will say they are carefully looked after and any complaint is immediately investigated. All school houses are fumigated twice a year and oftener in case of epidemic.
4. I do not favor sanitary toilets to replace out houses. It might be alright where the owner lived in the house but the average renter would not give it the proper attention and it soon would become as big a nuisance as the privy.
5. Compulsory vaccination of the school children has been observed.
6. We do not employ a community nurse. There has been some agitation regarding same during the past year, but nothing definite has been done toward getting one.
7. I believe the time is ripe for the revision of our health laws with the employment of a full time health officer as chief executive.

(signed) Wm. W. Wood, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF LAMOURE.

1. No money expended by city for health work.
2. No salaries paid for health work.
3. This work has been superintended by state authorities and is efficient.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. Yes in conjunction or as a part of county school nurse work.
7. Yes I do.

(signed) G. B. Ribble, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF LISBON.

Replying to your letter of the 19th, I regret to say that I cannot file a two years' report at this time, as I have only been in office for two months. The retiring City Health Officer is now in the Service and I have not secured his report to date. There has been practically no activity along the line of city health work while I have been in the office.

We have no community nurse.

(signed) H. Bakke, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF MANDAN.

During the biennial period we have had one hundred fifty cases of contagious trouble.

Diphtheria	9 cases
Tpyhoid fever	9 cases
Scarlet fever	43 cases
Tuberculosis	6 cases
Small pox	15 cases
Measles	68 cases

We maintain school inspection of our schools and all children are given a thorough examination once a year. The physicians of the city have been doing this work gratis. We have also observed compulsory vaccination.

Our milk inspector receives a salary of $15.00 a month. Milk samples are tested once a month. The branch laboratory at Bismarck have been making the analysis free of charge. Garbage is collected four times weekly from May 1st to November 1st, and restaurants and hotels are taken care of during the winter months.

Approximate amount expended for health office work in this city from July 1, 1916 to July 1, 1918.

Health commissioners salary ($25.00 per month	$ 600.00
Milk Inspectors salary, May 1, 1917 to July 1, 1918 at $15.00 per month	210.00
Garbage collection during 1916	280.00
Garbage collection during 1917	610.00
Garbage collection May 1 to July 1, 1918	173.50
Printing health notices	5.00
Total	$1,878.50

(signed) F. E. Bunting, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF MINOT.

1. Amount of money spent for City Health work during the past two years, not including salaries, $4,838.71. This includes $1,962.90 rent for city dumping grounds.

2. Total salaries paid amounts to $1,166.66 for same period.

3. We do not have a food inspector. However, I know there is great need of one. Those handling meat were all examined and fifty-two people who handle meat were given health certificates. Our dairies and their products have all been examined before they were given their annual license, and at any other time if their products were not up to standard.

4. The matter of toilets is a big question in Minot. The city has grown very rapidly, and many people are living in cheap houses. To compel them to connect with the city sewer would increase too much their already heavy load. In those cases I think the sanitary toilet should be recommended and unsanitary places be done away with.

5. The vaccination law has been fairly well enforced. Last fall, all new pupils were required to be vaccinated before entering school. I recommend that all school children should be examined this fall for a certain percentage were vaccinated in previous years, but not successfully so.

6. Last year, from Christmas on, we had a school nurse, but no school physician. We were not pleased with this arrangement for a number of reasons. Possibly with another nurse, the evils could be remedied.

Some of the changes which we need in Minot are the follows:

First; a system for garbage collection.

Second; a system for garbarge and sewage disposal.

Third; a legislation to compel connection with the city sewer if available, or installation of sanitary toilets.

Fourth; a full time food inspector and sanitary officer to act as assistant to the health officer, his duties to include the actual quarantining, fumigating, etc.

Fifth; sufficient salary for the health officer so that he can afford to give sufficient time to the duties of the office without too great a sacrifice—no one can afford to give the proper amount of time at the present salary which would not pay the taxi-cab fares.

(signed) HARRY G. KNAPP,
City Health Officer.

CITY OF MILNOR.

1. Total amount of money spent for health work exclusive of salary $102.50, cost of printing $15.00.

2. Salary $70.00.

3. Our school house is kept in a sanitary condition. Our butcher shops are frequently examined and their percentage is high. Our stores, including storage rooms, are kept in first class condition. Our streets are kept clear of refuse. Our cess-pools are deep and well protected.

4. We have sanitary toilet system in our schools, and they are, also, generally inaugurated throughout the city.

5. Compulsory vaccination has been carried out.

6. We have made use of the county nurse at such times as her other duties would permit and are well pleased with her results. Our city is

a very healthy one, which we attribute, largely, to natural drainage, good water system and sanitary condition of our streets and alleys. Contagious diseases are promptly reported, consequently we have no epidemics.

The following are the diseases and number of patients treated for each case.

Scarlet fever	1 case
Variola	7 cases
Tuberculosis	3 cases
Rubeola	12 cases
Scabies	2 cases

We have had several educators to address our pupils upon the different topics of the day.

On account of the vigilance of our merchants, street commissioners and the housewives, files are an insignificant menace.

(signed) W. E. EMANUEL,
City Health Officer.

CITY OF NEW SALEM.

1. Money appropriated for health work $105.00.
2. Salary none
3. None.
4. I do.
5. No, we have no community nurse.
6. Vaccination been observed.
7. I certainly do.

Our health laws as now on statute books are a farce. Health and sanitary laws are difficult to enforce in the small towns and cities. By so doing local health officer incurs the displeasure of many good (?) citizens and enmity is caused thereby.

(signed) STEPHEN FISHER, M. D.
City Health Officer.

CITY OF WILLISTON.

1. As far as I know there never had been appropriation in this city for the public health dept.
2. No salary has been been paid for health work.
3. Have not been asked to look after the sanitation of school houses, etc.
4. Sanitary toilets, yes, but not for profiteering upon the part of the manufacturer.
5. Vaccination has been practiced almost completely.
6. We do not employ a community nurse this year, we did, last year.
7. This question has my absolute and unqualified approval for a number and variety of reasons. In the first place, a Public Health Physician should make sanitation his first consideration and should qualify himself for that responsible position. As it is, his first thought is to earn

a living, and in order to do this, he must not antagonize the people indiscriminately. A Public Health Officer should show no fear or favor, which it is impossible for the general practitioner who is always dependent upon the good will of his neighbor for his living.

I think there ought to be a full-time public health officer in each county with sufficient deputies, one at least in each township, to keep the officer posted as to the sanitary condition throughout his county in order to make the work efficient—satisfactory.

(signed) F. W. MacManes,
City Health Officer.

COUNTY OF ADAMS.

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work exclusive of salary $50.00 a year.
2. Amount of salary or salaries paid for health work none.
3. All school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies, etc., inspected and in sanitary condition.
4. I most certainly do recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy.
5. Have about 95% vaccinated.
6. We do not employ a community nurse.
7. Yes.

In a recent outbreak of smallpox in the city of Lemmon, S. D., in the month of June, due to the fact that quarantine was not observed or established in said city, a quarantine was established by the County Board at the state line and all North Dakota residents instructed to remain out of and away from the city of Lemmon until such quarantine should be removed. Deputies were appointed to patrol roads leading to the city and to enforce such quarantine which was on for about two weeks. Cost of quarantine about $270.00.

(signed) John G. Johns, M. D.
County Health Officer.

BARNES COUNTY.

1. $37.15.
2. $470.00
3. Sanitation of schools, butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies, all inspected during the period in question and found in good condition.
4. I cannot recommend too strongly the replacement of the out house by the sanitary toilet with cess-pool where no sewer system is in place.
5. Compulsory vaccination has not but should be enforced.
6. We have had a nurse (not registered) attached to the office of School Superintendent, in school work ,but she has entered other work recently. so position is vacant, would recommend the employment of graduate nurse for school and other work in each county.
7. Would think that the employment of full-time health officer in each congressional district would be sufficient for all needs at the present time.

We have had inspection of city schools in Valley City for several years until the last school year, when the school board saw fit to discontinue it, without announcing a reason. I would recommend that the inspection of all school children be made compulsory, and that the local school board pay for such inspection.

(signed) A. W. MACDONALD, M. D.
County Health Officer.

BENSON COUNTY.

1 & 2. Amount appropriated for health work per year..... $1,000.00
Amount spent for health work, exclusive of salary from June 30, 1916 to June 30, 1917..... 736.10
Salary from June 30, 1916 to June 30, 1917..... 300 00
Amount spent for health work, exclusive of salary from June 30, 1917 to June 30, 1918..... 228.73
Salary from June 30, 1917 to June 30, 1918..... 300.00

4. I recommend sanitary toilets to replace the unsanitary privy.

5. Compulsory vaccination of school children has been observed in our district to a very large extent.

6. We do not employ a community nurse.

7. I think the time right for the revision of our health laws with the employment of a full-time Health Officer as Chief Executive.

(signed) A. B. LUND, M. D.
County Health Officer.

BILLINGS COUNTY.

1. Amount of money appropriated for health work exclusive of salary, $1,486.72.

2. Amount of salaries paid for health work at $300.00 per annum, $600.00.

This is the entire amount of money spent in Billings County in health work during two years. The work of the board consists principally in quarantining and fumigating houses where the existence of a contagious or infectious disease is known. We are trying, by talks, instructions, notices, advertising, etc., to teach the school pupils and teachers the importance of Public Health Rules and Regulations and the benefits to be derived from obeying them, as well as the good which comes from personal hygienic measures.

3. There are no butcher shops, slaughter houses or dairies in the County We have the teacher of each school fill out a regular blank form in regard to the sanitary condition of the school house and surroundings and are constantly seeking to improve upon existing conditions.

4. We do recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy.

5. Compulsory vaccination of school children has not been observed in our county.

6. We do not employ a community nurse. On account of the population being so scattered we have not found it practical to do so.

7. We believe in a full-time health officer as chief executive of the state health work.

(signed) A. E. Spear, M. D.
County Health Officer.

BOTTINEAU COUNTY.

I have examined several cases of smallpox at Overly, also at Russell and Antler, I have also made examination of several school houses and slaughter houses.

1. The total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work during the time I have been County Health Officer $432.80.

2. Salary paid for health work $600.00.

3. Sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies, etc., kept fairly clean.

4. I recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy.

5. Compulsory vaccination has been observed in our district.

6. We do not employ a community nurse.

7. I do not think the time ripe for the revision of our health laws with the employment of a full time health officer as chief executive.

(signed) J. A. Johnson, M. D.
County Health Officer.

BOWMAN COUNTY.

The New Public Health is meeting with general approval and cooperation. The county Commissioners have been very generous and we wish to thank them for their sympathetic attitude towards all health matters.

The idea of a community nurse promises to be a success in every way. Though quite expensive for a pioneer County it takes at least a full year to measure the full results.

The following is a tabulation of the communicable diseases occurring in the Count of Bowman during the year.

Mumps	3 cases
Whooping cough	4 cases
Tuberculosis	1 case
Typhoid	4 cases
Chickenpox	5 cases
Infantile paralysis	1 case
Measles	12 cases

Compulsory vaccinations were not enforced because of the large number of volunteers and as there was no smallpox epidemic in the County. We however, approve of the compulsory vaccination law.

The outside toilet should be condemned in all schools and the inside toilet instituted. The L. R. S. digestive system is a success in the County and should be compulsory. All open, unscreened closets wherever found should be condemned as the greatest menace to the public health.

Slaughter houses and cream stations are a disgrace and should be controlled and inspected by the state. Local creameries should be encouraged both as a sanitary and a war measure. All dairies should be licensed. All schools should have adequate water supply. Drilled and bored wells should be sunk where possible. All garbage should be removed and paid for as is done in the village of Bowman by municipal contract. Educational propaganda along sanitary and hygienic lines should receive more attention,

The clinic was a marked success this year from a public health standpoint a full report of which is given.

The general sanitary and hygienic conditions of the County have been better during the year just ending than in any previous year. We have had no serious epidemic and few deaths from any cause. The people in general are becoming more interested in prevention and are better informed in the fundamentals of Hygiene as a factor in better living. We have no reason to complain of the department of education in any of its branches. The medical profession and the County Commissioners have been very generous and sympathetic toward our efforts.

This year a community nurse was employed at a salary of $1,200.00 per year through the recommendation of the Red Cross and Nursing Service and the efforts of H. O. Saxvik. Thus far the enterprise has been highly satisfactory. Though the transportation problem has caused us no little worry and expense, this is about to be settled in a practicable way by the County buying an automobile for the sole use of the County nurse in her school inspections and home visits. It is impossible to maintain a community nurse to an advantage for less than $1,800.00 to $2,000.00 per year including her salary.

The call of the Federal Government to save 100,000 babies has been responded to with enthusiasm by the Women's Auxiliary of the Council of National defense of this County and throughout the State through the County Commissioners. The Board of Health of this County is very much in sympathy with the movement and has rendered all help possible. About 800 babies have been registered and weighed. It is too early to state the exact number.

The schools in Bowman County are greatly improved in sanitary conditions. There are still a few poorly constructed buildings in the thinly settled districts. The number using the common school stove is fast deminishing and the jacketed stove is fast replacing them. The consolidated schools with all of its improvements is increasing in number every year. The open unscreened outside toilet is still used in most places and is the greatest menace to health that we have and seems to be the hardest element to contend with. These outside toilets are seldom cared for. They are usually open and unscreened and not weather tight. We have been making an attempt to introduce the septic digestion system in the form of a modified L. R. S. toilet with some success. There are five consolidated schools which now use them with perfect satisfaction. They are usually located in the basemnet of the school buildings. There is no reason why this type of toilet could not

be used in every rural school in the state. A very simple structure in the rear of the building could contain it and could be heated from the school heating plant. They could then have an inside toilet that would equal in modern equipment, heat, ventilation and sanitary surroundings those of the larger places. The State Board of Education has issued a pamphlet with full description of this toilet which is made a part of this report. The water supply of the schools of this county and every other county of the state need careful study. This is an important factor but no improvement in the conditions of the last year has been noted.

The usual health and sanitary survey of the schools was made by the community nurse. All defects in the physical conditions of the pupils, as well as in the hygienic surroundings were reported to the parents, and school boards respectively.

Recommendations were made to parents of 467 children as to the physical defects to be corrected. Recommendations were also made to the school boards in 22 districts as to the needed sanitary equipment and improvements. Indirectly we hear of the results of these recommendations and the reports are gratifying but depending for transportation on the stage or the kindness of school boards members made more than one visit impracticable, consequently collecting data is difficult and slow.

The number of home visits made were few for the same reason and the best results can not be obtained without the assistance of a personal interview and the breath of vision of the County Commissioners in purchasing a car will make the work next year a great deal more efficient. It will then be possible to visit the schools twice a year, make home visits when needed and will make possible a broadening of the work to include some superivision of the children of pre-school year and incidentally to include infant welfare and prenatal instruction.

The people in general have a wonderful appreciation of the value of health supervision and a keen desire to correct existing defects. If in another year the figures show a high percentage of defects incorrected it will be due to straightened circumstances. In so far as this interest has been fostered in the past four years by the educational propoganda carried on through the schools by the teachers inspection of the children, the notification to parents, the abundance of literature on the matters of health sent to the teachers and the lectures and demonstrations at the annual clinic, we would recommend that the practice be continued and the scope increased.

If the Country children can be taugh the elemental pricipals and practices of personal nad public hygiene, we will accomplish our chief end and aim. However, before we teach our children, our teachers must be taught and since our rural school teachers are the graduates of our local High Schools they should receive some special training there. There seems to be no text book suited to high school use in personal and public hygiene but as a substitute we would recommend the Red Cross textbook "Home Nursing and Care of the Sick" used by some normal schools. This supplemented by the "New Public Health" by Hill, would be a valuable addition to their course. This course requires periods of one

hour each to the number of fifteen and at its completion an examination is held through the Washington headquarters and those who pass the examination given a certificate. But to have the proper dignity it should be a part of the school curriculum and a credit be given. An effort will be made to have this course given to the girls of the senior class in the schools at Scranton, Bowman and Rhame, next year.

Another decided advance would be to popularize the warm school lunches in some way and thus make their use more general. Practically all of the children carry their lunches to school. The distance is usually great and the day long. Because of these facts and because of undesirable home environment, many times the warm lunch is a necessity and is essential to mental and physical progress. This is a subject always taken up with the teacher and many have signified their willingness to serve warm lunches during cold months. The number having done so, will not be determined until next fall. The inadequate water supply is one of the drawbacks to serving warm school lunches and that is another problem requiring solution.

The law which provides for the care and construction of toilets and which becomes effective in July of this year, and should be forced. It is one of the obvious needs of the Country from both a moral and a physical standpoint.

The efficiency of any health system is not measured by surveys and examinations but by the actual defects corrected. For this reason a demonstration and treatment clinic was devised and executed for the last two years and while the method is defective in many ways, from a strictly public health standpoint it would be very successful if the educational feature would induce parents to attend to the defects of their children by consulting their family physician as soon as the defects were discovered but instead of this, too large a number of them prefer to wait each year for the Free Clinic with the sole hope of getting something for nothing. However, with the proper tact and management the free treatment and demonstration clinic may be made to be of great assistance.

The report of the 1918 clinic is as follows:

Demonstration and Treatment Clinic.
May 24th and May 25th, 1918.
Held at Bowman, N. D.

To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners,
Slope County,
Bowman County.

Dear Sirs: The demonstration and treatment clinic in connection with the County Public Health work, authorized by you was held on May 24th and 25th, 1918, in the school house at Bowman, which the school board kindly allowed us to use.

We respectfully offer the following report: The records of our Health inspections of the schools show that 33% of the pupils are defective in some serious particular. 90% of these defects are either preventable or can be remedied. The purpose of the clinic was for educational and at

the same time to secure as large a per cent of corrections as possible, rather than an effort to give persons who can well afford treatment for their children something for nothing.

The clinic treated a large public interest. The marked unselfish public spirit manifested by the people generally make it easy to obtain more than enough assistance for the work. The following persons rendered invaluable assistance for the two days of the Clinic without charge, (omitted.)

There were 300 visitors at the clinic, 161 of these registered for treatment. 22 operations were preformed, 20 severe eye cases treated, 64 general cases advised and treated, 55 children either did not present themselves to the doctors or were not treated for lack of time. The fact that it rained hard all of the last day prevented many from coming to the clinic.

The expense of the clinic which will include carefare, hotel xepenses, dressings, drayage, etc., will not exceed $160.00. And this amount is to be divided between both Counties.

NUISANCES AND GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY

The general health conditions of the County are as good as could be expected in a pioneer county. The sanitary and hygienic conditions of any County seem to correspond to the economic conditions to a very great extent.

The villages are in a fair condition but there could be a great deal of improvement if the ouside toilets were condemned and an approved sanitary system enforced such as L. R. S. digestive system recommended for the schools or a sewer system instituted.

The fly evil is well cared for by large traps as a result of a campaign in 1914 and 1915.

The slaughter houses are in a deplorable condition and it seems impossible to remedy them with our present laws and methods of enforcement. There is one redeeming feature and that is most butcher shops have their meat shipped in from the large packing houses. The only way to secure first class slaughter houses is to have municipal owned slaughter houses where every butcher shop and other may have their killing done at a stipulated price or to insist that every slaughter house be built and maintained according to a definite plan and specification prescribed by the state.

An effort was made again this year to have the villages remove household wastes by contract and paid for by the town but without success except for the village of Bowman.

Owing to the desire to keep a closer check upon the dairies a license law was drawn up and placed in force as follows:

AN ORDER OF THE BOWMAN COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH TO REGULATE THE SALE OF MILK AND CREAM TO PRIVATE FAMILIES IN DELIVERY AND SALE OF THE SAME.

1. Permit: No person, partnership or corporation shall sell, etc., any milk or cream for local consumption in Bowman County without first obtaining a permit to do so, once each year;

2. How Obtained: Any person et al desiring a permit to sell milk or cream intended for the local consumption directly or indirectly in Bowman County shall make application for the same to the County Board of Health including No., age, condition of barn and surrounding, method of production, care and delivery, name and address of all employers and the names of all persons from whom any part of milk or cream is obtained.

3. When Granted: No permit shall be granted until after a careful personal inspection by the Health officer or his representative, he is satisfied that all of the rules regulating the same of (Laws of N. D.) pure dairy foods products and all of the provisions of this order and the conditions and circumstances attendant upon the production, care and delivery of milk and cream shall score at least 35% out of a possible 100 according to the scoring by the U. S.

4. No impure adulterated and unwholesome milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale, etc., in Bowman County and any milk or cream shall be deemed impure, adulterated and unwholesome under the provisions of this order under the following stated conditions, viz:

(1) Milk containing less than 8% of milk solids, excluding milk fats.

(2) Milk containing less than 3% of milk fat.

(3) Milk drawn from cows within 30 days before and 7 days after calving.

(4) Milk drawn from cows having any sore, disease, inflamed udder, or not having shown a negative reaction from a tubercline test not longer than two years previous administered by a registered veterinary and approved by the Board of Health.

(5) Milk drawn from cows fed on unhealthful or unwholesome foods.

(6) Milk containing more than 100,000 bacteria of any kind or any bacteria of any communicable disease per cc.

(7) Milk from which any of the cream has been removed.

(8) Milk or cream which has been diluted with water or with any kind of fluid or into which any foreign substance whatsoever has been introduced.

(9) Cream which has less than 18% of butter fat.

(10) Milk or cream containing any puss or blood.

(11) Milk drawn from cows that are in a condition of filth or uncleanliness.

(12) Milk drawn from cows that are suffering from or that have recently been exposed to any communicable disease.

(15) Milk not delivered within 24 hours after being drawn.

(16) Milk kept stored or cared for in an unclean or unsanitary manner or in an unclean, unsanitary places assessible to flies or delivered in unclean, unsanitary manner or in an unclean or unsterilized containers.

5. No charge shall be made for permit.

6. Upon the violation of this order or any part of it or the production, care or delivery for the sale of any milk for local consumption in an unclean, unsanitary manner shall be deemed a nuisance detrimental to the public health and permit shall be revoked.

The present methods of handling cream for shipment is a disgrace to civilization. The cream must be simply rotten when it reaches the creamery. This can only be managed by State laws, state enforcement and inspection.

Local creameries at a reasonable distance is the only solution of this problem with strict enforcement of good laws.

Twenty-one samples of water were analyzed taken from wells and water systems of the county and no sample was reported unfit for drinking.

PUBLICITY.

Educational propaganda was maintained through the use of circular letters on prevailing diseases. Public talks whenever the occasion would permit were given. Government bulletins and pamphlets were freely circulated.

The civic bodies and school teachers co-operated in our satisfaction. The treatment and demonstration clinic was a valuable instrument for this purpose.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The following is a financial statement of the past year together with an estimate of what will be required for the coming year:

Salary of Superintendent	$ 300.00
Board meetings	79.00
Postage, printing and stationery	211.50
Livery, telephone and telegraph	80.00
Communicable diseases	100.85
Clinic	82.88
Educational propaganda	100.00
Community nurse salary	960.00
Nurse's transportation expenses	61.11
Nurse's stamps and other expenses	42.83
Total	$2,018.17

Estimate of requirements for year ending June 30, 1919:

Salary of superintendent	$ 300.00
Board meetings, etc	100.00
Postage, printing, etc	200.00
Livery	100.00
Communicable diseases	200.00
Clinic	200.00
Educational	200.00
Community nurse	2,000.00
Total	$3,300.00

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. A rigid dairy law that will govern all dairies and cream stations.
2. Condemning of all outside open dairies and the institution of some form of sanitary privy approved by the Board of Health.

3. That the county buy an automobile for the school nurse to solve the transportation problem. The system of community nurse be continued.

4. That the County Superintendent require that the school teachers have good knowledge of school health before recommending them for positions in the country. That an examination in school health be compulsory in obtaining a certificate to teach. That the state and normal schools teach school health.

5. The university should organize an extension department for the purpose of teaching public health.

6. We need a new modern public health law for the state based upon the principal that all matters pertaining to public health should be brought under one head with a full team of State and District Health Officers with a health laboratory in each district. That money sufficient be appropriated to properly maintain the department.

(Signed) A. A. WHITTEMORE, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF BURKE.

1. The amount of money spent for health work outside of salary the past year, $150.00.

2. Salaries paid for health work $300.00.

3. The sanitation of the school house, butcher shops, etc., have been cared for directly from this office.

4. A sanitary toilet is sure to be endorsed to take the place of the unsanitary privy.

5. Compulsory vaccination now thoroughly observed in this district.

6. We do not employ a community nurse.

7. I do think it time to revise the health laws and employ a full time health officer as chief executive.

(Signed) A. M. LIMBURG, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF BURLEIGH.

Most of the health work in this county is directed from my office and attended to by the local boards of health, the township supervisors. This arrangement works very well except in localities where there are no physicians.

1 and 2. During the past two years the expense for personal inspection by the county health officer and necessary travel has amounted to $75.00. The salary of the county health officer is $25.00 per month.

3. Sanitary condition of school houses has been very good and a few inspections have been made in company with the county superintendent of education. There are no butcher shops, slaughter houses or dairies outside of Bismarck and they are under the jurisdiction of the city health officer.

4. Toilet conditions at the country schools are as satisfactory as can be expected in the absence of proper water closets.

5. Unfortunately the vaccination laws have not been enforced in the country schools and in two townships, this summer, we have from fifty to one hundred cases of smallpox all among nonvaccinated persons.

6. We have no community nurse in this county but it would be a great help in public health work if we had one.

7. There ought to be a revision of public health work, in place of the antiquated and in many cases obsolete laws that pass for a sanitary code at present. A full time state health officer is absolutely essential.

(Signed) F. R. Smyth, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF CASS.

1. Total amount appropriated for health work Cass County is $6,000.00.

2. Amount of salary is $400.00 a year.

3. The country school houses have been made more sanitary in certain districts, in others neglected. The majority have unsanitary privies. Meat handlers in both city and country have undergone physical examination according to recent State Law. Butcher shops have been inspected and progress noted in sanitation. Dairy herds have been Tubecular tested, and dairies inspected, and dairymen instructed as to sanitary handling of milk, and some progress has been noted.

4. The unsanitary privy should be done away with by state law and sanitary toilets installed.

5. Compulsory vaccination has been generally observed. The country schools have been inspected by physicians, no school nurse has been employed.

7. Our health laws should be revised to comply with the need of the times, and so arranged as to provide for a full time health officer as chief executive.

(Signed) Paul Sorkness, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF CAVALIER.

1. The total amount of money spent for work directly connected with the County Board of Health for the two years ending June 30, 1918 was $718.41.

2. Salary paid $600.00.

3. In 1915 an inspection was made of the butcher shops and slaughter houses within the county by the board of health. With the exceptions, these were in fair condition. Since then no inspection has been made nor control maintained. Some work has been done in connection with sanitary conditions of the rural schools. Letters have been sent out regarding the out houses and also asking that screens be placed on the doors and windows where summer school is held, but the result has not been satisfactory. Resolutions have been passed by the Board favoring the

appointment of a school nurse for the rural schools and copies of these have been forwarded to all school directors, but as yet no action has been taken by them.

4. Yes.

5. No.

6. No.

7. I believe much better work could be done if a full time Health Officer was appointed, but I also believe that the present system could be improved by having the Superintendent of Schools report on the sanitary conditions of the Schools to the Board of Health and that if the directors refuse to maintain a proper standard to withhold all state money till the directions given by the board were carried out. Also that inspection should be made annually and supervision maintained over butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies, etc.

(Signed) W. W. McQueen, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF DICKEY.

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work exclusive of salary $250.00.

2. Amount of salary or salaries paid for health work $300.00.

3. Sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses and dairies, etc., $50.00.

4. Do you recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy? Yes.

5. Yes, but unable to vaccinate any Scientists.

6. No, but are advertising for one at present.

7. Yes, for the state, but do not think there is enough work in the County for this.

(signed) A. G. Maerchlein, M. D.
County Health Officer.

DUNN COUNTY.

Very little work had been done thus far in the county for many reasons, but the two main ones being a new County with its shifting population, who come for a few months or possibly a year, then emmigrate to other parts of the state or to other states, and the shortage of finances in a new county.

We are doing all we can, and have done all we could to safeguard the health of the county by quarantining all contageous diseases as soon as notified that any of the diseases were in the county. All efforts were made to control, and prevent the spread of the disease. Strict quarantine was ordered in each case and in the majority of the homes this quarantine was obeyed and adhered to. It was as a rule many weeks after the patients were released that some few families had allowed visitors to enter, but no harm having come from this, and it being so long a time

after no prosecutions were made, but a watch was kept on these quarantine breakers to catch them should they again attempt doing the same a second time.

During the past two years there have been among us several cases of measles, diphtheria and a few scattering cases of smallpox.

The total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work for the past eighteen months is $1,364.70, exclusive of salary. This money was used for livery and mileage for the Superintendent, notices in newspapers, quarantining the homes by different doctors. The only salary paid is that allowed by law to the Superintendent Board of Health, which thus far has been $300.00 or $350.00 a year.

The board has done all in its power through its Vice President in the sanitation of school houses and in suggestions as to the health of the pupils. Thus far butcher shops, slaughter houses and dairies have not been taken in hand. An effort will be made to take this up in the course of a year or two.

The Board of Health of this county certainly recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy, and in many of the schools throughout the country the sanitary toilet has already been installed.

From August 1917 until November 30, 1917 the compulsory vacination of school children was observed throughout the county but from then on cold weather setting in so many of the parents objected to having their children vaccinated, the Board of Health permitted the children to go until spring and warm weather. This law will again be enforced this fall.

6. Every effort has been made the past three years to employ a community nurse but conditions have been such that it could not be carried out. The Vice President of the Board now lacks but a few more signatures, when the proposition will be brought before the Commissioners, and most likely allowed.

7. The Superintendent of the Board of Health of Dunn County is of the opinion that the time is now ripe for the revision of our health laws, and the employment of a full time health officer as chief executive, for the betterment of the work in the State and in each County in the State. This would put the Board of Health on a better footing and physicians and the Boards would be able to do better work.

(Signed) Oscar Smith, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF EDDY.

The work of physical examination of school children, begun in the biennial period ending June 30th, 1916, has been continued to some extent in this county although not as generally as was anticipated. Only two of the country school districts having done this work, within the last two years. A campaign of vaccination of school children was very generally put on throughout the county at the beginning of the scholastic year. in the fall of 1917. For the convenience of parents of children living at a distance from town, the children were congregated at their home school

buildings where the work was done. This work was made compulsory, and although some objection was raised in a few cases, on the whole the work was satisfactory. Three country school buildings were condemned as being sanitarily unfit for occupation and new and satisfactory buildings have been erected in their stead.

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent, exclusive of salary $390.91.

2. $300.00 per year.

3. Sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses, etc., satisfactory.

4. Do you recommend sanitary toilets to replace the unsanitary privy? Yes.

5. Compulsory vaccination of school children has been observed in this district.

6. We do not employ a school nurse but had a school nurse here in New Rockford, for about a week during the spring of 1918.

7. Yes.

School buildings are always fumigated following an outbreak of any contageous disease in family of children in attendance at school. In the above amount of cash for health work, it included an item of $96.00 paid for fumigation material, which is kept at the Court House, for use, when occasion requires. This county has been especially free from epidemic, in the last biennial period just closed.

Township supervisors have been more prompt in making their monthly report than at any other period heretofore, although in some instances they still require, written notification of laxity in this regard.

(Signed) C. MacLachlan, M. D.
County Health Officer.

EMMONS COUNTY.

Our appropriation for health work is $2,000.00 per annum. Superintendent of Board receives $300.00 per annum.

3. School houses have been inspected and 36 condemned as unsanitary and unhealthful and unfit for school purposes. Butcher shops and slaughter houses, cream stations, etc., all comply with strict regulations.

4. I have recommended sanitary toilets in all school houses and public places.

5. All children of school age have been vaccinated with very few exceptions in entire county.

6. We do not employ a school nurse. We had one here a week, visiting school picnics this spring and examined over 500 children.

7. I think most emphatically that the health laws should be revised in several respects and a full time health officer would have plenty to do.

(Signed) DeWitt Baer,
County Health Officer.

FOSTER COUNTY.

1. We have no money appropriated for health work, the different bills as they come up are paid out of the county general fund.

2. Superintendent of Board of Health, Foster county received $300.00 per year for office work. He also received $5.00 per diem, 5c per mile each way and a reasonable fee for livery while performing any of his duties as health officer outside of office work. No other members of health board are paid salary.

3. Sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies, etc., should be inspected regularly by health officers, and strict sanitation carried out. I have visited quite a number of school houses in this county and found most of them in fair sanitary condition and others bad and filthy, especially in rural districts where they still have the old time privy. The drinking water supply in most places is very good, but in a few cases there is no sanitation whatever. Inspection of school children has been adopted by several of the schools in this county the last two years with fair results. My personal experience showed in one school in 1916, 60 children with 90% defects of some kind. In 1917 the same school showed less than 80% defects. Inspection was as follows: Eye, ear, nose, throat, teeth and general physical condition.

4. The sanitary toilet I think should by all means replace the old time filthy privy, even in rural districts.

5. Compulsory vaccination of school children was enforced in this county last fall and was carried out very successfully. Most all the children were vaccinated in this district before entering school and I notified most of the teachers that no child be admitted until they showed certificate of vaccination. Of course, few complained but most of them thought it a good step.

6. We do not employ a community nurse, although we should have one. We have taken this matter up with the county commissioners and they have laid the matter over for further investigation as to costs it would be to the county.

7. I think we should revise our health laws and employ a full time health officer for the state.

(Signed) E. A. LeBien, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF GOLDEN VALLEY.

1. No special levy or appropriation, entered with county poor.

2. $360.00 annually.

3. Inspected few school houses, butcher shops of Beach, water for several wells tested. The disposal, (burial or burning) of all dead carcasses throughout the county, general clean up week each spring.

4. Yes, should be compulsory especially school houses and public places.

5. Yes in 1917. Few escaped, could not get the support of State's Attorney.

6. No.

7. Yes and until such time as the revision of our health laws will allow an appropriation for that purpose we can do but little in these sparsely settled western tier of counties.

(Signed) H. B. Museus, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF GRAND FORKS.

Total number of infectious diseases, 28 cases including:

Scarlet fever	17 cases
Smallpox	5 cases
Diphtheria	2 cases
Poliomyelitis	3 cases
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1 case

There is without question a delinquency among the physicians of the county in reporting pulmonary tuberculosis.

The County Commissioners have appropriated $2,100.00 for public health work for the years 1917 and 1918.

(Signed) J. C. Heatherington, M. D.
County Health Officer.

GRANT COUNTY.

There has been no special health activities in this county. During this period we had an epidemic of scarlet fever, and smallpox each of which was handled quite successfully.

1. There has been no money appropriated for health work in this county. We have petitioned the County Commissioners for an appropriation to employ a County Nurse without avail.
2. Annual salary of $300.00 for health work.
3. The sanitary condition of school houses and butcher shops is very good. We have no slaughter houses or dairies.
4. I certainly recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the privy.
5. Compulsory vaccination was observed in this county.
6. We have no community nurse.
7. I think the health laws should be revised and heartily indorse the employment of a full time health officer as chief executive.

(Signed) R. H. Leavitt, M. D.
County Health Officer.

GRIGGS COUNTY.

1. No special appropriation but all board of health bills are paid.
2. $75.00 per six months, mileage, expenses and $5.00 a day.
3. Good.
4. Yes.
5. Yes we did the past one year.
6. No we do not employ a nurse.

(Signed) L. Almklov, M. D.
County Health Officer.

HETTINGER COUNTY.

There has been very little health work done in Hettinger county during the last two years. I have only been Health Officer since the first of this year and can not give a complete report.

1. There has been about $190.00 spent for quarantining and disinfecting and investigating of contageous diseases.
2. $600.00 or $300.00 per year.
3. There has been no thorough investigation of school houses, butcher shops, etc., but they are in very good sanitary condition.
4. Yes.
5. There was about two-thirds of the school children vaccinated last year and I am insisting that all be vaccinated this year.
6. No.
7. I believe it high time to revise our health laws and employ a full time health officer as chief executive.

(Signed) S. W. Hill, M. D.
County Health Officer.

KIDDER COUNTY.

Acute contageous diseases for the passed six months have been conspicuous by their absence, with the exception of two cases of scarlet fever. Two dump grounds were placed under sanitary control. A case at Crystal Springs reported at various times during the past two or three years as being one of supposed leprosy has shown marked improvement under treatment for venereal diseases.

1. $2,192.62.
2. Three hundred dollars per month.
3. There have been no reports of irregularities or unsanitary conditions.
4. The few that I have seen have been so poorly taken care of that I would hesitate very much to urge their use.
5. An effort has been made to enforce the law in regard to vaccination but some of the cases have gotten away which we are trying to take care of now by community vaccination.
6. No community nurse.
7. Yes.

(Signed) C. A. Kerner, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF LAMOURE.

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work $817.40.
2. Amount of salary paid for health work $450.00.
3. Sanitation of school house, butcher shops, slaughter houses and dairies good.
4. I have recommended the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy.

5. Compulsory vaccination has been observed.

6. LaMoure county employs a community nurse.

7. I think the time ripe for the revision of our health laws with the employment of a full time health officer as chief executive.

Within the last year a survey conducted by the United States Public Health Service shows that there are 125 cases of trachoma and 350 suspicious cases. As a result of this survey the county, the State and the Government are erecting a temporary hospital for the treatment of trachoma. The hospital will be located in LaMoure, the county seat of LaMoure county, and will be in operation about October 1, 1918. All patients afflicted with trachoma who reside in the state are to be treated free of all expense.

(Signed) L. W. Myers, M. D.
County Health Officer.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Logan County has had an organized board of health since 1905. During all of this time all of its members have at all times shown an active interest in public health affairs. The board of County Commissioners has at all time co-operated with the board of health and appropriated sufficient funds to carry out public health work. The board of health holds regular meetings and special meetings in cases of emergency as required by law.

1. The total amount of money appropriated and spent of public health work including salary is about $1,000.00 annually.

2. Salary about $450 to $550 annually.

3. School houses are inspected by the Superintendent of the County Board. Slaughter houses, butcher shops, dairies, etc., are inspected by physicians in their respective towns under the direction of the county board.

4. Yes.

5. Yes.

6. No we do not employ a community nurse but the county board of health is in favor of employing one. The city of Napoleon provides medical inspection of school children.

7. We believe that our public health laws are quite sufficient if enforced. A full time health officer for the state is needed. But we do not think that a full time county health officer needed or a good arrangement. People do not like to have the service of a certain physician forced upon them in case of sickness, they want to be free to choose and that is as it should be. Our policy has always been to let the family physician take care of his cases of contageous diseases, quarantine as the law requires and pay him or his services at legal rates. We have found this method quite satisfactory for thirteen years. This method would hardly be feasable with a full time health officer.

(Signed) G. A. Mathews, M. D.
County Health Officer.

McHENRY COUNTY.

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work exclusive of salary $706.50.

2. Amount of salary or salaries paid for health work $300.00 per annum.

3. Sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies. There has been an inspection of sanitation of ten school buildings. I have instructed the local health officer in each locality to investigate butcher shops and examine persons handling meats as to their health and to issue certificates for the handling of meat to those found physically fit. There has been no inspection of slaughter houses or dairies in this county during the past two years for the reason that they have never been under suspicion of causing any epidemics.

4. We recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy.

5. It is highly probable that a community nurse will be employed at the next meeting of the County Commissioners. The petition has been sufficiently signed. Compulsory vaccination has been observed in this district.

7. I believe the time ripe for revision of our health laws with the employment of a full time health officer as chief executive. I have decided that it is difficult to enforce a quarantine for measles, chicken pox and whooping cough. In Minot I understand they do not quarantine for measles. This probably is true in many other localities in the state. I believe that quarantine period should be left entirely to the discretion of the doctor and not set at a certain number of days.

The chief work of our county board during the past three years has been the investigation of an outbreak of nine cases of typhoid at Anamoose, the controlling of a small outbreak of smallpox in Pratt Township, the inspection of school houses throughout the county and the enforcement of vaccination.

Signed) O. S. Craise, M. D.
County Health Officer.

McINTOSH COUNTY.

1. $500.00.
2. $300.00.
3. Fair.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. Not yet.
7. Yes, decidedly so.

(Signed) C. C. Campbell, M. D.
County Health Officer.

McKENZIE COUNTY.

1 and 2. The total expense of the Board of Health for the two years ending June 30th, 1918, has been $1,200.80. Of this, $600.00 has been spent

for salary of the Superintendent of Public Health. The balance, $600.80 has been appropriated for general health work. This latter sum has been expended on quarantine cases of smallpox and scarlet fever during the winter and spring of 1917 and 1918, and the needy poor. There has been no particular epidemic, but an isolated case has developed here and there, all of which could be traced to the fact that they had been brought into the county from the outside. In 1918, a patient broke quarantine in Williams county, took the train to Watford City, and subsequently six cases of smallpox developed in a period of nine days to two and a half weeks.

3. An effort has been made to do away with the public towel in hotels and restaurants, but this has been met with failure. No doubt, it takes a certain length of time before the people in general will become sufficiently educated along this line.

The new school houses in this county are built according to plans and specifications adopted by this state, and as a result, no fault can be found as to heat, light and ventilation. There are a few school houses that are in use temporarily that do not come under the requirement, but they will soon be replaced by approved buildings.

4. A large number of the rural school buildings have sanitary toilets, and in the public school at Watford City, this toilet had to be condemned as unsanitary. Subsequently, proper ventilation was established and the sewerage system repaired, so that now it is in proper condition. I urgently recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy in all schools, hotels and public places.

5. Compulsory vaccination has been observed in this county. To my knowledge, there is only one family that has resisted this health regulation.

6. A community nurse has not been employed, and I do not believe it would be expedient in this sparsely settled country.

7. A full time health officer, as chief executive, would seem to be an expensive undertaking in this large county, with a distance of some hundred miles from one end to the other, and an occasional settler here and there. Mileage would count up enormously with the present rate. For this county with five commissioners districts, I recommend appointment of one resident physician for one of two districts to inspect the school children and attend to the public sanitation. Each physician should receive a reasonable compensation for his time necessarily spent and services rendered.

(Signed) P. O. C. Johnson, M. D.
County Health Officer.

McLEAN COUNTY.

As Superintendent of the Board of Health of McLean County, I get a salary of $300.00 per annum, two years making $600.00. Total spent for other purposes $234.50.

4. Am in favor of sanitary toilet where it can be properly taken care of.

5. Compulsory vaccination well observevd all over our County.
6. We have no community nurse.
7. I most heartily favor a full time Health Officer.

(Signed) W. L. Gordon, M. D.
County Health Officer.

MERCER COUNTY.

1. There has been expended the sum of $631.28 for health work carried on in this county. This amount covers the work performed in handling of contagious diseases, including placarding, quarantining, fumigating, mileage and fumigatig material.

2. The only salary paid for health work in this county is the sum of $300.00 per annum to the Supt. County Board of Health.

3. In looking through the minutes of transactions of the County Board of Health, find that in November, 1916, an order was put out requiring that all school buildings also churches be thoroughly scrubbed and fumigated owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases at that time. Since then so far as the writer can ascertain there has been no work done along the line of sanitation of schools, butcher shops, dairies, etc.

4. If in any way possible would by all means recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy.

5. Compulsory vaccination of school children has been enforced in this county.

6. We do not employ a community nurse, sorry to say. Wish it were possible for the county to be able to employ one.

7. Feel that there should be a revision of our health laws and that there should be some action taken at this time to secure a full time health officer as chief executive in looking after the health of the people. Don't think we are doing enough along the line of prevention in this state. In this connection would suggest some action be taken in the regulation of the practice of midwifery as it is practiced in western North Dakota.

(Signed) H. A. Brandes, M. D.
County Health Officer.

MORTON COUNTY.

1. There has been no special work done outside of the general routine, and no appropriations outside of Health Officers salary of $25.00 a month and $897.87 paid to the different physicians in the county for quarantining and releasing.

The following cases of contagious diseases have occurred in the county during the period from July 1st, 1916 to July 1, 1918. Smallpox 46; Tuberculosis 8; Typhoid fever 4; Diphtheria 28; Scarlet fever 64; Measles 28 and Poliomyelitis 3.

3. Our health board has been active in the matter of inspecting school and condemning those where the air space was inadequate for the number of children attending school, and those not properly lighted

and ventilated. We have accomplished a great deal along these lines. We have compelled each butcher and those handling meat to furnish a health certificate and have had a very satisfactory system of milk inspection.

5. and 6. We have observed compulsory vaccination in our schools and are endeavoring to have a community nurse appointed.

(Signed) F. E. BUNTING, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF MOUNTRAIL.

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work exclusive of salarey is $500.00 per year.
2. The amount of salary paid is $300.00 to Health Officer per year.
3. As to sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies, etc., will say that the sanitation of the school houses in the country are very good. The unsanitary ones have been condemned and new sanitary school houses erected in their place. The butcher shops as a rule are sanitary. We have no slaughter houses and very few dairies.
4. I certainly recommend the sanitary toilet.
5. The compulsory vaccination law has been well inforced in Mountrail county.
6. We have no community nurse.
7. I think the time ripe for a full time health officer.

(Signed) O. S. LEEDAHL, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF NELSON

1. $900.00.
2. $600.00.
3. Good.
4. The sanitary closet had to be removed from our city school two years ago on account of odor.
5. No. But there has been a very wide voluntary vaccination.
6. Yes for the last year.
7. I believe a full time health officer should be employed.

During the past two years several schoolhouses have been visited. One has been condemned and a new modern building has taken its place, in other schools the necessary repairs have been recommended. Two grades in our city school was closed for 11 days, smallpox, and the children vaccinated, no spread of the initial cases. One country school was closed 10 days, diphtheria, and while several cases had developed in this neighborhood on account of neglect in reporting initial case to me and neglect of quarantine, after it was taken in hand no new cases developed.

One country school closed 11 days, smallpox, all children vaccinated and no further cases developed after the condition was called to the attention of the health officer.

Typhoid only scattered cases, very few, all those which have come under my personal observation were imported.

Scarlet fever, a few scattered cases nicely confined by attending physicians.

(Signed) EJNAR LOHRBAUER, M. D.
County Health Officer.

OLIVER COUNTY.

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent for in health work exclusive of salary $697.45.
2. $300.00.
3. We have no butcher shops or slaughter houses. Creamery in good sanitary condition.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. No.
7. Yes.

(Signed) F. P. RASMUSSON, M. D.
County Health Officer.

PEMBINA COUNTY.

1. $361.55.
2. $600.00.
3. Made a tour of county last summer examining the butchers and shops but have never investigated the sanitary condition of schools, dairies, slaughter houses, etc. If requested to do so by State Board of Health would do so but Commissioners look with askance upon such trips. Further believe that the best way of improving the sanitation of butcher shops and slaughter houses is by licensing shops and the men engaged in the handling of meats to overcome the evil we have to contend with here, the traveling butcher who buys a creature at the farm, kills it on the premises and dumps it into a drygoods box and sells it to the cook cars in the fall below what the responsible man who has the all year shop asks.
4. and 5. Am heartily in favor of sanitary toilet, compulsory vaccination.
6. We have urged a county nurse here for over a year and have now petitioned the school directors to give their opinion that the Commissioners may be hustled up. The return of petition is very gratifying and we hope there will be action soon.
7. Our health laws are too lax and health board has not enough power except in dire emergency when too much responsibility is placed upon it. Any move for the benefit of the community should be made without the stamp of approval of County Commissioners.

Measures which have been urged during the past year and a half are better control of smallpox in county, county nurse, medical inspection of schools, licensing of meat shops, dairies or milk venders.

(Signed) F. W. DEASON, M. D.
County Health Officer.

PIERCE COUNTY.

1. There has been no money spent for health work exclusive of salary.
2. $300.00 per year.
3. Sanitation of rural school on a whole very poor, butcher shops, slaughter houses, dairies could all be improved greatly, in most instances with very little effort.
4. The sanitary toilet should be compulsory.
5. Compulsory vaccination of school children has not been successfully carried out. The law has no penalty attached so is of little use.
6. No community nurse employed.
7. The time is certainly ripe for revision of our health laws and the appointment of a well qualified full time health officer.

RAMSEY COUNTY.

1. $500.00 each year for the last two years.
2. $300.00 per year.
3. No definite work done regarding sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses, etc.
4. I certainly do.
5. Yes.
6. We do not employ a community nurse.
7. I certainly do.

(Signed) G. F. Drew, M. D.
County Health Officer.

RANSOM COUNTY.

1. $204.15.
2. $600.00, or $300.00 a year.
3. Since the other members of the county board of health receive no renumeration for their services, very little interest has been manifested in the matter of general sanitation through the county. The school houses were all examined some time ago. The butchers all over the county were examined and no reports regarding any unsanitary conditions have reached this office.
4. I would heartily recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy.
5. Compulsory vaccination of school children has not been enforced in this district. We have two cases of smallpox in the county at the present time and vaccination of people in that immediate vicinity has been done. There is no spread of the disease as yet.
6. We do not employ a community nurse in this county, as the county commissioners are very much opposed to having one.
7. The employment of a full time health officer I think would be an improvement over the present system. I do not know why a change could not be made immediately.

(Signed) A. G. Patterson, M. D.
County Health Officer.

RENVILLE COUNTY.

1. Total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work exclusive of salary, $145.20.
2. Amount of salary $600.00.
3. Sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, etc., $99.60.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. No community nurse but Supt. L. M. Rockne has circulated a petition and secured the signature of nearly every school board member in the county. This petition is in the hands of the county commissioners and will be acted upon at the August meeting.
7. Yes, I do.

(Signed) E. S. FITZMAURICE, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF RICHLAND.

1. Total amount of money spent for health work exclusive of salary for the two years ending July 31st, 1918, $637.35.
2. Salary for same period $600.00.
3. Sanitary condition of schools, butcher shops and slaughter houses in the county good.
4. The replacement of unsanitary privy by sanitary toilet would be a desirable improvement.
5. Compulsory vaccination of school children has been generally observed.
6. No county visiting nurse has yet been employed in this county.
7. It is our opinion that a full time health officer is necessary for the proper enforcement of state health laws and that the salary should be large enough to command the services of a competent official.

(Signed) T. O'BRIEN, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF ROLLETTE.

According to the books of the Rollette County Superintendent of Board of Health there has been reported from September 1, 1917 to date the following:

Typhiod fever	1 case
Variola	41 cases
Diphtheria	11 cases
Scarlet fever	3 cases
Lues 2nd stage	1 case

The total amount spent by the board was $1,500.00. $300.00 for superintendent's salary, and balance for quarantine, fumigation, anti-toxin and some vaccine.

(Signed) D. LEMIEUX, M. D.
Acting County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF SARGENT.

1. $1,402.84 and cost of printing $48.25.
2. $600.00.
3. A number of school houses have been fumigated and butcher shops have been examined. A large number of the school houses are provided with heating plants and with very few exceptions they are in very good condition.
4. Several school houses have installed sanitary toilets this past year, but they have not been in use long enough to warrant our giving a very definite statement. There is only one objection and that is that the boards are not always prompt about emptying them.
5. Compulsory vaccination has been carried out.
6. We had a school nurse for three months this spring and her work was highly satisfactory.

The following are some of the diseases and the number of patients treated for each:

Scarlitina	4 cases
Variola	4 cases
Rubeola	5 cases
Diphtheria	10 cases
Tuberculosis	1 case
Infantile paralysis	1 case
Scabies	20 cases

Besides these we have taken care of and removed a number of nuisances which have been a menace to the public health. The county Superintendent has given a number of talks on flies from the International Company charts and considerable work has been done along the line of a fly campaign.

(Signed) W. E. Emanuel, M. D.
County Health Officer.

SHERIDAN COUNTY.

1. $32.35.
2. $300.00.
3. Sanitation of school houses, butcher shops, slaughter houses and dairies, five school houses inspected in 1917, three in 1918, three butcher shops inspected 1917 and three in 1918, one slaughter house inspected in 1917 and one in 1918. No dairies.
4. Yes.
5. All children have been vaccinated with the exception a few isolated cases.
6. No.
7. Yes.

Scarlet fever epidemic lasting from 15th of December, 1917, to the first of June, 1918, over three hundred cases reported, with five or six deaths.

(Signed) F. Brown, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF SLOPE.

1. $150.00.
2. County health officer salary $300.00 per year.
3. Thorough sanitary inspection of school houses, etc.
4. Yes.
5. Compulsory vaccination has been fairly observed with numerous complaints against it.
6. We do not employ a community nurse.
7. We recommend more uniformity of Health regulations with enforcement by state officer.

We participated jointly with Bowman County in Free Public Health Clinic for two days.

U. S. Child Welfare registration carried successful.

(Signed) C. P. Brownlee,
State's Attorney,
Pres. Board of Health County.

STEELE COUNTY.

1. From July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918 the salary paid for Steel County Health Officer has been 300.00 per year or $600.00.
2. $340.00 has been spent for quarantining, fumigating, chemicals, inspection of school houses and butcher shops.
3. All slaughter houses and butcher shops of our county have been inspected, and all butchers and helpers examined.
4. I very strongly recommend the sanitary toilet to replace the privy, and at present sanitary toilets are being installed in two of our schools.
5. Compulsory vaccination has been observed in our county.
6. We do not employ a community nurse
7. I am very much in favor of a revision of our health laws and a full time health officer

(Signed) T. J. Glasscock,
County Health Officer.

STUTSMAN COUNTY.

1. and 2. Total amount of money appropriated per year has been in the neighborhood of $1,500.00 including salary of Supt. which is five hundred per year. Roughly estimating I would say that exclusive of salary that we spend about seven hundred dollars.
3. We have done no particularly special work during this period, except the inspection of schools, etc.
4. Have been favorably impressed with the sanitary toilet, and would strongly recommend the removal of the abominal unsanitary privy.
5. Believe that vaccination edict was well observed in our county.
6. We do not employ a visiting nurse, so far we have been unsucessful in interesting the commissioners in that line of work.
7. A revision of our present health laws is absolutely necessary, together with employment of full time health executive.

(Signed) P. G. Arzt, M. D.
County Health Officer.

COUNTY OF TOWNER.

1. Money spent during 1917, $700.00, this money was spent on smallpox quarantine cases in northern part of the county during January, February and March.

2. Salary that of Supt. of Board of Health.

3. Sanitation of schools in county good; sanitation of public business places good, including slaughter houses, etc.

4. The privy is a public eye sore, how long it must remain in connection with the public school is horrible to believe. It is a disgrace.

5. Compulsory vaccination is a failure, if the people really knew and some do, this would be almost a failure. The people do not want compulsory vaccination, but there should be a law, state or federal that would make every one comply.

6. Community nurse we do not have, but they are really a fine thing and a public necessity. The people will have to be educated to this. It really appeals to me as one of the most common sense protectors of the community welfare that could be devised.

7. Yes, there ought to be a paid full time health officer and to follow up his work a community nurse.

(Signed) F. J. Robeets, M. D.
County Health Officer.

TRAILL COUNTY.

1. and 2. Traill county employs a health officer who is paid a salary of $300.00 a year and certain per diems and mileage, amounting to approxmiatetly $150.00 additional. The county also pays for the fumigating material used in quarantine cases. This is an expense of perhaps $75.00 a year. But this, naturally, is apt to vary considerably. The work of the health officer is mainly to look after contageous diseases, to quarantine, to release from quarantine and to give directions for the cleaning up and fumigating of quarantined places. The inspection of school houses is also a part of this work. This is done when the need thereof is reported by the County Superintendent of Schools or by the school nurse.

3. The inspection of butcher shops, slaughter houses and dairies is generally left to State Inspectors or to the local Boards of Health. Much of the so-called summer diarrhoea is no doubt caused by flies that have had access to open privies and exposed accumulations of manure. The sanitary toilet is greatly to be desired as it will no doubt decrease these enteric cases in a marked degree.

5. Compulsory vaccination of school children has been quite generally enforced in this county. A few districts have been remiss according to the reports of our school nurse, but these will be given special reminders to enforce the law.

6. Traill county employs a school nurse and is proud of the fact. We have no community nurse, so-called, but the school nurse is giving general satisfaction and will no doubt be retained.

7. The health of our people is certainly a matter of prime importance. Health endangers happiness, right thinking and efficiency. Most people need guidance to conserve their health and many of the activities in our various communities need the directing and regulating hand of the health expert. It is therefore much desired that our state health laws be so changed that a full time health executive be employed.

(Signed) Syver Vinje, M. D.
County Health Officer.

WALSH COUNTY.

1. Amount of money spent, $500.00.
2. Twenty-five dollars per month and per diem
3. Sanitation of schools. Have not completed examination as yet.
4. I certainly do when possible.
5. Vaccination has been observed.
6. We do not employ a community nurse.
7. I do.

(Signed) G. W. Glaspel, M. D.
County Health Officer.

WARD COUNTY.

During the two year period ending July 31st, 1918, the following contagious and infectious diseases were reported from this county in approximately the number listed below:

Measles	11 cases
Whooping cough	15 cases
Typhiod fever	3 cases
Smallpox	13 cases
Scarlet fever	16 cases
Diphtheria	19 cases
Tuberculosis	2 cases

The quarantinable diseases were quarantined and proper measures instituted for fumigation and release at the proper time. Besides the cases reported there were undoubtedly many cases which were not reported. This condition is one with which we have constantly to contend in this county. Another condition trying the patience and the ingenuity of the health officer is the all to frequent breaking of quarantine. In many localities of this county quarantine seems to be considered a joke and is treated as such. This is not because of indifference on the part of this board as we have even gone so far as to chase a quarantine breaker into the next county arrest him and bring him back. It is a problem hard to solve.

There have been no epidemic during the two year period just ended and no special health work other than that in connection with filth and contagion. In a number of cases this board has had to clean up filthy families and filthy homes and has endeavored to get these people to

realize the necessity of keeping clean but in the larger per cent of cases this seems to be a hopeless task.

Some time ago and more recently in conjunction with the State Board of Health we have made efforts to get the city to install a sewage disposal plant which is badly needed here because of the fact that sewage is piped into the river rendering this below the point of entrance obnoxious for miles down stream to those living on its banks. Thus far we have been unable to accomplish anything along this line.

1. The total amount of money appropriated or spent for health work in this county exclusive of salary for the two year period ending July 31st, 1918 is $2,652.95. This of course, includes the care of a number of pauper families quarantined for contagious diseases, the work we have tried to do among the residents of the county who live in an unsanitary condition and the amount paid to township boards for the reporting of births and deaths ordered by the State Board of Health.

2. The amount of salary paid for health work in this county for this two year period was $600.00.

3. During the past two years the sanitary condition of school houses has been quite generally improved. Some improvement has taken place in butcher shops and dairies but slaughter houses in this county have remained in a deplorable condition. Recently in conjunction with the office of the State Board of Health at Devils Lake we started an action to compel a change in this condition. It remains to be seen just what will be done in this line.

4. This board would certainly recommend a sanitary toilet to replace the unsanitary privy.

5. Compulsory vaccination of school children in this county has within the past two years been quite successfully carried out.

6. This county does not employ a community nurse though an effort in this direction is being made by County Superintendent Wendt who has presented the commissioners with a petition signed by the required number of school directors requesting the employment of a school nurse or a physician. It should not be long before the commissioners of the county act favorably on this petition.

7. As a health officer of several years experience in this county I am heartily in favor of a revision of the health laws of the State and the employment of a full time health officer. We need more drastic quarantine regulations in reference to a certain disease and perhaps less drastic for others. We need better laboratory facilities on a basis which will be of more general benefit to the public. We need to take up the Venereal problem in this state as it has been taken up in other states and we need to continue the good work started in furnishing vaccines for those diseases for which vaccines and anti-toxins are a remedy and a cure. All this work and a great deal more could be conducted with an ever increasing efficiency were full time health officers with special training for this work in charge of the work in this state.

(Signed) E. M. Ransom, M. D.
County Health Officer.

WELLS COUNTY.

The biennial report for Wells County should be made out by Dr. Per Oyen, Fessenden, N. D., as he was Health Officer of Wells County up to July 1st, 1918. On that date I took over the office of the Board of health of Wells County. When I assumed this office the prior health officer did not turn over any statistics, expense accounts, health reports or books so I have nothing up to that date to give a report on. I found, however, from the County Commissioners report that the total expenditure is in the neighborhood of $3.500 or $4,000 per annum. This includes the salaries.

3. The sanitation of school houses has been looked after in Wells County and they are inspected once or twice a year. Inefficient school houses are condemned or put in such shape that they will pass inspection. Butcher shops and slaughter houses are inspected once a year. Dairies are inspected once a year and if complaints are made of anyone of them they are immediately inspected and instructed to do the necessary repairs including cleanliness, light, heat, ventilation and so as to pass inspection.

4. I certainly recommend that a sanitary toilet should replace the unsanitary privy.

5. Wells county made a compulsory vaccination of school children last year and the county paid for same. As nearly as I know all the children of Wells County were vaccinated.

6. There is a sentiment on foot in this county to employ a community nurse but as yet no action has been taken on that point by County Commissioner.

7. Yes.

(Signed) Arnt. F. Floew, M. D.
County Health Officer.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

1. $4,000.00.

2. $960.00.

3. Schools are in fairly sanitary condition. All new buildings are in good shape and the remaining old buildings are made as nearly sanitary as possible. In many cases sanitary closets have been installed. Butcher shops have been inspected and in most cases are clean. Some of our slaughter houses are models while in some instances it seems hard to bring the owners of these places to see the necessity of keeping them clean. The one active creamery in the county, other than those located within the limits of cities having their own health boards, is scrupulously clean and sanitary inside and during the summer of 1917 the county board of health insisted in the installation of a septic tank to care for the waste from the buildings.

4. I certainly do.

5. Compulsory vaccination of school children was observed to a very large extent in the county, some districts however, have not fully complied.

6. No community nurse employed. During the two years previous examinations of the children in all the schools of the county. This resulted in much good. Last year county was unable to secure a nurse but an attempt is being made to have one do the work this autumn.

7. I think it is high time we have health districts presided over by full time health officers.

During this period your health officer made many trips about the country looking after quarantine and fumigation. He also inspected and made efforts to have all villages cleaned up. Samples of water were taken from various sources and sent for analysis. All schools in which children had been found with contageous diseases were fumigated by the health officer personally. The butcher and meat handlers of the county have been examined. We had more contageous diseases during the winter, spring and summer of 1918 than during any other year of the past eight. No widespread epidemic occurred however at any time as quarantine was well observed by the people in most instances and the areas of infection in this way were limited. During the past year the Board of Health, through the consideration of the county commissioners, purchased a property consisting of a building and two lots for use as a detention hospital. The building and grounds are in excellent condition and the house which is rather small is soon to be enlarged to a proper capacity. This institution is in charge of a trained nurse and patients afflicted with diseases requiring quarantine are receiving excellent care and are in clean and wholesome surroundings.

(Signed) H. C. WINDELL, M. D.
County Health Officer.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS

Beach	Dr. H. B. Museus
Bismarck	Dr. F. B. Strauss
Bottineau	Dr. A. R. MacKay
Cando	Dr. A. W. MacDonald
Carrington	Dr. Edwin L. Goss (service)
Casselton	Dr. H. J. Rowe
Cooperstown	Dr. L. Almklov
Crosby	
Devils Lake	Dr. W. D. Jones
Dickinson	Dr. H. A. Davis
Ellendale	Dr. A. G. Maercklein
Enderlin	Dr. L. H. Labbitt
Fargo	Dr. Paul Sorkness
Grafton	Dr. G. W. Glaspel
Grand Forks	Dr. H. O'Keefe
Hankinson	Dr. H. E. Dahlen
Harvey	Dr. I. D. Clark
Hillsboro	Dr. E. E. Haagenson
Hebron	Dr. A. F. E. Schierbaum
Jamestown	Dr. W. W. Wood
Kenmare	Dr. N. McLean
LaMoure	Dr. G. B. Ribble
Langdon	Dr. W. W. McLean
Lakota	Dr. Enjar Lohrbauer
Larimore	Dr. W. H. Welch
Lidgerwood	Dr. E. G. Sasse
Lisbon	Dr. H. Bakke
Mandan	Dr. F. E. Bunting
Mayville	Dr. W. E. White
Milnor	Dr. E. W. Emanuel
Minot	Dr. Harry G. Knapp
New Rockford	Dr. John Crawford
New Salem	Dr. Stephen Fisher
Oakes	Dr. F. W. Maercklein
Park River	Dr. M. Hanson
Rugby	Dr. A. M. Collison
Valley City	Dr. E. A. Pray
Wahpeton	Rr. I. C. J. Wiig
Williston	Dr. F. W. MacManis

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS

COUNTY AND NAME	ADDRESS
Adams—Dr. John G. Johns	Hettinger, N. D.
Barnes—Dr. A. W. MacDonald	Valley City, N. D.
Benson—Dr. A. B. Lund	Leeds, N. D.
Billings—Dr. A. E. Spear	Belfield, N. D.
Bottineau—Dr. J. A. Johnson	Bottineau, N. D.
Bowman—Dr. A. A. Whittamore	Bowman, N. D.
Burke—Dr. A. M. Limburg	Bowbells, N. D.
Burleigh—Dr. F. R. Smyth	Bismarck, N. D.
Cass—Dr. Paul Sorkness	Fargo, N. D.
Cavalier—Dr. W. W. McQueen	Langdon, N. D.
Dickey—Dr. A. G. Maercklein	Ellendale, N. D.
Divide—Dr. Geo. White	Ambrose, N. D.
Dunn—Dr. Oscar Smith	Killdeer, N. D.
Eddy—Dr. Chas. MacLachlan	New Rockford, N. D.
Emmons—Dr. De Witt Baer	Braddock, N. D.
Foster—Dr. E. A. LeBeun	McHenry, N. D.
Golden Valley—Dr. H. B. Museus	Beach, N. D.
Grand Forks—Dr. J. C. Heatherington	Grand Forks, N. D.
Grant—Dr. R. H. Leavitt	Carson, N. D.
Griggs—Dr. L. Almklov	Cooperstown, N. D.
Hettinger—Dr. S. W. Hill	Regent, N. D.
Kidder—Dr. C. C. Kerner	Tuttle, N. D.
LaMoure—Dr. L. W. Myers	Marion, N. D.
Logan—Dr. G. A. Mathews	Napoleon, N. D.
McHenry—Dr. O. S. Craises	Towner, N. D.
McIntosh—Dr. Colin C. Campbell	Ashley, N. D.
McKenzie—Dr. J. O. C. Johnson	Watford City, N. D.
McLean—Dr. W. L. Gordon	Washburn, N. D.
Mercer—Dr. H. A. Brandes	Hazen, N. D.
Morton—Dr. F. E. Bunting	Mandan, N. D.
Mountrail—Dr. O. S. Leedahl	Stanley, N. D.
Nelson—Dr. E. Lohrbauer	Lakota, N. D.
Oliver—Dr. F. P. Rasmusson	Center, N. D.
Pembina—Dr. F. W. Deason	St. Thomas, N. D.
Pierce—Dr. W. C. McMurtry	Wolford, N. D.
Ramsey—Dr. G. F. Drew	Ramsey, N. D.
Ransom—Dr. A. G. Patterson	Lisbon, N. D.
Renville—Dr. E. S. Fitzmaurice	Mohall, N. D.
Richland—Dr. T. O'Brien	Wahpeton, N. D.
Rolette—Dr. D. Lemieux	Rolla, N. D.
Sargent—H. W. Emanuel	Forman, N. D.
Sheridan—Dr. Fred Brown	McClusky, N. D.
Slope—Dr. F. A. Brodwell	Marmarth, N. D.
Sioux—Dr. W. A. Thomas	Solen, N. D.
Stark—Dr. A. P. Machtway, in service	No officer
Steele—Dr. T. J. Glasscock	Finley, N. D.
Stutsman—Dr. P. G. Arzt	Jamestown, N. D.
Towner—Dr. F. J. Roberts	Cando, N. D.
Traill—Dr. Syver Vinji	Hillsboro, N. D.
Walsh—Dr. G. W. Glaspel	Grafton, N. D.
Ward—Dr. E. M. Ransom	Minot, N. D.
Wells—Dr. A. T. Floew	Harvey, N. D.
Williams—Dr. H. C. Windel	Williston, N. D.

BIRTHS BY COUNTIES

July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918

County	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adams	70	59	129	53	52	105
Barnes	206	214	420	170	180	350
Benson	133	114	247	130	120	250
Billings	15	15	30	21	22	43
Bottineau	143	115	258	127	102	229
Bowman	27	32	59	49	42	91
Burke	98	90	188	101	82	183
Burleigh	250	245	495	271	227	498
Cass	334	325	659	367	360	727
Cavalier	137	139	276	134	125	259
Dickey	73	76	149	82	75	157
Divide	139	136	275	97	116	213
Dunn	104	115	219	116	111	227
Eddy	55	41	96	70	52	122
Emmons	217	188	405	105	79	184
Foster	76	79	155	68	73	141
Golden Valley	104	68	172	68	57	125
Grand Forks	303	285	588	286	255	541
Grant	76	79	155	109	120	229
Griggs	100	70	170	69	88	157
Hettinger	43	58	101	64	70	134
Kidder	31	25	56	43	37	80
LaMoure	143	135	278	127	150	277
Logan	80	73	153	68	45	113
McHenry	138	120	258	109	105	214
McIntosh	120	112	232	107	95	202
McKenzie	171	132	303	154	171	325
McLean	160	128	288	153	131	284
Mercer	83	80	163	45	40	85
Morton	273	266	539	238	235	473
Mountrail	189	155	344	170	163	333
Nelson	108	94	202	103	90	193
Oliver	49	41	90	33	29	62
Pembina	134	137	271	148	124	272
Pierce	99	104	203	73	90	163
Ramsey	174	166	340	206	189	395
Ransom	116	104	220	117	103	220
Renville	105	102	207	92	75	167
Richland	178	147	325	153	175	328
Rolette	65	57	122	82	65	147
Sargent	69	70	139	79	67	146
Sheridan	42	37	79	44	37	81
Sioux	7	21	28	25	21	45
Slope	67	54	121	63	72	135
Stark	97	71	168	105	80	185
Steele	91	87	178	169	72	141
Stutsman	260	233	493	225	216	441
Towner	54	42	96	44	33	77
Traill	93	88	181	107	83	190
Walsh	194	157	351	173	165	338
Ward	298	276	574	311	316	627
Wells	55	49	104	91	67	158
Williams	167	155	322	186	164	350
Total	6,621	6,061	12,682	6,299	5,913	12,212

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES FOR THE SEVERAL LIFE PERIODS

July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918

Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under one year	545	378	923	438	338	776
From 1 to 2 years	74	54	128	60	56	116
From 2 to 5 years	95	61	156	74	78	152
From 5 to 10 years	78	52	130	72	57	129
From 10 to 15 years	68	32	100	64	50	114
From 15 to 20 years	73	45	118	79	61	140
From 20 to 25 years	116	63	179	78	74	152
From 25 to 30 years	97	76	173	88	87	175
From 30 to 40 years	103	142	245	138	149	287
From 40 to 50 years	181	118	299	158	137	295
From 50 to 60 years	245	160	405	227	143	370
From 60 to 70 years	259	154	413	254	135	389
From 70 to 80 years	167	148	315	199	151	350
From 80 to 90 years	111	101	212	108	85	193
Over 90 years	25	20	45	18	14	32
Unknown age	39	14	53	25	20	45
Stillbirths	200	125	325	166	139	305
Total	2,476	1,743	4,219	2,246	1,774	4,020

DEATH STATISTICS

From July 1, 1916 to June 30th, 1917, figured on a basis of 636,741 Population

Class No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX		Total	Death rate per 100,000
		Male	Female		
	ALL CAUSES	2,476	1,743	4,219	662.75
	GENERAL DISEASES	489	352	841	132.07
1.	Typhoid fever	35	14	49	7.69
5.	Smallpox	1	.....	1	.15
6.	Measles	14	14	28	4.39
7.	Scarlet fever	5	2	7	1.09
8.	Whooping cough	7	4	11	1.7
9.	Diphtheria and croup	23	19	42	6.59
10.	Influenza	7	9	16	2.5
14.	Dysentery	4	3	7	1.09
18.	Erysipelas	5	4	9	1.4
19.	Other epidemic diseases	3	.....	3	.47
20.	Purulent infection and septicemia	26	9	35	5.5
24.	Tetanus	2	.....	2	.31
	Tuberculosis (total)	179	129	308	48.37
28.	Tuberculosis of lungs	149	116	265	43.18
29.	Acute miliary tuberculosis	2	1	3	.47
30.	Tuberculosis meningitis	15	6	31	3.2
31.	Abdominal tuberculosis	2	3	5	.78
32.	Potts disease	2	.....	2	.31
34.	Tuberculosis of other organs	9	3	12	1.8
36.	Rickets	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cancer and other malignant tumors (total)	112	107	219	34.38
40.	Cancer of stomach, liver	58	40	98	15.38
41.	Cancer of peritoneum, intestines, rectum	20	11	31	4.8
42.	Cancer of female genital organs	.....	19	19	2.9
43.	Cancer of the breast	.....	8	8	1.2
44.	Cancer of the skin	9	1	10	1.5
45.	Cancer of other organs or organs not specified	25	25	50	7.8
46.	Other tumors	.....	3	3	.47
47.	Acute articular rheumatism	5	2	7	1.09
48.	Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	2	3	.47
50.	Diabetes	25	13	38	5.9
51.	Exophthalmic goitre	1	5	6	.95
52.	Addisons disease	2	2	4	.62
53.	Leuchaemia	1	.....	1	.15
54.	Anaemia, chlorosis	20	14	34	5.3
56.	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	11	.....	11	1.7
	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE	272	165	437	68.63
60.	Encephalitis	3	.....	3	.47
61.	Meningitis	32	29	61	9.58
	A. Simple meningitis	22	15	37	5.8
	B. Cerebrospinal meningitis	10	14	24	3.7
62.	Locomotor ataxia	1	1	2	.31
63.	Other diseases of the spinal cord	9	7	16	2.5
	A. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	4	3	7	1.09
	B. Other diseases of spinal cord	5	4	9	1.04
64.	Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	113	74	187	29.36
65.	Softening of the brain	2	2	4	.62
66.	Paralysis without specified cause	21	14	35	5.5
67.	General paralysis of the insane	15	4	19	2.9
68.	Other forms of mental alienation	5	3	8	1.2
69.	Epilepsy	9	2	11	1.7
70.	Convulsions (nonpuerperal)	4	1	5	.78
71.	Convulsion of infants	54	36	90	14.13
72.	Chorea	2	2	4	.62
74.	Other diseases of the nervous system	2	.....	2	.31
	III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	238	190	428	67.21
77.	Pericarditis	2	3	5	.78
78.	Acute endocarditis	20	14	34	5.3
79.	Organic diseases of the heart	159	136	295	46.33

DEATH STATISTICS

From July 1, 1916 to June 30th, 1917, figured on a basis of 636,741 Population

Class No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX		Total	Death rate per 100,000
		Male	Female		
80.	Angina pectoris	8	5	13	2.04
81.	Diseases of arteries, atheroma, aneurysm	13	4	17	2.6
82.	Embolism and thrombosis	19	20	39	6.1
84.	Diseases of lymphatic system	4	1	5	.78
85.	Hemorrhage	13	7	20	31.4
	IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	272	211	483	75.88
87.	Diseases of the larynx	6	3	9	1.4
88.	Diseases of the thyroid body	1	.....	1	.15
89.	Acute bronchitis	11	8	19	2.9
90.	Chronic bronchitis	9	12	21	3.2
91.	Bronchopneumonia	47	35	82	12.87
92.	Pneumonia	179	144	323	51.04
	A. Lobar pneumonia	43	34	77	12.09
	B. Pneumonia (undefined)	136	110	246	38.63
93.	Pleurisy	8	2	10	1.5
94.	Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy	6	3	9	1.4
96.	Asthma	4	1	5	.78
97.	Pulmonary emphysema	1	3	4	.62
	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	169	121	290	45.57
99.	Diseases of the mouth and annexa	1	.....	1	.15
101.	Diseases of the oesophagus	1	2	3	.47
102.	Ulcer of the stomach	14	16	30	4.7
104.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 1 yr.)	23	15	38	5.9
105.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 1 yr.)	8	7	15	2.3
108.	Appendicitis and typhlitis	28	19	47	7.3
109.	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	28	21	49	7.69
	A. Hernia	5	3	8	1.2
	B. Intestinal obstruction	23	18	14	6.43
110.	Other diseases of the intestines	4	1	5	.78
111.	Acute yellow atrophy of liver	.....	2	2	.31
113.	Cirrhosis of the liver	11	7	18	2.8
114.	Biliary calculi	1	2	3	.47
115.	Other diseases of the liver	3	1	4	.62
116.	Diseases of the spleen	3	.....	3	.47
117.	Simple peritonitis	44	28	72	11.3
	VI. NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA	144	87	231	36.27
119.	Acute nephritis	17	23	40	6.02
120.	Bright's disease	115	59	174	27.33
122.	Other diseases of kidneys and annexa	.....	1	1	.15
124.	Diseases of the bladder	2	2	4	.62
126.	Diseases of the prostate	9	.....	9	1.4
129.	Uterine tumor	1	.....	1	.15
130.	Other diseases of uterus	.....	2	2	.31
	VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE	.....	87	87	13.66
135.	Puerperal hemorrhage	.....	21	21	3.2
136.	Other accidents of labor	.....	3	3	.47
137.	Puerperal septicaemia	.....	35	35	4.7
138.	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	.....	5	5	.78
139.	Puerperal phlegmasis, alba dolens	.....	15	15	2.3
140.	Following childbirth	.....	8	8	1.2
	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE	10	6	16	2.5
142.	Gangrene	5	4	9	1.4
144.	Acute abscess	5	2	7	1.09
	IX. DISEASES OF BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	2	1	3	.47
146.	Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)	2	1	3	.47
	X. MALFORMATIONS	33	25	58	9.1
150.	Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included	33	25	58	9.1

DEATH STATISTICS

From July 1, 1916 to June 30th, 1917, figured on a basis of 636,741 Population

Class No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX		Total	Death rate per 100,000
		Male	Female		
	A. Hydrocephalus	8	4	12	1.8
	B. Congenial malformation of heart	15	15	30	4.7
	C. Other congenital malformations	10	6	16	2.5
	XI. EARLY INFANCY	244	203	447	70.17
151.	Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	233	194	427	67.03
	A. Premature birth	109	101	210	32.9
	B. Congenital debility, atrophy, marasums	124	93	217	34.07
152.	Other causes peculiar to early infancy	11	4	15	2.3
	A. Injuries at birth	1	1	2	.31
	B. Other causes of early infancy	10	3	13	2.04
153.	Lack of care	.....	5	5	.78
	XII. OLD AGE	84	100	184	28.89
154.	Senility	84	100	184	28.89
	XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES	295	47	342	54.03
	Suicide (total	37	7	44	6.9
155.	Suicide by poison	9	3	12	1.8
156.	Suicide by asphyxia	.....	1	1	.15
157.	Suicide by hanging or strangulation	6	1	7	1.09
158.	Suicide by drowning	1	.....	1	.15
159.	Suicide by firearms	19	2	21	3.2
160.	Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	1	.....	1	.15
163.	Other suicides	1	.....	1	.15
	Accidental or undefined (total)	258	40	298	46.8
164.	Poison by food	1	.....	1	.15
165.	Other acute poisonings	6	1	7	1.09
166.	Conflagration	9	4	13	2.04
167.	Burns	15	10	25	3.9
168.	Absorption of delecterious gases	7	.....	7	1.09
169.	Accidental drowning	45	3	48	7.54
170.	Traumatism by firearms	22	3	25	3.9
171.	Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	11	.....	11	1.7
172.	Traumatism by fall	12	1	13	2.04
173.	Traumatism in mines and quarries	3	.....	3	.47
174.	Traumatism by machines	10	.....	10	1.5
175.	Traumatism by other crushing	54	12	66	10.3
	A. Railroad accidents and injury	25	7	32	5.02
	B. Street car accidents and injuries	.....	.....	.....	.....
	C. Automobile injuries and accidents	18	5	23	3.6
	D. Injuries by other vehicles	11	.....	11	1.7
176.	Injuries by animals	10	.....	10	1.5
178.	Excessive cold	10	1	11	1.7
179.	Excessive heat	1	.....	1	.15
180.	Lightning	3	1	4	.62
181.	Electricity (lightning excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....
185.	Fractures (causes not specified)	15	2	17	2.6
186.	Other external violence	4	.....	4	.62
182.	Homicide by firearms	1	.....	1	.15
183.	Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	1	.....	1	.15
184.	Homicide by other means	18	2	20	3.14
	XIV. ILL DEFINED DISEASES	24	23	47	7.3
187.	Ill defined organic diseases	4	3	7	1.09
189.	A. Ill defined	.....	.....	.....	.....
	B. Not specified or unknown	20	20	40	6.28
190.	Stillbirths	200	125	325	51.35

DEATH STATISTICS

From July 1, 1917 to June 30th, 1918, figured on a basis of 636,741 Population

Class No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX		Total	Death rate per 100,000
		Male	Female		
ALL	CAUSES	2,246	1,774	4,020	631.34
	I. GENERAL DISEASES	436	360	796	125.04
1.	Typhoid fever	23	6	29	4.55
6.	Measles	5	1	6	.95
7.	Scarlet fever	7	8	15	2.3
8.	Whooping cough	8	10	18	2.8
9.	Diphtheria and croup	20	28	48	7.5
10.	Influenza	4	5	9	1.4
14.	Dysentery	6	4	10	1.5
18.	Erysipelas	6	6	12	1.8
19.	Other epidemic diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....
20.	Purulent infection and septicaemia	25	12	37	5.8
24.	Tetanus	4	.....	4	.62
25.	Mycosis	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tuberculosis (total)	163	136	299	46.95
28.	Tuberculosis of the lungs	139	123	262	41.14
29.	Acute miliary tuberculosis	3	2	5	.78
30.	Tuberculosis meningitis	13	6	19	2.9
31.	Abdominal tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....
33.	Whites swellings	5	1	6	.95
34.	Tuberculosis of other organs	3	2	5	.78
35.	Disseminated tuberculosis	.....	1	1	.15
36.	Rickets	.....	1	1	.15
	Cancer and other malignant tumors total	109	101	210	32.3
40.	Cancer of stomach and liver	75	40	115	18.06
41.	Cancer of peritoneum, intestines, rectum	12	5	17	2.6
42.	Cancer of the female genital organs	.....	19	19	2.9
43.	Cancer of the breast	.....	10	10	1.5
45.	Cancer of other organs or of organs not specified	22	27	49	7.6
47.	Acute articular rheumatism	6	6	12	1.8
48.	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	1	1	.15
50.	Diabetes	25	15	40	6.28
51.	Exophthalmic goitre	2	1	3	.47
52.	Addisons disease	2	1	3	.47
53.	Leuchaemia	1	1	2	3.1
54.	Anaemia, chlorosis	17	16	33	5.32
55.	Other general diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....
56.	Alcoholism (acute and chronic)	3	1	4	.62
	II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE	236	149	385	60.40
61.	Meningitis	34	19	53	8.3
	A. Simple meningitis	24	8	32	5.02
	B. Cerebrospinal meningitis (undefined.	10	11	21	3.2
62.	Locomotor ataxia	3	2	5	.78
63.	Other diseases of the spinal cord	7	3	10	1.5
	A. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	1	3	4	.62
	B. Other diseases of the spinal coard.	6	.....	6	.95
64.	Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	104	60	164	25.78
65.	Softening of the brain	2	2	4	.62
66.	Paralysis without specified cause	15	13	28	4.3
67.	General paralysis of the insane	16	8	24	3.7
68.	Other forms of mental alienation	3	3	6	.95
69.	Epilepsy	11	6	17	2.6
70.	Convulsions (nonpuerperal)	2	.....	2	.31
71.	Convulsions of infants	38	32	70	10.9
74.	Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	2	.31
76.	Diseases of the ears	.....	.....	.....	.....
	III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULARY SYSTEM	215	201	416	65.36
77.	Pericarditis	1	3	4	.62
78.	Acute endocarditis	25	24	49	7.6
79.	Organic diseases of the heart	125	131	256	40.2
80.	Angina Pectoris	13	5	18	2.8
81.	Diseases of the arteries, antheroma aneurysm, etc.	16	8	24	3.7
82.	Embolism and thrombosis	21	20	41	6.4

DEATH STATISTICS

From July 1, 1917 to June 30th, 1918, figured on a basis of 636,741 Population

Class No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX		Total	Death rate per 100,000
		Male	Female		
83	Diseases of veins, varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.	4	4	8	1.2
85.	Hemorrhage; other disease of the circulatory system	10	6	16	2.5
	IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	248	172	420	65.99
87.	Diseases of the larynx	2	5	7	1.09
88.	Diseases of the thyroid body	1	1	2	.31
89.	Acute bronchitis	2	4	6	.95
90.	Chronic bronchitis	6	4	10	1.5
91.	Bronchopneumonia	36	36	62	9.7
92.	Pneumonia	182	115	297	48.02
	A. Lobar pneumonia	48	17	65	10.2
	B. Pneumonia	134	98	232	36.43
93.	Pleurisy	4	2	6	.95
94.	Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy	2	1	3	.47
95.	Gangrene of the lung	.....	.....	.....	.....
96.	Asthma	4	9	13	2.04
97.	Pulmonary emphysema	8	3	11	1.7
98.	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	1	2	3	.47
	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	178	197	375	59.2
100.	Disease of the pharynx	1	3	4	.62
102.	Ulcer of the stomach	10	2	12	1.8
103.	Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	4	11	15	2.3
104.	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 1 year)	45	46	91	14.29
105.	Diarrhoea and enteritis)1 year and over)	15	15	30	4.7
108.	Appendicitis and typhilitis	25	28	53	8.3
109.	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	21	27	48	7.54
	A. Hernia	6	9	15	2.3
	B. Intestinal obstruction	15	18	33	5.18
110.	Other diseases of the intestines	3	7	10	1.5
111.	Acute yellow atrophy of liver	1	2	3	.47
113.	Cirrhosis of the liver	8	5	13	2.04
114.	Biliary calculi	1	1	2	.31
115.	Other diseases of the liver	9	5	14	2.19
116.	Diseases of the spleen	1	.....	1	.15
117.	Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal)	35	43	78	12.24
118.	Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis except)	.....	1	1	.15
	VI. NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA	125	120	245	38.46
119.	Acute nephritis	11	26	37	5.8
120.	Bright's disease	103	81	184	28.88
122.	Other diseases of kidneys and annexa	2	4	6	.95
124.	Diseases of the bladder	5	9	14	2.19
126.	Disease of the prostate	4	.....	4	.62
130.	Other diseases of the uterus	.....	.....	.....	.....
	VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE	.....	63	63	9.89
134.	Accidents of pregnancy	.....	8	8	1.2
135.	Puerperal hemorrhage	.....	8	8	1.2
136.	Other accidents of labor	.....	7	7	1.09
137.	Puerperal septicemia	.....	28	28	4.03
138.	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	.....	3	3	.47
139.	Puerperal phlegmasia, alba dolens, embolus	.....	3	3	.47
140.	Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)	.....	6	6	.95
	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE	4	1	5	.78
142.	Gangerene	4	.....	4	.62
143.	Foruncle	.....	.....	.....	.....
145.	Other disease of the skin and annexa	.....	1	1	.15
	IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	2	1	3	.47

DEATH STATISTICS

From July 1, 1917 to June 30th, 1918, figured on a basis of 636,741 Population

Class No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX		Total	Death rate per 100,000
		Male	Female		
146.	Diseases of the bones (tubercolusis excepted)	2	.....	2	.31
148.	Diseases of joints (tuberculosis and rehumatism excepted)	.....	1	1	.15
	X. MALFORMATIONS	30	21	51	8.
150.	Congenital malformation (stillbirths not included)	30	21	51	8.
	A. Hydrocephalus	6	4	10	1.5
	B. Congenital malformations of the heart	17	13	30	4.7
	C. Other congenital malformations	7	4	11	1.7
	XI. EARLY INFANCY	221	149	370	58.09
151.	Congenial debility, icterus and sclerma	196	132	328	51.82
	A. Premature birth	106	79	185	29.05
	B. Congenital debility, atrophy, marasmus	90	53	143	22.45
152.	Other causes peculiar to early infancy	25	16	41	6.43
	A. Injuries at birth	4	3	7	1.09
	B. Other causes peculiar to early infancy	21	13	34	5.3
153.	Lack of care	.....	1	1	.15
	XII. OLD AGE	97	98	195	30.62
154.	Senility	97	98	195	30.62
	XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES	203	44	247	38.7
	Suicide (total)	28	7	35	5.49
155.	Suicide by poison	8	3	11	1.7
156.	Suicide by hanging or strangulation	8	1	9	1.4
157.	Suicide by drowning	.....	.....	.....	.....
159.	Suicide by firearms	8	1	9	1.4
163.	Other suicides	4	2	6	.95
	Accidental or undefinied (total)	175	37	212	33.2
164.	Poisoning by food	2	.....	2	.31
165.	Other acute poisonings	1	1	2	.31
166.	Conflagration	4	.....	4	.62
167.	Burns	11	14	25	3.92
168.	Absorption of delecterious gases	3	2	5	.78
169.	Accidental drowning	32	1	33	5.18
170.	Traumatism by firearms	21	3	24	3.7
171.	Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	1	.....	1	.15
172.	Traumatism by fall	6	2	8	1.2
173.	Traumatism in mines and quarries	3	.....	3	.47
	A. Traumatism in mines	3	.....	3	.47
174.	Traumatism by machines	3	1	4	.62
175.	Traumatism by other crushing	42	5	47	7.3
	A. Railroad accidents and injuries	14	1	15	2.3
	B. Automobile accidents	10	2	12	1.8
	C. Injuries by other vehicles	4	.....	4	.62
	E. Other crushings	14	2	16	2.5
176.	Injuries by animals	10	2	12	1.8
178.	Excessive cold	4	1	5	.78
179.	Excessive heat	4	1	5	.78
180.	Lightning	6	.....	6	.95
181.	Electricity (lightning excepted)	1	.....	1	.15
185.	Fractures	3	.....	3	.47
186.	Other external violence	3	1	4	.62
	Homicide (total)	15	3	18	2.8
182.	Homicide by firearms	6	.....	6	.95
184.	Homicide by other means	9	3	12	1.8
	XIV. ILL DEFINED DISEASES	85	59	144	22.61
187.	Ill defined organic diseases	4	1	5	.78
188.	Sudden death	9	6	15	2.3
189.	Not specified or ill defined	72	52	124	19.47
	A. Ill defined	16	12	28	4.39
	B. Not specified or unknown	56	40	96	13.65
190.	Stillbirths	166	139	305	47.9

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR
July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917

COUNTIES	Tuberculosis		Smallpox		Typhoid fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet fever		Measles		Whooping Cough		Trachoma		Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Other infectious diseases	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Adams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Barnes	3	7	2	...	...	...	7	2	47	...	31	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Benson	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	67	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Billings	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
Bottineau	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	12	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	..
Bowman	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	68	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..
Burke	...	2	8	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Burleigh	10	5	10	...	40	5	29	2	10	1	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	..
Cass	20	8	18	...	14	2	92	2	50	1	259	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	137	1
Cavalier	4	3	...	...	5	...	27	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	31	..
Dickey	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	30	..	20	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	..
Divide	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dunn	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Eddy	1	1	11	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Emmons	1	2	4	1	2	2	18	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Foster	6	4	14	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
Golden Valley	1	2	28	...	1	1	4	...	28	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Grand Forks	6	10	6	...	1	2	4	3	28	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	..
Grant	...	...	30	...	...	1	14	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Griggs	3	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	..
Hettinger	...	...	5	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Kidder	14	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	51	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
LaMoure	4	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Logan	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	39	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
McHenry	...	2	2	...	11	...	8	1	2	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
McIntosh	...	...	...	...	8	1	28	5	13	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
McKenzie	2	2	36	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..
McLean	3	5	...	...	10	1	10	...	14	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mercer	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	20	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
Morton	8	3	49	...	5	4	26	...	84	1	86	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mountrail	3	3	59	1	5	2	5	1	3	...	2	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..
Nelson	4	2	21	...	9	...	3	1	3	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	..
Oliver	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	..
Pembina	4	4	4	...	4	...	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..
Pierce	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..
Ramsey	1	2	28	...	3	1	14	1	14	...	21	1	6	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	..
Ransom	2	3	4	...	4	...	9	...	11	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
Renville	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Richland	2	5	16	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	..
Rollette	6	25	4	...	3	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sargent	3	2	23	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Sheridan	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Sioux	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Slope	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Stark	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Steele	2	...	8	...	4	...	1	1	6	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Stutsman	6	17	47	...	15	...	25	1	32	...	97	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1
Towner	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Traill	2	4	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	12	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	
Walsh	1	11	5	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	..
Ward	3	6	16	...	21	4	14	3	5	6	37	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	3	..
Wells	2	6	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Williams	5	5	4	...	18	4	...	...	1	...	11	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	144	181	536	2	228	38	501	32	476	8	1631	26	83	17	4	1	8	1	51	...	290	6

Number of cases of contagious diseases taken from monthly report of Health Officers. Number of deaths from contagious diseases taken from death certificates.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR
July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	Tuberculosis		Smallpox		Typhoid fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet fever		Measles		Whooping Cough		Trachoma		Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Other infectious diseases	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Adams	...	1	7	...	6	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Barnes	8	10	...	...	8	...	9	3	18	...	34	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	..
Benson	5	14	2	...	3	...	10	...	17	...	25	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Billings	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..
Bottineau	5	10	36	...	6	2	5	...	45	...	61	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bowman	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..
Burke	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Burleigh	8	13	31	...	23	2	14	2	27	...	19	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	31	...	18	..
Cass	30	21	22	...	12	...	70	3	11	...	60	1	35	1	1	...	3	...	12	...	44	1
Cavalier	3	3	34	...	2	1	10	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	..
Dickey	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Divide	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dunn	4	5	...	...	2	...	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Eddy	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	..
Emmons	2	5	...	...	...	...	34	7	7	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Foster	...	2	8	...	1	...	13	...	18	...	150	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	1
Golden Valley	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	22	...	35	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	24	..
Grand Forks	14	12	28	...	...	...	14	4	23	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	3	..
Grant	...	3	9	...	7	...	10	1	31	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Griggs	8	3	10	...	...	...	14	1	3	...	28	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	89	..
Hettinger	...	2	1	...	2	...	14	2	49	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	..
Kidder	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..
LaMoure	3	5	9	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	61	..
Logan	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..
McHenry	4	5	4	1	4	...	16	2	5	...	25	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
McIntosh	...	3	...	...	...	...	18	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
McKenzie	2	4	16	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..
McLean	2	13	10	...	2	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Nelson	2	2	32	...	10	...	11	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
Mercer	1	2	...	...	1	...	47	6	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..
Morton	8	7	11	...	18	3	16	1	53	1	3	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	..
Mountrail	...	2	12	...	1	...	13	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Oliver	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..
Pembina	4	2	37	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Pierce	3	4	4	...	3	2	5	3	18	2	3	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	..
Ramsey	5	7	25	...	1	...	5	...	33	...	11	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Ransom	2	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Renville	...	2	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Richland	7	8	5	...	5	1	23	3	10	1	31	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	3	..
Rolette	3	26	41	1	2	...	11	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
Sargent	2	2	7	...	...	...	20	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sheridan	1	2	1	...	...	...	14	3	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sioux	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Slope	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Stark	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..
Steel	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	..
Stutsman	5	24	13	...	25	4	8	...	45	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	22	..
Towner	...	1	22	...	...	...	10	2	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Traill	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	..
Walsh	10	14	2	...	7	...	3	...	6	1	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	..
Wells	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ward	16	12	30	...	3	2	85	5	42	3	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	38	...	11	1
Williams	9	4	60	1	17	2	11	2	25	2	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	..
Total	191	288	546	3	796	23	601	64	795	21	656	5	177	10	159	...	15	...	145	...	799	10

Number of cases of contagious diseases taken from monthly report of Health Officers. Number of deaths from contagious diseases taken from death certificates.

EMBALMERS.

In order that a high degree of efficiency should prevail in the embalming profession, it was found necessary that a school of embalming be instituted. This was taken up at a meeting of the Embalmers Board Nov. 23, 1915, at which time a joint committee representing the President and Secretary of the Embalmers Board and the Secretary of the Funeral Directors Association, was named to meet with Dr. H. E. French, Dean of the University, to perfect plans for launching this enterprise. Accordingly this session was held at the University December 9th, 1915, at which measures were adopted for the opening of the first school the 24th day of the following January and to continue for a period of three weeks. All applicants were notified of this new standard fixed by the board and that if they were to qualify for license it immediately became necessary for them to attend the full session of the school or furnish evidence of having attended at least three weeks in a similar recognized school, as a prerequisite to take the examination.

Though this project with us was more or less of an experiment, the results shown at examination were so flattering that no other argument was necessary to make the school a permanent institution. The course was repeated the following year with equal success. In the year 1913, for economic reasons, the school was changed from the University, to the School of Forestry, Bottineau and extended to a period of eight weeks and given under the direction of J. H. Weaver. Results have conclusively shown that a properly conducted school for embalming is an absolute necessity that men who follow this field of endeavor may be properly fitted for the manifold duties attendant upon their work.

This year it was voted that the next course will cover a term of three months. Plans and arrangements are under way at this time in anticipation of a better and fuller course of training so that the embalming profession in North Dakota will measure up in efficiency to any state in the Union.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

Wm. H. Chandler, President ..... Grafton
J. D. Van Fleet, Vice President ..... Minot
Jess H. Weaver, Treasurer ..... Bottineau
C. J. McGurren, M. D., Secretary ..... Devils Lake
William Langer, Attorney General ..... Bismarck

LIST OF LICENSED EMBALMERS.

License Number.	Name.	Address.
347.	Agenberg, Elmer L.	Dunseith
368.	Ahlbrecht, A. L.	Crary
330.	Amundson, J. E.	Northwood
140.	Anderson, Jake	Edgeley
267.	Anderson, E. M.	Kulm

96.	Argue, F. A.	Hamilton
120.	Ashley, S. H.	Grand Forks
129.	Axdal, J. H.	Cavalier
363.	Banks, Jesse C.	Lansford
345.	Bervig, Harold W.	Souris
282.	Best, D. C.	McHenry
370.	Bethke, Aaron W.	Balfour
195.	Broadman, M.	Venturia, Cal.
95.	Bodmer, Geo. A.	Kenmare
162.	Bolander, John	Kenmare
44.	Bonine, Geo. J.	Havre, Mont.
40.	Borman, M. M.	Abercrombie
322.	Boughton, T. G.	Fargo
325.	Bougler, John V.	Dickinson
65.	Bracklesburg, H. P.	Crosby
124.	Bracklesburg, Mrs. H. J.	Sherwood
297.	Brastrup, Harry	Casper, Wyo.
245.	Bresee, B. A.	Grand Forks
324.	Brunsoman, C. O.	Belfield
389.	Bundlie, Arthur G.	Dunseith
370.	Burnham, A. E.	Mullins, S. C.
312.	Bussanmas, John C.	Des Moines, Ia.
210.	Calkins, F. L.	Deering
156.	Calnan, J. W.	Berthold
392.	Carlson, A. O.	Westhope
118.	Challey, John	Lisbon
268.	Chandler, Pitt	Jamestown
2.	Chandler, Wm. M.	Grafton
300.	Carbonneau, Jos.	Hurley, Wis.
263.	Cole, A. C.	Hatton
278.	Combes, Wm. M.	Sidney, Mont.
352.	Craig, Ambrose, W.	Bismarck
383.	Dahle, Geo. A.	Carpio
63.	Davis, L. A.	Dickinson
101.	Davis, A. D.	Dickinson
344.	Davis, Harvey	Bismarck
398.	DeCasse, Edmund	Bismarck
302.	Devereaux, E. J.	Berthold
105.	Dickinson, Albert	Velva
130.	Dickson, Geo.	Fortuna, Cal.
155.	Dixon, Percival	Rolla
52.	Dougherty, J. E.	Fargo
192.	Donovan, John B.	Bowbells
33.	Draper, C. E. V.	Mandan
102.	Eddy, P. W.	Jamestown
299.	Edgerton, Mrs. Kathryn	Wing
93.	Edwards, W. M.	Larimore
381.	Emanuel, Emil A.	Berthold
54.	Engdahl, A. G.	Kenmare

364.	Engelter, Henry	New Salem
310.	Evanson, Richard S	Lemmon, S. D.
216.	Ferguson, C. V	Glenburn
396.	Finnegan, Leo M	Minot
36.	Flint, H. C	Jamestown
368.	Flock, Alois S	Plaza
326.	Foss, Palmer L	Page
84.	Folker, Chas	Langdon
243.	Fulkerson, G. E	Medicine Lake, Mont.
313.	Gaard, Norton O	Fargo
208.	Gansz, Adam W	Granville
187.	Gault, E. O	Wenatchee, Wash.
142.	Garrison, T. S	Tulsa, Okla.
283.	Garden, E. L	Souris
253.	Gibbs, Frank	Marmarth
125.	Gilbertson, E. W	Devils Lake
72.	Gilbert, E. E	Casselton
373.	Gobel, E. J	Minot
385.	Goodrick, Vincent W	Salem, West Va.
340.	Green, Edmund W	Hankinson
196.	Haight, W. Z	Cogswell
348.	Halborson, Albert L	Hillsboro
191.	Hamilton, E. W	Fisher, Minn.
3.	Hanson, Ole	Grafton
143.	Hanson, H. O	Harvey
335.	Harme, P. C	Williston
365.	Harris, Noah E	Crosby, Minn.
247.	Harney, A. M	Brinsmade
397.	Hatline, Lewis	Sturum
254.	Heiber, J. B	St. Paul, Minn.
144.	Heinrichs, F. W	Minneapolis, Minn.
358.	Hertz, Emanuel	New Leipsig
232.	Hinman, Robt. A	Alexander
128.	Hodgdon, A. L	Elma, Iowa
200.	Hoeschen, Chris. J	St. Ignatius, Mont.
287.	Hofer, J. W	Wishek
176.	Holberg, No. O	Valley City
73.	Holbrook, W. J	Rugby
242.	Holte, N. T	Ellendale
346.	Holte, Howard C	Ellendale
194.	Hughes, E. J	Dickinson
273.	Hungate, T. W	Ryder
91.	Hurst, S. Y	Bow Island, Alberta
119.	Irwine, A. H	Linton
225.	Jensen, G. C	Edinburg
298.	Johnson, E. F	Ole Traill, Ariz.
257.	Johnson, A. H	Mayville
135.	Johnson, David	Park River
237.	Johnson, Andrew L	Leeds

100.	Johnsgaard, Emil	Fairview, Mont.
395.	Kamrouski, Bernard	Grafton
178.	Kennelly, T. G. C	Mandan
209.	Kent. John	Lansford
231.	Kasper, Geo. F	Mott
139.	Kayser, Otto	New Rockford
377.	Kern, Herman C	Hettinger
172.	Kinnard, J. L	New Rockford
211.	Kipp, J. E	Edgeley
280.	Kvalness, J. H	Bowman
390.	Kyle, Chas. W	Kenmare
391.	LaFleur, Phillip A	Towner
173.	LaChance, D. M	Brainerd, Minn.
350.	Lamke, Carl	Britton
327.	Larson, E. C	Grenora
296.	Larson, Harry J	Watford
175.	Lee F. H	Waukon, Iowa
206.	Lester, L. Eugen	Wahpeton
103.	Lestrud, O. A	Milton
384.	Lindsey, Edward H	Bismarck
29.	Lounsbury, B. T	Wahpeton
238.	Lozier, Lulu P	Lisbon
239.	Lozier, Wm. H	Lisbon
220.	Lutgen, John W	Glen Ullen
71.	Mallough, M. S	Wimbledon
180.	Mangen, M. J	Rolla
259.	Mantz, J. H	Anamoose
214.	Marcellus, A. V	Regan
336.	Mason, Nelson A	Bismarck
380.	Marklund, John E	Scranton
76.	Maxwell, J. W	Grafton
303.	McGhie, R. B	Cogswell
223.	McIntyre, Wm	Edin, Mont.
361.	McMahon, G. W	Hazen
193.	Meyer, Wm. H	Warwick
375.	Meyers, Walter B	Chicago, Ill.
166.	Miles, A. F	Mobrige, S. D.
127.	Miller, George	Galata, Mont.
393.	Milligan, Andrew Jackson	Bottineau
314.	Moore, Edwin F	Fargo
337.	Morris, F. F	Pembina
108.	Morrison, U. G	Granville
285.	Muller, Oscar	Kindred
228.	Murphy, Jas. H	Rolette
323.	Murphy, M. E	Crosby
338.	Murphy, R. F	Fargo
151.	Neuenschuander, Otto	Fessenden
122.	Norman, M	Grand Forks
189.	Norman, Paul V	Grand Forks

246. Ohnstad, Chas..... Willow City
353. Oldenburg, Aldo E.....Breckenridge, Minn.
65. Olson, L. J.....Willow City
56. Olson, K. H.....Willow City
107. Olsen, C. A.....Hatton
356. Olson, Martin E.....Hatton
15. Olson, C. H.....Cando
367. Olson, Oscar C.....Kenmare
70. Olson, H. W.....East Scobey, Mont.
137. Orr, F. G.....Mott
215. Orr, J. E.....Lakota
244. Palen, F. F.....Rochester, Minn.
355. Pederson, Geo.....Oakes
293. Perry, W. E.....Bismarck
382. Peterson, John E.....Fargo
57. Peterson, Theo. W.....Enderlin
38. Pico, Henry .....Cavalier
342. Pierce, H. A.....Grand Forks
349. Plain, Geo.....Milton
240. Pontz, A. L.....Linton
148. Plimpton, H. C.....Miles City, Mont.
317. Prentice, John D.....Grafton
98. Prentice, W. D.....Fargo
165. Pierce, H. C.....Langdon
235. Price, David J.....Kildeer
378. Priewe, Hugo V.....Glenburn
201. Priewe, Emil C.....Casselton
318. Priewe, E. C.....Casselton
88. Proctor, H. G.....Jamestown
82. Prydz, C. W. J.....Casselton
258. Quamme, C. N.....Northwood
339. Ralph W. Ross .....Deer Lodge, Mont.
24. Rice, J. E.....Fargo
276. Rief, A. B.....Summer, Iowa
234. Robinson, Thos. B.....Jamestown
387. Robinson, A. M.....Reinbeck, Iowa
87. Robinson, J. O.....Carrington
183. Rowan, J. W.....Minot
182. Rudh, Albert O.....East Grand Forks, Minn.
343. Saxousky, Fred C.....Hebron
394. Scheetz, Fred .....Medicine Lake, Mont.
386. Scott, Geo. F.....Valley City
388. Seiberlick, J. M.....Devils Lake
222. Schlachter, E. E.....Anamoose
64. Schlumpbarger, Al.....Albert Lee, Minn.
332. Sechrist, Ivan L.....Cottonwood, Minn.
328. Shierry, John H.....Beach
169. Silivius, A. L.....Mineral Springs
319. Simmer, A. A.....Hazelton

152.	Simmons, E. L.	New England
261.	Smith, C. H.	Jamestown
255.	Smith, G. T.	Underwood
80.	Somdahl, Martin	Valley City
284.	Sparling, Harry	Medicine Lake, Mont.
147.	Specht, F. H.	Springfield, Minn.
347.	Stoddard, Leslie C.	Beach
376.	Stone, Claude P.	Grafton
132.	Steen, C. O.	Weblen, S. D.
116.	Stockstad, O. A.	Milnor
250.	Steen, A. B.	Reynolds
164.	Stiemke, Louis	Forman
357.	Strand, Carl C.	Kenmare
60.	Thomas, G. M.	Williston
266.	Thompston, A. W.	Hannah
186.	Toomey, A. F.	Edmore
305.	Truax, C. A.	Mitchell, S. D.
329.	Upton, F. C.	Minot
43.	Van Fleet, J. D.	Minot
188.	Walter, Mrs. J. A.	Glendive, Mont.
81.	Washburn, E. D.	Hope
241.	Wasem, B. F.	Fargo
154.	Walker, Roy E.	Beach
160.	Weaver, J. H.	Bottineau
360.	Weller, C. R.	Rugby
236.	Wihlitz, J. H.	Tuttle
307.	West, S. S.	Casselton
41.	Wellen, Adolph	Starkweather
275.	Westrum, Oscar	Flasher
223.	White, Jay J.	Cogswell
279.	Whillis, Fred M.	Lidgerwood
315.	Winn, C. L.	Havana
90.	Whipperman, M. A.	Hankinson
199.	Wilbert, Jacob	LaMoure
306.	Wright, R. L.	Moorhead, Minn.
333.	Wyard, R. L.	Fargo
249.	Worner, J. W.	Wahpeton
260.	Zuehlke, Wm.	Jamestown

LIST OF LICENSED PHYSICIANS.

List of physicians licensed to practice in North Dakota alphabetically arranged as to Counties and names:

ADAMS COUNTY.

Dash, C. L.....Reeder
Johns, John C.....Hettinger
Schumacher, N. W.....Hettinger

BARNES COUNTY.

Caldwell, J. M.....Wimbledon
Crosby, C. E.....Oriska
Hunt, C. E.....Valley City
Kellogg, P. M.....Rogers
Lang, A. A. J.....Sanburn
Livingston, N.....Valley City
MacDonald, A. W.....Valley City
MacDonald, A. C.....Fingal
Platou, L.....Litchville
Pray, E. A.....Valley City
Spicer, C. E.....Valley City
Stixrud, M.....Litchville
Van Houten, J.....Valley City
Wanner, W. A.....Wimbledon
Wicks, W. L.....Valley City
Zimmerman, S. A.....Valley City

BENSON COUNTY.

Bussen, L. H.....Baker
Carter, J. H.....Warwick
Keyes, H. E.....Maddock
Less, H. C.....Esmond
Lund, A. B.....Leeds
Lundell, J.....Leeds
Moeller, J. H.....Maddock
Olson, O. A.....Oberon
Nelson, W. P.....Knox
Schultz, L.....Minnewaukan
Stickelberger, J. S. L.....Oberon
Vigeland, J. G.....Brinsmade

BILLINGS COUNTY.

No physicians residing in Billings County.

BOTTINEAU COUNTY.

Anderson, C.....Willow City
Durin, Chas.....Westhope
Durin, G.....Bottineau
Fisher, H.....Lansford
Henderson, S. D.....Lansford
Hilts, G. H.....Westhope
Hood, C. E.....Souris
Irvine, H. T.....Russell
Moreland, J. W.....Maxbass
McKay, A. R.....Bottineau
LaMieux.....Dunseith
Plourde, W. A.....Willow City
Rystad, Olaf.....Landa

BOWMAN COUNTY.

Ewbank, Nelson J.....Rhame
Maerchlein, C. J.....Bowman
Schneider, J. E.....Bowman
Whittemore, A. A.....Bowman

BURKE COUNTY.

Doe, A. L.....Bowbells
Gorgan, J. S.....Flaxton
Lancaster, Wilson.....Powers Lake
Limberg, A. M.....Bowbells
King, C. J.....Columbus
Somers, A. J.....Portal

BURLEIGH COUNTY.

Ackerman, Emma G.....Bismarck
Arnson, J. O.....Bismarck
Barrette, J. H.....Driscoll
Bodenstab, W. H.....Bismarck
Brandt, A. M.....Bismarck
Dunlap, L. G.....Bismarck
Fisher, A. M.....Bismarck
Griebenow, F. F.....Bismarck
Halgren, J. A.....Bismarck
Holmes, C. K.....Bismarck
LaRose, V. J.....Bismarck
Lipp, G. R.....Bismarck
MacLachlan, T. M.....Bismarck
Mella, H.....Bismarck
Quain, E. P.....Bismarck
Quain, F. D.....Bismarck
Reedy, P. E.....Regan
Ramstad, N. O.....Bismarck
Roan, M. W.....Bismarck
Ruediger, E. H.....Bismarck
Schipfer, L. A.....Bismarck

Schoregge, C. W.....Bismarck
Smyth, F. R.....Bismarck
Stackhouse, C. E.....Bismarck
Strauss, F. B.....Bismarck
Thurber, H. R.....Wing
Rudd, H. O.....Bismarck

CASS COUNTY.

Awty, W. J.....Fargo
Bailey, F. H.....Fargo
Bailie, Wm. F.....Hunter
Brown, W. G.....Fargo
Callander, C. N.....Fargo
Campbell, J. W.....Fargo
Carpenter, G. A.....Fargo
Clark, H.....Wheatland
Clark, S. B.....Buffalo
Darrow, E. M.....Fargo
Darrow, D. C.....Fargo
Dillon, J. G.....Fargo
Gowenlock, H. G.....Gardner
Gronvold, F.....Fargo
Haugen, H.....Kindred
Hoffman, P. E.....Fargo
Hornell, L. C.....Casselton
Huntley, H. B.....Leonard
James, J. B.....Casselton
Kachelmacher, C.....Fargo
Kaess, A. J.....Fargo
McEssy, E. W.....Fargo
McGregor, M.....Fargo
Mallarian, K. H.....Fargo
Miller, H. W.....Casselton
Morris, A. C.....Fargo
Nichols, A. A.....Fargo
Nichols, W. C.....Fargo
Oftedal, A.....Fargo
Oftedal, S.....Fargo
Rindlaub, Elizabeth.....Fargo
Rindlaub, John H.....Fargo
Rowe, H. J.....Casselton
Sand, O.....Fargo
Skelsey, A. W.....Fargo
Sorkness, Paul.....Fargo
Troness, N.....Fargo
Vidal, J. W.....Fargo
Weible, R. E.....Fargo

CAVALIER COUNTY.

Baccus, A.....Wales
Branyan, Hugo.....Clyde
Donovan, E. I.....Langdon
Emert, H. F.....Sarles
Erskine, G. E.....Sarles
Gustason, E. V.....Milton
Jameson, D. P.....Osnabrock
Law, I. M.....Hanah
McQueen, W. W.....Langdon
Poreter, W. H.....Calvin
Stromberg, G. E.....Langdon
Towey, J. W.....Langdon

DICKEY COUNTY.

Ames, A. J.....Forbes
Gohib, S.....Oakes
Gunderman, H. R.....Monango
Lynde, Roy .....Ellendale
Maercklein, A. G.....Elendale
Maercklein, F. W.....Ellendale
Merchant, M. F.....Ellendale
Muener, H. J.....Oakes
Stokes, G. P.....Fullerton

DIVIDE COUNTY.

Lanchaster, B.....Crosby
Pierson, C. M.....Ambrose
Rollefson, C. I.....Ambrose
Smith, J. A.....Noonan
White, S. George .....Ambrose

DUNN COUNTY.

Barton, C A.....Dunn Center
Gaeve, E. C.....Halliday
Smith, Oscar .....Killdeer

EDDY COUNTY.

Crawford, John.....New Rockford
MacKenzie, John Roy.....
..... New Rockford
MacLachlan, Chas...New Rockford
Meadows, R. W.....Sheyenne

EMMONS COUNTY.

Baer, Dewitt .....Braddock
Simon, John ..... Kintyre
Winchester, H. E.....Hazelton
Wolverton, W. C.....Linton

FOSTER COUNTY.

Graham, M. P.....Carrington
Goss, E. L.....Carrington
LaBien, E. A.....McHenry

McClusky, O. W.....Carrington
MacKenzie, J. R.....Carrington
Matthaic, D. W.....Carrington
Owenson, H. A.....Grace City
Rankin, J A.....Carrington

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY.

Jameson, A. J.....Sentinel Butte
Museus, H. B.....Beach
Stough, R. W.....Beach

GRAND FORKS COUNTY.

Arneberg, J C.....Grand Forks
Bratrud, Arthur S....Grand Forks
Bentzen, Olaf .....Grand Forks
Campbell, R. D.....Grand Forks
Collestrom, G. W.....Northwood
Duggan, F. C.....Grand Forks
Dean, Alfred A.....Grand Forks
Eggers, August .....Grand Forks
Engstad, J. E.....Grand Forks
French, H. E.....University
Friesen, H. J.....Grand Forks
Grassick, James .....Grand Forks
Gislason, G. J.....Grand Forks
Heatherington, J. C..Grand Forks
Irwin, S. H.....Grand Forks
Healy, H. H.....Grand Forks
Hunt, C. E.....Grand Forks
Law, H. W. F.....Grand Forks
Lemery, K. D.....Inkster
Marsden, C. S.....Grand Forks
McLean, K. M.....Gilby
Mulligan, T.....Grand Forks
McKay, C. A.....Emerado
O'Keefe, Henry .....Grand Forks
Peake, Francis .....Grand Forks
Peterson, O. T.....Northwood
Savre, N. T.....Northwood
Smith, J. C.....Thompson
Taylor, J. D.....Grand Forks
Thompson, A. Y.....Larimore
Welch, W. H.....Larimore
Westeen, A. A.....Grand Forks
Wheeler, H. M.....Grand Forks
Williamson, Geo. M....Grand Forks
Wantat, H. G.....Grand Forks

GRANT COUNTY.

Hamilton, F. E.....New Leipzig
Larenzen, F. C.....Elgin
Leavitt, R. H.....Carson

GRIGGS COUNTY.

Brimi, C. L.....Cooperstown
Almklov, L.....Cooperstown
Benson, R. D.....Hanaford
Lewis, T. H.....Sutton
Truscott, J. R.....Binford

HETTINGER COUNTY.

Hill, S. W.....Regent
Maercklein, O. C.....Mott
Sarchet, Geo. A.....New England

KIDDER COUNTY.

Karterman, M. R.....Robinson
Kerner, C. A.....Tuttle
Lodge, F. B.....Steele
Pryse, T. S.....Dawson

LAMOURE COUNTY.

Movius, H. J.....Edgeley
Myers, L. W.....Marion
Plehn, J. E.....Edgeley
Ribble, A. B.....LaMoure
Sturgeon, F.....Kulm
Salvage, F. E.....LaMoure
Virgo, G. I.....Dickey

LOGAN COUNTY.

Mathews, G. A.....Napoleon
Lang, Leonard ..... Gackle

McHENRY COUNTY.

Aaker, A. O.....Velva
Allen, Robt. W.....Towner
Christie ..... Deering
Coffin, Geo..... Drake
Craise, O. S.....Towner
Irving, Vincent .....Bentry
Johns, S. M.....Velva
Kolb, F.....Granville
Lang, F. F.....Berwick
Presler, H. M.....Anamoose
Ritchie ..... Velva
Stone, E. C.....Balfour

McINTOSH COUNTY.

Campbell, Colin C.....Ashley
Grace, J. C.....Zeeland
Grant, Geo..... Wishek

McKENZIE COUNTY.

Johnson, P. O. C....Watford City
Morris, V. G.....Watford City
Rogers, J. S.....Alexander

McLEAN COUNTY.

Cain, W. T.....Underwood
Forbes, C. G.....Washburn
Gordon, W. L.....Washburn
Heinzeroth, G. E.....Turtle Lake
McKee, H. H.....Elbowoods
Ray, R. H.....Garrison
Stucke, A. D.....Garrison
Stucke, E. C.....Garrison
Thelen, W. P.....Wilton
Thompson, R. C.....Wilton
Tyrell, J. B.....Underwood
Timm, J. F.....Emmett
Welker, A. J.....Max

MERCER COUNTY.

Brandes, H. A.....Hazen
Neukamp, H.....Beulah
Plassman .....Golden Valley
Smith, Cecil C.....Stanton

MORTON COUNTY.

Altnow, H. O.....Mandan
Aylen, Walter C.....Mandan
Benson, O. T.....Glen Ullin
Bunting, F. E.....Mandan
Fisher, Steven .....New Salem
Gaebe, O. C.....New Salem
Kranz, M.....Mandan
Larabee, S. C.....Mandan
Nickerson, Bernard S.....Mandan
Miller, J. P.....Mandan
Shortridge, W. R.....Flasher
Schierbaum, A. F. E.....Hebron
Spielman, G. H.....Mandan

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY.

Fuller, J. D.....Plaza
Blodomick .....Van Hook
Flath, M. G.....Stanley
Flath, W..... Stanley
Leedahl, O. S.....Stanley

NELSON COUNTY.

Arneson, A. O.....McVille
Beek, R. H.....Lakota
Bennett, C. E.....Aneta
Herron, R.....McVille
Jelstrup, Christian.....Petersburg
Lohrbauer, Ejnar.....Lakota
Wagar, W. D.....Michigan

OLIVER COUNTY.

Rasmusson, F. P.....Center

PEMBINA COUNTY.

Deason, F. W.....St. Thomas
Galbreath, J. E.....Cavalier
Hamilton, J. S.....Bathgate
Harriss, B..... Pembina
Landry, L. H.....Walhalla
McKay, J. F.....Bowesmont
Scott, R. A.....Crystal
Waas ..... Neche
Waldron, H. M.....Drayton
Walker, J. J.....Cavalier

PIERCE COUNTY.

Bundy, G. O.....Barton
Begstrup, O. N.....Rugby
Call, A. M.....Rugby
Collison, H. M.....Rugby
Frankson, Benj.....Rugby
Lorenson, A. R.....Rugby
McMurtry, W. C.....Wolford
Steeves, E. O.....Rugby

RAMSEY COUNTY.

Blair, A. K.....Hampden
Cuthbert, W. H.....Crary
Cox, R. M.....Edmore
Drew, G. F.....Devils Lake
Fawcett, W. C.....Starkweather
Horsman, A. T.....Devils Lake
Jones, W. D.....Devils Lake
McGurren, C. J.....Devils Lake
McIntosh, G. J.....Devils Lake
Moeller, Thor.....Devils Lake
Hyslen ..... Devils Lake
Sihler, W. F.....Devils Lake
Smith, Clinton .....Devils Lake

RANSOM COUNTY.

Bakke, H. ..... Lisbon
Labbitt, L. H. ..... Enderlin
Gronwold, A. C. ..... Ft. Ransom
Patterson, A. G. ..... Lisbon
Weyrens, P. J. ..... Sheldon

RENVILLE COUNTY.

Halliday, James ..... Mohall
King, Z. P. ..... Tolley
Fitzmaurice, E. S. ..... Mohall

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Bean, O. G. ..... Walcott
Cross, Irving J. ..... Wahpeton
Christensen, W. ..... Lidgerwood
Durkee, C. A. ..... Dwight
Greenman, N. H. ..... Fairmount
Ivers, M. N. ..... Abercrombie
Iverson, L. U. ..... Christine
Jacobs, Geo. C. ..... Wahpeton
McDonall, R. H. ..... Hankinson
O'Brien, T. ..... Wahpeton
Quick, J. V. ..... Wahpeton
Ripperton, S. ..... Wyndmere
Ryan, D. C. ..... Hankinson
Sassee, E. G. ..... Lidgerwood
Sherping ..... Wyndmere
Shields, N. J. ..... Wahpeton
Steele, D. C. ..... Fairmount
Wiig, I. C. J. ..... Wahpeton

ROLETTE COUNTY.

Barton, Wm. A. ..... Belcourt
Lamont, J. G. ..... Dunseith
Lemieux, D. ..... Rolla

SARGENT COUNTY.

Emanuel, H. W. ..... Milnor
Hubbard, F. G. ..... Cyauga
Lyle, W. D. ..... Havana

SHERIDAN COUNTY.

Brown, Fred ..... McClusky
McReynolds, C. F. ..... Goodrich

SIOUX COUNTY.

Thomas, W. A. ..... Solen

SLOPE COUNTY.

Brodwell, F. A. ..... Marmarth
White, Fred ..... Amidon

STARK COUNTY.

Bowen, J. W. ..... Dickinson
Chernausek, Sam ..... Dickinson
Davis, H. A. ..... Dickinson
Fisher, L. F. ..... Dickinson
Kamma, H. F. ..... Taylor
Maercklein, O. C. ..... Dickinson
Perkins, G. A. ..... Dickinson
Spear, A. E. ..... Belfield
Dahl, P. K. ..... Belfield
Stickney, V. H. ..... Dickinson

STEELE COUNTY.

Abbot, J. C. ..... Hope
Glasscock, N. T. ..... Finley
Heimark, A. J. ..... Finley
Nygaard, G. ..... Luverne
Watson, Earl W. ..... Hope

STUTSMAN COUNTY.

Arzt, P. G. ..... Jamestown
Buzzell, C. P. ..... Cleveland
DePuy, R. C. ..... Jamestown
Earl, H. D. ..... Jamestown
Guest, A. W. ..... Jamestown
Golseth, G. ..... Jamestown
Hotchkiss, Wm. ..... Jamestown
Longstreth, W. E. ..... Kensel
Movius, A. H. ..... Jamestown
Nolti, W. C. ..... Jamestown
Plant, J. H. ..... Montpilier
Smith, L. G. ..... Jamestown
Treat, Albert ..... Pingree
Wood, W. W. ..... Jamestown
Wink, Helena, K. ..... Jamestown
Whitson, J. S. ..... Streeter

TOWNER COUNTY.

Harris, F. C. ..... Cando
MacDonald, J. A. ..... Cando
Philips, L. ..... Bisbee
Roberts, F. J. ..... Cando

TRAILL COUNTY.

Fortum, O. O. ..... Mayville
Hjelle, C. A. ..... Clifford
Kjelland, A. A. ..... Hatton
Knutson, O. A. ..... Buxton
Vinje, Syver ..... Hillsboro
White, W. E. ..... Mayville
Wadel, K. A. ..... Portland

WALSH COUNTY.

Countryman, John E.....Grafton
Field, A. B.....Forest River
Glaspel, Geo. W.....Grafton
Irby, N. R.....Lankin
Joicstad, A. H.....Fairdale
Lommen, C. E.....Fordville
Sutter, J. A.....Grafton
Waldren, H. M.....Drayton
Weed, F. E.....Park River
Wylie, A. R. T.....Grafton

WARD COUNTY.

Burgman, F. A.....Minot
Carr, A.....Minot
Critchfield, L. R.....Kenmare
Devine, J. L.....Minot
Erenfeld, H. M.....Minot
Ewing, John .....Kenmare
Ewing, Fred.....Kenmare
Fisk, D. A.....Carpio
Grangaard, H. O.....Douglas
Griffin, J. W.....Ryder
Halvorson, H. L.....Des Lacs
Hanson, Geo. C.....Minot
Knapp, H. B.....Minot
Kermott, L. H.....Minot
McCannel, Archie D.....Minot
Moffatt, Geo. C.....Donnybrook
Nestos, J. T.....Minot
Newlove, J. T.....Minot
Overgard, S.....Minot
Pence, R. W.....Minot
Ransom, E. M.....Minot
Ringo, G. Roy.....Minot
Semple, J.....Minot
Yeomans, T. N.....Minot
Weible, E. B.....Berthold

WELLS COUNTY

Clark, I. D.....Harvey
Clay, A. J.....Bowden
Flanagan, E. P.....Hurdsfield
Floew, Arnt T.....Harvey
Miller, Hugo H.....Harvey
Moore, Will H.....Harvey
Nugent, O. B.....Harvey
Oyen Per.....Fessenden
Owen, A. J.....Manfred
Reimche, R. C.....Harvey
Vallancy, John H.....Fessenden

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

Abplanalp, I. S.....Ray
Claybaugh, W. R.....Grenora
Distad, O. E.....Williston
Dochterman, L. B.....Williston
Hagen, E. J.....Williston
Lyman, F. V.....Wildrose
Liusin, I. M.....Tioga
MacManus, F. W.....Williston
Nicholson, A. S.....Williston
Trainor, M. E.....Williston
Sarliein, R. K.....Wildrose
Scott, W. B.....Ray
Windel, H. C.....Williston
Wicklund, C. A.....Alamo

Public Document No. 21

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL

INSURANCE REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Showing Business Trancasted During the Year Ending
December 31, 1917

Fire, Marine, Life, Casualty, State Mutual, County
Mutual and Fraternal Beneficiary

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Bismarck, N. Dak., Aug. 10, 1918.

To the Honorable Lynn J. Frazier, Governor:

In accordance with law and custom, I hereby submit to you a report of the affairs of the insurance department, which I have had the honor to supervise, during the biennial period 1917-1918. Aside from the customary exhibits of receipts and expenditures of the department and showing condition of the various companies operating in the state, I shall ask your indulgence in discussing a few items and problems, which have come under my observation and which I deem worthy of consideration by the next legislative assembly.

SUPERVISION OF RATES

It will be remembered that an effort was made by this department to have enacted into law, by the 1917 legislature, a measure similar to the rate-regulating act passed in Minnesota in 1913; also, that our efforts were defeated by the committee on insurance of the Senate, which was composed of men friendly to the insurance interests and valiently assisted by expert lobbyists employed by said interests.

With apologies to my worthy predecessor Hon. W. C. Taylor, I shall take space to reprint here his treatise on this subject, because I think it well and concisely stated, and illustrates admirably the situation.

The chief argument of the opposition was that it would be absurd for the insurance companies to submit to an arbitrary ruling from an insurance department, having no expert or scientific rate-maker.

In rebuttal it may be stated that in this bill no rate making power is asked—only power to supervise, as it is only fair that our citizens should have recourse to a tribunal within the state vested with authority of law to receive and hear complaints and adjust grievances, if possible, inflicted by arbitrary fire rates imposed upon them by corporations generally from outside the state. I heartily endorse Mr. Taylor's presentation of the matter, which follows:

"Effort to secure favorable consideration of bills providing for the supervision of rate-making bureaus and of the rates charged by fire insurance companies on risks situated in this State met with failure in the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly. It will be recalled that the bills were introduced in the Senate, and that a test vote resulted in a tie, the deciding vote being cast by the President of the Senate—negatively. Had the bills been introduced in the House—always more responsive to popular demands—they would have been enacted into law. If much more drastic measures than those proposed two years ago should be passed by the forthcoming legislature, it would perhaps be no more than poetic justice.

"There is more or less confusion in the public mind as to the essential difference between rate making and rate regulation. A few states have gone so far as to take over the functions of rate-making bureaus bodily. Rates are literally made by the State, and the insurance companies must

needs adopt them, willy-nilly. This plan doesn't work well. It is impracticable, high-handed, undemocratic.

"On the equally important other hand, it is ridiculous to assert that regulation by the State of the rates charged by insurance companies doing business therein—by permission, not by inherent right—is unjust interference with the rights of private enterprise. Decry it as the partisans of fire insurance companies may, and do—the Supreme Court of the United States defined the principle upon which rate-regulation rests when it declared that "the business of fire insurance is so far affected with public interest as to justify legislative regulation of its rates."

"That the rates, taken as a whole, charged by fire insurance companies in North Dakota are excessive is much more easily asserted than proved. That they are too high in some instances and on certain classes of property, I do not doubt. Discrimination in favor or against certain kinds of risks is perhaps the most common weakness of fire insurance. Whatever the facts may be, this intolerable situation exists: Many property owners in this State believe that the premiums they are compelled to pay for fire insurance are excessive; others believe they are discriminated against most unjustly—that the rates they have to pay are altogether out of proportion as compared with the rates charged on risks of like character and subject to the same measure of hazard; there are towns and villages in this State which have been re-rated, following the installation of costly systems of fire protection, and in which the rates have been raised notwithstanding. Thus the Village Clerk of Maxbass wrote this Department under date of May 4, 1914:

"We have had two fire engines in this town for about two years, and when we purchased them we understood that they would cause the fire insurance rate to be lowered, but instead of that, the rate has been raised in that time."

"Similar complaints come from New Rockford, Harvey, Devils Lake, McHenry, and other points. Of course, these things prove nothing. They may be susceptible of logical explanation. The point is, the persons who feel themselves aggrieved have no means of legal redress. They are helpless—and it is precisely this sense of helplessness and of the futility of making complaint that inspires the too prevalent feeling of hostility toward fire insurance companies. The virus of this hostile sentiment has spread, until the whole structure of insurance has come to be looked upon with suspicion, and threats of drastic and punitive legislation are heard on every hand.

"Minnesota was one of several states in which rate-regulation measures were enacted two years ago. Under the operation of the Act gross discrimination against an entire section of the state was uncovered and corrected. I have before me a bulletin issued by the Insurance Department under date of July 15, 1916, giving a list of towns in Northern Minnesota which had been re-rated on the Uniform Basis Rate. The new rates show an average reduction as follows:

Frame buildings	21%
Frame buildings, contents	17%
Brick buildings	19%
Brick buildings, contents	15%

"I do not anticipate that the enactment in this state of a rating bill, similar to the Minnesota Act, would meet with serious opposition on the part of the fire insurance companies."

Before concluding this important subject, I wish to suggest that the State Fire Marshal, who by virtue of his thorough knowledge of local conditions as to fire hazards in every city and village throughout the state, is the proper person to investigate rate complaints, and that he together with the insurance commissioner constitute the board of rate supervisors. I would also endorse the recommendation of Mr. Taylor for the appointment of a commission for a complete revision of our insurance code, which seems antiquated and incomplete.

PUT CURB ON RECKLESS FORMATION OF NEW INSURANCE COMPANIES

Under our liberal laws an insurance company, whether a domestic organization or foreign, with a paid up capital of $100,000.00 may be licensed to write all kinds and lines of insurance—otherwise permitted by law, except foreign fidelity and bonding companies, who must have a capital stock of $200,000.00. These requirements are, in our judgment, too lax, and in view of the damages wrought by numerous failures of such concerns in the past it would seem very urgent that more stringent measures be inaugurated to safeguard the public. This I think might be remedies to some extent by raising the amount of capital stock required from $100,000.00 to $250,000.00.

A mutual insurance company may be started by securing bona fide applications for insurance to the amount of $200,000.00 on the books. Many a company has been promoted and incorporated regardless of any needs or of filling any wants, the chief incentive being the prospects of fat commissions and positions as officers for the promoters, without any benefits accruing to the public.

In order to check this reckless mania for creating new concerns, it may be advisable to prohibit by law any taking of profit or commission, by the promoters whatever, until the company has been duly organized and all the requirements complied with, at which time the membership, through its duly chosen board of directors, may determine what the compensation should be for work actually performed. Such is generally the procedure of organizing farm mutuals, which are born out of just needs and not conceived in iniquity.

INSURANCE ADJUSTERS SHOULD CARRY LICENSE

We have a residence license law in North Dakota. This is generally conceded to be a good provision. Such a law brings every agent soliciting insurance (except those of fraternal and country mutuals) in under the supervision of the insurance department. But while the solicitor lays the foundation or creates the contract, the adjuster plays an important part in determining the conclusion or fulfillment of that contract in case of loss. But under our present laws anybody may adjust loss claims without being answerable to any one except the company he represents. This

is wrong, and I would recommend that all professional adjusters of hail, fire and livestock companies, etc., be required to secure a license the same as soliciting agents.

STATE INSURANCE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The state should write its own insurance on all its buildings and institutions. While a believer in state and federal insurance in general, as soon as practicable, I should advise going slowly on some lines. But in view of the enormous sums paid out for insurance on public institutions, the extremely small loss ratio, and the especial adaptiveness peculiar to it, I most urgently recommend that this branch of insurance be considered by our next legislative assembly. The absurdity of the situation is illustrated by the table copied from the Board of Control's Report for the period 1915-1916, which follows:

	Ins. in Force	Premiums
State Reform School, Mandan	$ 38,000.00	$ 1,273.05
Penitentiary, Bismarck	568,000.00	8,195.90
Insane Asylum, Jamestown	391,900.00	8,261.14
Institute for Feeble Minded, Grafton	114,200.00	2,085.95
School for Blind, Bathgate	46,500.00	1,282.52
School for Deaf, Devils Lake	56,600.00	1,664.04
Tuberculosis Sanatarium	24,175.00	571.17
Capitol, Bismarck	260,000.00	6,071.91
Totals	$ 1,499,375.00	$29,405.68

Losses reported:

Hog House at Insane Asylum damaged by fire May 5th, 1915, settled at.	$200.00
One of the Barns at Insane Asylum June 5th, 1915, loss adjusted and settled	318.92
Total Losses	$518.92

STATE HAIL INSURANCE

That we shall see a new state hail insurance law enacted during the next legislature is a foregone conclusion. An amendment to the constitution to make this possible has already been passed by two successive legislatures, and will be on the ballot for ratification or rejection of the voters in November, this fall. If sanctioned by the people, it will be up to the Solons to determine upon the details of such a law and its modus operandi. Two chief features have been indicated by discussions of the subject, namely: the application of the tax, and whether it should be compulsory. It is maintained by some that this tax should be applied to the entire acreage regardless of tillability, others contend that only tilled or tillable land should be subject to the tax. Under the first theory the non-resident who holds land for speculation would be compelled to pay his share of the burden whether his land was tilled or idle. The second group believe a hail tax imposed on pasture lands would be unjust and would discourage stock farming. I adhere to the latter, especially inasmuch as the argument about "strafing" the speculate land owner would be annulled by the adoption of the single tax system applied to farm lands, which we hope to do. I am also of the opinion that only by making the tax compulsory, could the plan be successful.

Whatever the form might be, otherwise, a clause should be inserted in the contract, providing that the insured must bear the expense of adjustment should the loss amount to less than 5%. This proviso is left out in our present state hail law.

STATE BONDING LAW

The State bonding law became operative in November, last, when it was returned by the U. S. Supreme Court for lack of jurisdiction, after having been held up two years by that body on an appeal by the private bonding companies claiming unconstitutionality.

The bonding department has proven popular and a huge success. The premium fund has already reached nearly $18,000 and will be greatly augmented after the fall election. We find, however, that the present system is cumbersome and when bonding under it shall become universal would necessitate a large force of clerks to handle the work.

When it is remembered that we have approximately two thousand townships, each having five officers subject to bonding besides all the school treasurers, city, village and county officers, one will realize the magnitude of the task. The correspondence, postage and stationery involved is immense, but the scheme can be simplified and the work and expense greatly reduced. After discussing the problem pro and con with Judge Christianson, Assistant Attorney General Bronson, et al, we have come to the conclusion that instead of issuing an individual bond to every officer, a blanket bond may be given by the respective political subdivisions to cover the entire group of officers of whom bonds are required. Or better still, a law may be enacted, under which all such officers would automatically become bonded the time they are duly qualified and sworn to the office to which they are appointed or elected. We see no reasonable objection to such arrangement and urge an amendment to the present law to this effect.

VALUATION OF SECURITIES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

We recommend amending of section 4916, so as to make it possible to report securities by status of average market values in conformity with the laws of other states and in accordance with reports from the Committee on Valuation of Securities of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners; instead of the market values as of December 31st, or the day upon which statement was made, as it now provides.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

During the brief term in this office, our experience has shown that more disputes have arisen and more grievances and complaints have been submitted to the Department for arbitration or adjustment, than from all other lines of insurance combined. This, we believe, is principally due to the lack of a standard policy form. The companies, knowing full well the prevailing weakness of the public for something cheap, have indeed accommodated us by flooding the market with cheap accident policies. These are generally so prepared as to apparently offer much protection for a little premium, while in reality such contracts contain more exceptions than rules in point of liability of the company.

In view of this condition we deem it advisable that the limited accident policies be eliminated and a standard policy form with complete coverage provided by law, same as we now have standard forms for life and fire policies.

INDUSTRIAL OR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Not being a manufacturing state, very little demand has been made for industrial insurance in North Dakota, so far. This condition is rapidly changing, however, and no doubt such insurance legislation will be asked for by our workmen next winter. Every progressive state and country now has, or should have some law under which protection against sickness and accidents may be afforded industrial laborers at cost.

CROP INSURANCE

When we contemplate the disastrous uncertainty of the farming industry in the western half of our state (and other states) the question of how it may be made safer becomes pertinent. While this problem is one of great scope and importance, I shall merely mention that the subject has attracted more and more the attention of farmer's conventions and writers upon agricultural problems, recently, and that even now a bill is pending in Congress providing some means of protection to the grain buyer against crop failure by the federal government. We see no good reason why some plan like that could not be devised, whereby farmers could insure their actual investment in planting their crops as well as we now insure other property against destruction. This would perhaps best be done through taxation, same as is proposed for hail insurance, and carried by the state. No single corporation can cope with it, as was proven last season, when two private concerns tried it and dismally failed. The problem is worthy of a careful study. State or federal crop insurance or an outright subsidy seems necessary or grain farming in some sectioins must be abandoned.

With the hope of having presented some thoughts and suggestions, which may be of value to the legislators when they next meet to deliberate over insurance problems always of vital importance to the whole state, this report is respectfully submitted.

S. A. OLNESS,
Commissioner of Insurance.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES ADMITTED TO NORTH DAKOTA DURING THE YEAR 1917

FIRE

Name of Company	Location of Home Office	Date of Admission
Sterling Fire Insurance Company	Indianapolis, Ind.	October 18, 1917
Utah Home Fire Insurance Company	Salt Lake City, Utah	December 20, 1917

LIFE

International Life Insurance Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	January 13, 1917
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.	Fort Wayne Ind.	January 20, 1917

MISCELLANEOUS

American Bonding & Casualty Company	Sioux City, Ia.	October 22, 1917
Bankers Insurance Company	Helena, Mont.	April 1, 1917
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Company	Salt Lake City, Utah	July 17, 1917
Lion Bonding & Surety Company	Omaha, Nebr.	April 1, 1917
New Amsterdam Casualty Company	Baltimore, Md.	April 1, 1917

STATE MUTUALS

Automobile Mutual Insurance Company	Bismarck, N. D.	May 1, 1917
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Des Moines, Ia.	May 12, 1917
Northwestern Mutual Casualty Company	Williston, N. D.	April 18, 1917
Publishers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of No. Dak.	Devils Lake, N. D.	September 5 1917

NORTH DAKOTA COUNTY MUTUALS

Grant County Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company	Leith, N. D.	December 20, 1917
Griggs County Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company	Cooperstown, N. D.	April 18, 1917
McKenzie County Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company	Alexander, N. D.	April 18, 1917

FRATERNALS

Ancient Order of Gleaners	Detroit, Mich.	August 24, 1917

COMPANIES WITHDRAWN, LICENSE CANCELLED OR NOT RE-LICENSED

Bankers Insurance Company	Helena, Montana
Michigan Commercial Insurance Company	Lansing, Michigan
National Union Fire Insurance Company	Pittsburg, Pa.
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company	Hamburg, Germany
Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company	Hamburg, Germany
Pioneer Life Insurance Company	Fargo, North Dakota
Frankfort General Insurance Company	New York, N. Y.
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Company	Salt Lake City, Utah
Montana Livestock & Casualty Company	Helena, Montana
"Boosters" Accident Association	Minneapolis, Minn.
Business Men's Accident Association	Kansas City, Mo.
Central Business Men's Association	Chicago, Ill.
Progressive Assurance Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
German Baptists' Life Association	Buffalo, N. Y.

RISKS, PREMIUMS AND LOSSES

The Appended Table Shows the Risks Written, Premiums Received, Losses Incurred and Losses Paid by the Capital Stock Companies Doing a Fire Insurance Business in This State Since Statehood

Year	Risks Written	Premiums Received	Losses Incurred	Losses Paid
1889	$ 7,391,121.00	$ 350,792.00	$ 181,608.00	$ 213,927.00
1890	18,123,602.00	348,146.00	146,953.00	163,165.00
1891	19,719,051.00	377,796.00	153,466.00	140,798.00
1892	23,139,896.00	439,800.00	188,028.00	191,763.00
1893	21,353,050.00	419,260.00	1,219,803.00	1,179,661.00
1894	17,843,872.00	390,577.94	234,993.02	265,559.13
1895	20,373,982.31	440,074.01	176,064.51	219,919.88
1896	20,025,629.60	449,459.79	143,722.94	138,945.38
1897	24,840,518.81	491,491.99	466,649.60	326,382.41
1898	26,569,911.33	543,828.97	373,349.20	499,972.45
1899	35,857,360.90	759,492.62	570,355.26	570,763.54
1900	39,969,728.09	731,701.55	481,108.19	388,692.39
1901	42,901,292.45	771,095.82	540,276.63	519,102.77
1902	38,286,726.13	834,069.03	553,213.04	463,221.40
1903	45,522,823.40	934,942.57	581,569.30	571,216.09
1904	48,326,174.58	978,201.42	417,898.47	447,170.84
1905	63,439,748.00	1,192,549.68	384,324.63	409,670.29
1906	76,070,160.00	1,431,955.53	469,710.82	495,053.50
1907	89,202,385.25	1,610,429.33	1,069,636.20	987,741.22
1908	93,030,983.00	1,684,298.35	966,347.52	970,825.81
1909	114,238,921.13	1,909,642.57	894,423.29	815,634.32
1910	99,979,999.20	1,897,349.65	1,135,838.06	1,181,494.01
1911	105,379,514.88	1,800,117.67	1,161,138.65	1,015,385.28
1912	124,766,154.22	2,257,885.64	1,210,094.44	1,325,952.82
1913	133,417,760.61	2,256,024.87	1,202,332.83	1,162,890.94
1914	141,513,794.16	2,327,153.67	1,361,154.41	1,283,237.43
1915	158,838,592.10	2,503,436.45	1,060,871.17	1,124,909.22
1916	186,428,215.84	2,704,093.47	1,603,182.30	1,387,237.91
1917	198,564,764.67	3,703,680.54	1,958,997.79	2,086,587.20
Total	$2,035,115.733.66	$ 36,539,346.53	$ 20,907,110.27	$ 20,546,880.23

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS SINCE STATEHOOD AND INCREASE

Year	Amount Collected	Total for Two Years	Increase Over Two Years Previous
1889	$	$	
1890	17,391.91	17,391.91	
1891	18,961.58		
1892	21,634.86	40,596.44	23,204.53
1893	24,845.37		
1894	22,193.66	47,039.03	6,442.69
1895	23,366.77		
1896	24,232.65	47,599.42	560.39
1897	24,525.34		
1898	33,432.29	57,957.63	11,235.90
1899	31,752.54		
1900	41,710.99	73,463.53	15,505.90
1901	41,537.46		
1902	51,714.27	93,257.73	19,794.20
1903	62,611.88		
1904	65,677.39	128,289.27	35,031.54
1905	74,705.66		
1906	35,998.64	160,704.30	32,415.03
1907	99,013.24		
1908	107,693.06	206,706.31	46,002.01
1909	118,272.00		
1910	139,274.16	257,546.13	50,839.82
1911	134,446.60		
1912	148,792.00	283,238.60	25,692.47
1913	165,786.64		
1914	176,145.41	341,932.05	58,693.45
1915	194,878.68		
1916	227,600.84	422,479.52	80,547.47
1917	241,165.42		

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1917

1917	Filing Articles of Incorporation	Filing Annual Statement	For Companies' Certificates	For Agents' Licenses	For Certified Copies	2½% Tax	Miscellaneous Items	Total
January	$ 50.00	$ 105.00	$ 28.00	$ 362.00	$ 151.00	$ 4,206.48	.....	4,902.48
February	.....	1,470.00	226.00	1,349.00	1,460.00	77,494.26	.....	81,999.26
March	25.00	1,815.00	285.00	12,292.00	1,603.70	118,564.46	.....	134,585.16
April	400.00	110.00	141.00	10,423.00	50.00	421.52	.....	11,545.52
May	25.00	20.00	4.00	2,403.00	40.00	.....	.....	2,492.00
June	.....	.....	.....	1,647.00	22.00	.....	.....	1,669.00
July	25.00	50.00	5.00	649.00	24.00	.....	7.60	760.60
August	.....	.....	.....	638.00	13.00	.....	9.40	660.40
September	25.00	15.00	2.00	631.00	36.00	.....	1.00	710.00
October	50.00	30.00	4.00	506.00	21.00	.....	25.00	636.00
November	.....	.....	.....	373.00	386.00	.....	5.00	764.00
December	.....	.....	.....	281.00	160.00	.....	.....	441.00
Total	$ 600.00	$3,615.00	$ 695.00	$31,554.00	$3,966.70	$200,686.72	48.00	241,165.42

DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The following shows the receipts and disbursements of the Department during the current year ending December 31, 1917

RECEIPTS

Received from taxes	$ 200,686.72	
Received from fees	40,451.70	
Credits (11 companies and 1 firm)	27.00	

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid State Treasurer		$ 241,165.42
Total	$ 241,165.42	$ 241,165.42

COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE SINCE STATEHOOD

A. L. Carey	1889-92
(b) James Cudie	1893-94
Fred B. Fancher	1895-96
Fred B. Fancher	1897-98
Geo. W. Harrison	1899-1900
Ferdinand Leutz	1901-02
Ferdinand Leutz	1903-04
E. C. Cooper	1905-06
E. C. Cooper	1907-08
E. C. Cooper	1909-10
W. C. Taylor	1911-12
W. C. Taylor	1913-14
W. C. Taylor	1915-16
S. A. Olsness	1917-18

DIRECTORY OF FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORIZED TO DO BUSINESS IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEAR 1917

Name of Company	Admitted to North Dakota	General Agent or Manager for North Dakota	Postoffice Address
Aetna Ins. Co.	1890	Thos E. Gallagher, Gen. Agent	Chicago, Ill.
American Alliance Ins. Co.	1897	W. H. Sage, General Manager	Chicago, Ill.
American Central Ins. Co.	1907	B. G. Chapman, Jr., Secretary	St. Louis, Mo.
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	1911	F. H. Freericks, Secretary	Cincinnati, Ohio
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	1915	Henry Evans, President	New York, N. Y.
American Ins. Co.	1912	Chas. E. Sheldon, Manager	Rockford, Ill.
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	1913	H. F. Thompson, Secretary	Minneapolis, Minn.
Boston Ins. Co.	1907	A. D. Baker & Co., Managers	Lansing, Mich.
Camden Fire Ins. Ass'n.	1912	J. K. Sharp, Secretary	Camden, N. J.
Citizens Ins. Co.	1901	Dugan & Carr, General Agents	Chicago, Ill.
Columbia Ins. Co.	1909	H. K. Fowler, Vice President	New York, N. Y.
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	1909	J. F. Edmonds, General Agent	Denver, Colo.
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	1890	Wm. T. Howe, Vice President	Hartford, Conn.
Continental Ins. Co.	1890	332 So. LaSalle Street	Chicago, Ill.
Federal Ins. Co.	1911	Chubb & Son, Managers	New York, N. Y.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	1910	137 So. LaSalle Street	Chicago, Ill.
Fire Association of Philadelphia	1890	J. W. Cochran, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	1890	John Marshall, Jr., Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Firemen's Ins. Co.	1910	Neal Bassett, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	1910	Edgar P. Luce, Secretary	Philadelphia, Pa.
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1916	Neal Bassett, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Great American Ins. Co.	1890	W. H. Sage, General Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	1906	J. L. Whitlock, Manager	Glens Falls, N. Y.
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	1890	Chas. W. Higley, General Agent	Chicago, Ill.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	1890	Dougan & Carr, General Agents	Chicago, Ill.
Home. Ins. Co.	1892	C. L. Tynes, Vice President and Sec'y	New York, N. Y.
Imperial Assurance Co.	1911	100 William Street	New York, N. Y.
Insurance Co. of North America	1890	W. N. Johnson, General Agent	Chicago, Ill.
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.	1899	W. S. Warren, General Agent	Chicago, Ill.
Mechanics Ins. Co.	1916	Neal Bassett, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Michigan Commercial Ins. Co.	1906	A. D. Baker, Secretary	Lansing, Mich.
Millers National Ins. Co.	1906	M. A. Reynolds, Secretary	Chicago, Ill.
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	1907	C. H. Yunker, Vice President	Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1911	Alfred Stinson, Secretary	Minneapolis, Minn.
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	1910	S. E. Bibbins, Secretary	Chatfield, Minn.
National Fire Ins. Co.	1890	Fred S. James, General Agent	Chicago, Ill.
National Liberty Ins. Co.	1890	E. G. Halle, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
National Union Fire Ins. Co.	1905	Wm. P. Cassell, Assistant Secretary	Pittsburg, Pa.
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	1909	Lewis W. Crockett, Secretary	Manchester, N. M.

Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	1890	W. L. Steele, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
North River Ins. Co.	1911	F. M. Gund, Manager	Freeport, Ill.
Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1899	John H. Griffin, Secretary	Minneapolis, Minn.
Northwestern National Ins. Co.	1906	Jos. Heubl, Secretary	Milwaukee, Wisc.
Norwegian Underwriters	1915	Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, Attorneys	New York, N. Y.
Old Colony Ins. Co.	1907	A. D. Baker & Co., Managers	Lansing, Mich.
Orient Ins. Co.	1910	Chas. E. Dox, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	1890	D. W. Redfield, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Peoples National Fire Ins. Co.	1911	W. A. Laidlaw, Manager	Minneapolis, Minn.
Phoenix Ins. Co.	1890	John B. Knox, Secretary	Hartford, Conn.
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	1900	S. T. Collins, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	1905	D. P. Lemen, Secretary and Manager	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Queen Ins. Co. of America	1890	P. D. McGregor, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Reliance Ins. Co.	1907	Walter D. Williams, Manager	Rockford, Ill.
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	1914	17 Custom House Street	Providence, R. I.
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1890	A. W. Perry, Secretary	St. Paul, Minn.
Safeguard Ins. Co.	1915	Chas. E. Dox, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Security Ins. Co.	1907	Walter D. Williams, Manager	Rockford, Ill.
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1890	A. F. Dean, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	1911	H. B. Anthony, Secretary	Hartford, Conn.
Sterling Fire Ins. Co.	1917	Dugan & Carr General Agents	Chicago, Ill.
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	1906	W. A. Gordon, Secretary	Minneapolis, Minn.
United States Fire Ins. Co.	1912	V. B. Canddus, Secretary	New York, N. Y.
Utah Home Fire Ins. Co.	1917	Herbert J. Grant & Co., Gen'l Agents	Salt Lake City, Utah
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	1906	Sigfried Schwarz, Manager	Chicago, Ill.

SHOWING BUSINESS DONE IN NORTH DAKOTA DURING THE YEAR 1917, BY, AND CAPITAL STOCK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THIS AND OTHER STATES

Name of Company	Capital Stock Paid Up	Assets Admitted	Total Liabilities Exclusive of Capital Stock
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 29,852,185.82	$ 16,290,218.13
American Alliance Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	2,716,144.89	773,832.73
American Central Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	4,264,809.11	2,167,806.88
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	200,000.00	514,200.24	110,658.11
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	2,722,166.74	904,131.59
American Ins. Co.	2,000,000.00	12,102,338.67	7,266,335.00
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	204,010.00	234,096.31	27,677.26
Boston Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	9,601,041.13	5,499,847.03
Camden Fire Ins. Ass'n.	800,000.00	4,481,348.82	2,641,147.71
Citizens Ins. Co.	200,000.00	1,096,824.03	616,962.23
Columbia Ins. Co.	400,000.00	1,275,939.08	255,573.94
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	200,000.00	1,438,872.58	884,574.17
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	8,414,874.03	5,442,172.50
Continental Ins. Co.	10,000,000.00	32,590,654.08	13,815,933.56
Federal Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	5,479,387.77	3,033,001.87
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	2,500,000.00	18,980,315.30	11,297,797.41
Fire Association of Philadelphia	1,000,000.00	12,216,631.59	7,759,045.19
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	1,500,000.00	16,719,842.62	11,387,917.88
Firemen's Ins. Co.	1,250,000.00	7,802,217.04	4,167,245.84
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	500,000.00	2,953,110.66	1,940,966.77
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	500,000.00	2,556,345.43	1,603,934.20
Great American Insurance Co.	2,000,000.00	23,454,989.22	12,927,269.91
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	500,000.00	7,150,222.41	4,160,884.70
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	5,643,575.74	4,034,171.70
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	2,000,000.00	34,654,101.37	24,546,575.01
Home. Ins. Co.	6,000,000.00	44,048,651.58	25,047,401.00
Imperial Assurance Co.	200,000.00	1,071,657.34	532,430.70
Insurance Co. of North America	4,000,000.00	28,523,025.89	19,523,025.89
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.	400,000.00	1,398,453.49	572,223.70
Mechanics Ins. Co.	250,000.00	1,603,770.83	995,070.52
Michigan Commercial Ins. Co.	400,000.00	1,364,674.29	751,917.47
Millers National Ins. Co.	500,000.00	2,824,168.19	1,306,076.01
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	1,250,000.00	5,572,342.02	3,264,562.50
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	200,000.00	715,892.58	434,331.76
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	103,040.00	191,014.84	67,308.30
National Fire Ins. Co.	2,000,000.00	19,229,533.51	13,110,090.25
National Liberty Insurance Co.	1,000,000.00	8,163,581.82	5,223,031.71
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	1,500,000.00	7,383,893.68	3,771,704.15

Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	9,275,077.75	5,351,404.95
North River Ins. Co.	600,000.00	4,264,639.43	2,657,369.03
Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	400,000.00	1,339,937.01	757,007.71
Northwestern National Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	7,661,259.02	5,225,359.71
**Norwegian Underwriters			
Old Colony Ins. Co.	600,000.00	2,309,550.28	1,027,289.55
Orient Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	4,258,995.17	2,206,313.16
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	750,000.00	8,084,933.64	5,734,658.34
Peoples National Fire Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	2,061,021.95	829,551.09
Phoenix Ins. Co.	3,000,000.00	18,040,850.09	8,181,809.30
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	6,811,890.50	4,034,836.91
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	200,000.00	221,266.83	15,183.43
Queen Ins. Co. of America	2,000,000.00	13,422,862.51	7,190,793.64
Reliance Ins. Co.	400,000.00	1,580,525.49	1,037,726.07
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	500,000.00	2,106,750.22	1,204,144.24
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	13,577,620.80	8,580,485.31
Safeguard Ins. Co.	200,000.00	701,742.67	195,156.68
Security Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	4,906,928.47	3,069,455.47
Sterling Fire Insurance Co.	2,500,000.00	13,224,033.34	8,198,313.46
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	500,000.00	1,474,273.51	703,151.15
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	850,000.00	1,810,347.51	531,346.36
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	500,000.00	787,905.82	158,851.24
United States Fire Ins. Co.	1,400,000.00	7,525,508.76	4,437,143.06
Utah Home Fire Insurance Co.	300,000.00	1,289,622.53	148,337.32
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	1,000,000.00	7,978,373.69	5,439,159.99
Total	$ 78,257,050.00	$ 505,722,811.73	$ 295,069,702.45

**No business during 1917. Withdrawn from state.

SHOWING BUSINESS DONE IN NORTH DAKOTA DURING THE YEAR 1917, BY, AND CAPITAL STOCK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THIS AND OTHER STATES—Continued

Name of Company	NORTH DAKOTA BUSINESS			
	Risks Written	Premiums Received	Losses Incurred	Losses Paid
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 9,768,291.00	$ 146,431.81	$ 79,890.60	$ 84,788.03
American Alliance Ins. Co.	1,993,401.00	31,222.46	9,608.61	9,279.61
American Central Ins. Co.	945,876.00	12,139.71	2,467.35	7,149.03
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	77,650.00	1,655.97	35.45	35.45
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	166,380.00	1,799.48	684.10	855.67
American Ins. Co.	2,913,388.00	37,515.32	13,695.05	13,572.55
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	*5,902,896.00	*32,288.53	7,601.54	32,266.49
Boston Ins. Co.	980,268.00	13,876.47	6,933.05	7,533.29
Camden Fire Ins. Ass'n.	378,488.00	5,793.30	2,070.24	1,903.24
Citizens Ins. Co.	176,325.00	2,960.66	184.41	3,586.03
Columbia Ins. Co.	107,000.00	2,105.45	1,062.55	1,062.55
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	185,725.00	6,248.08	1,428.36	3,163.36
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	3,910,475.00	53,146.01	28,831.01	28,557.23
Continental Ins. Co.	2,300,732.00	34,949.66	13,902.88	17,236.54
Federal Ins. Co.	570,396.00	220.35	464.00	464.00
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	2,525,827.00	43,697.56	28,329.89	32,864.28
Fire Association of Philadelphia	2,207,302.00	41,507.42	33,950.60	29,203.96
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	2,415,664.00	38,826.20	24,097.41	22,366.41
Firemen's Ins. Co.	1,319,979.00	19,016.22	4,404.75	3,861.72
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	927,624.00	23,493.46	16,379.96	12,929.96
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	188,989.00	2,219.71	1,964.40	1,024.90
Great American Insurance Co.	7,644,803.00	204,902.13	75,241.69	83,834.58
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	663,442.00	9,220.48	5,970.56	4,948.02
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	4,287,756.00	64,523.18	36,935.86	36,821.40
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	15,588,687.00	286,982.68	137,027.07	150,691.34
Home. Ins. Co.	9,880,101.00	300,097.20	142,949.56	140,039.67
Imperial Assurance Co.	364,337.00	3,954.78	1,207.23	1,358.23
Insurance Co. of North America	3,982,836.00	50,258.42	33,099.45	32,909.98
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.	566,725.00	6,113.68	3,033.76	1,533.76
Mechanics Ins. Co.	69,557.00	941.41	61.00	21.50
Michigan Commercial Ins. Co.	237,623.00	3,052.63	1,344.79	1,363.84
Millers National Ins. Co.	3,625,924.00	36,439.77	41,744.46	41,218.59
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	498,237.00	7,187.79	2,735.58	3,192.08
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	3,171,850.00	74,773.59	52,971.69	61,531.11
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	996,462.00	38,674.47	19,872.64	21,340.51
National Fire Ins. Co.	9,497,960.00	159,928.21	84,000.00	87,103.01

National Liberty Insurance Co.	1,166,381.00	19,880.72	4,391.36	7,096.80
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	714,415.00	10,665.51	8,220.81	9,620.43
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	918,091.00	12,724.55	4,196.73	4,405.58
North River Ins. Co.	1,115,765.00	13,597.18	18,625.57	18,010.57
Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	12,359,786.00	273,049.72	134,595.68	130,194.89
Northwestern National Ins. Co.	1,793,370.00	45,773.64	20,051.68	21,953.77
**Norwegian Underwriters				
Old Colony Ins. Co.	361,653.00	5,062.09	1,382.44	3,266.72
Orient Ins. Co.	568,256.00	7,931.21	4,067.58	9,061.16
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	1,985,742.00	29,674.96	13,256.05	10,839.16
Peoples National Fire Ins. Co.	*4,020,970.00	*24,158.82	4,440.19	9,645.89
Phoenix Ins. Co.	3,224,308.00	53,177.57	36,516.20	33,766.15
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	1,602,929.00	60,515.12	30,426.00	32,944.02
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	801,163.00	11,684.99	6,758.11	6,857.26
Queen Ins. Co. of America	1,740,021.00	31,506.46	23,432.04	31,982.49
Reliance Ins. Co.	266,488.00	4,798.48	1,846.57	5,475.84
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	190,800.00	3,235.96	124.12	80.60
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	22,254,034.00	413,037.04	220,304.92	227,204.24
Safeguard Ins. Co.	50,065.00	598.83		
Security Ins. Co.	2,504,285.00	47,076.32	24,334.51	22,386.80
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	8,324,929.00	119,805.75	75,093.91	77,514.97
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	257,289.00	3,702.59	765.77	3,858.15
Sterling Fire Insurance Co.				
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	9,627,188.16	218,538.20	107,896.70	101,051.22
United States Fire Ins. Co.	1,759,151.51	26,585.60	6,785.19	12,904.59
Utah Home Fire Insurance Co.				
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	2,050,509.00	42,342.09	16,386.67	21,483.05
Total	$160,848,832.67	$ 3,164,392.95	$ 1,680,080.35	$ 1,783,216.27

* Difference between sum of risks cancelled and reinusrnace in other companies, and gross direct business written. Reinsurance greater than direct business.

**No business during 1917.

INCOME

Showing the Various Items Composing the Income for the Year 1917, of all Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of this and Other States Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Received from Premiums	Received from Interest and Rents	Received from All Other Sources	Total Income
Aetna Ins. Co.	$18,476,567.52	$ 1,052,500.26	$ 14,903.31	$19,543,971.09
American Alliance Ins. Co.	848,389.63	102,272.22	150,290.44	1,100,952.29
American Central Ins. Co.	1,956,467.36	156,260.40	4,052.91	2,116,780.67
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	172,556.28	18,917.60	182.31	191,656.19
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	526,799.82	176,449.40	1,319,430.30	2,022,679.52
American Ins. Co.	5,619,815.82	490,181.86	4,148.60	6,114,146.28
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	*48,817.11	12,592.62	5,738.00	*30,486.49
Boston Ins. Co.	7,109,705.94	333,798.80	17,492.40	7,460,997.14
Camden Fire Ins. Ass'n.	2,849,904.89	178,982.80	108,695.00	3,137,582.69
Citizens Ins. Co.	245,751.42	23,056.41	349,456.04	618,263.87
Columbia Ins. Co.	475,873.11	48,544.00	166.72	524,583.83
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	851,023.89	51,009.02	.....	902,032.91
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	5,294,838.95	282,210.71	57,559.58	5,634,609.24
Continental Ins. Co.	11,536,211.40	1,778,165.16	140,349.27	13,454,725.83
Federal Ins. Co.	4,277,279.17	175,263.77	6,687.56	4,459,230.50
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	9,625,528.81	970,611.61	32,305.59	10,628,446.01
Fire Association of Philadelphia	6,058,191.96	477,025.57	1,012,122.66	7,547,340.19
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	14,177,744.68	548,814.22	25,579.53	14,752,138.43
Firemen's Ins. Co.	3,471,900.24	392,983.18	264,183.26	4,129,066.68
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	1,066,146.82	101,587.14	197,788.33	1,365,522.29
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1,043,763.75	97,700.18	2,354.87	1,143,818.80
Great American Insurance Co.	12,608,859.25	1,200,045.32	23,176.70	13,832,081.27
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	3,789,494.35	309,267.70	114,262.52	4,213,024.57
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	3,880,860.92	239,924.81	1,947.33	4,122,733.06
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	25,609,667.26	1,094,240.29	5,353.35	26,709,260.90
Home. Ins. Co.	25,051,740.75	1,776,114.47	377,966.42	27,205,821.64
Imperial Assurance Co.	535,293.06	33,194.36	.....	568,487.42
Insurance Co. of North America	20,083,027.91	1,009,358.80	16,375.62	21,108,762.33
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.	509,093.72	44,867.33	.....	553,961.05
Mechanics Ins. Co.	605,971.47	65,282.94	614.69	671,869.10
Michigan Commercial Ins. Co.	950,578.70	52,755.79	811.63	1,004,146.12
Millers National Ins. Co.	1,109,745.84	123,826.95	323,940.79	1,557,513.58
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	2,700,171.76	203,330.35	190,146.03	3,093,648.14
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	500,004.66	32,425.30	77,471.58	609,901.54
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	129,019.77	7,645.93	1,890.71	138,556.41
National Fire Ins. Co.	11,399,603.40	680,607.53	53,523.92	12,133,734.85
National Liberty Insurance Co.	4,603,995.57	369,823.72	721.25	4,974,540.54

New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	3,425,481.05	307,049.47	3,103.20	3,735,633.72
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	5,242,379.71	390,177.61	4,325.11	5,636,882.43
North River Ins. Co.	2,865,443.59	208,915.36	73,067.89	3,147,426.84
Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	405,851.71	38,392.03	404,485.80	848,729.54
Northwestern National Ins. Co.	3,748,248.84	322,576.59	12,568.15	4,083,393.58
Old Colony Ins. Co.	1,214,112.11	69,681.78	200,006.85	1,483,800.74
Orient Ins. Co.	2,055,153.61	158,102.21	913.20	2,214,169.02
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	4,467,796.63	349,307.90	3,997.10	4,821,101.63
Peoples National Fire Ins. Co.	526,363.11	94,272.42	170,666.23	791,301.76
Phoenix Ins. Co.	7,780,987.64	852,344.42	17,402.38	8,650,734.44
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	5,456,976.13	249,583.62	18,903.73	5,725,463.48
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.		8,784.34	626.26	9,410.60
Queen Ins. Co. of America	7,550,202.20	462,959.06	4,802.60	8,017,963.86
Reliance Ins. Co.	807,603.80	60,473.55	547.70	868,625.05
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	1,230,572.41	67,886.31	310.48	1,298,769.20
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	10,351,345.39	508,918.07	11,978.50	10,872,241.96
Safeguard Ins. Co.	193,414.88	24,071.16		217,486.04
Security Ins. Co.	3,008,740.80	200,557.33	107,876.09	3,317,174.22
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	7,667,342.00	511,332.41	2,509.59	8,181,184.00
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	667,694.39	59,531.71	275,158.73	1,002,384.83
Sterling Fire Insurance Co.	652,968.11	89,412.54	7,574.65	749,955.30
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	736,048.30	35,235.93	412,888.11	1,184,172.34
United States Fire Ins. Co.	4,769,349.95	383,344.03	134,691.33	5,287,385.31
Utah Home Fire Insurance Co.	122,380.66	82,919.77	45,620.49	250,920.92
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	5,900,271.67	296,051.32	544,019.70	6,740,342.69
Total	$290,549,501.43	$20,543,519.46	$ 7,359,733.09	$318,452,753.98

EXPENDITURES

Showing the Various Items Composing the Expenditures for the Year 1917, o fall Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of this and Other States Authorized to do Business in This State

Name of Company	Paid for Losses and Claims	Paid for Commissions or Brokerage	Paid for Salaries, Fees, Adjustment and Miscellaneous Agency Expenses	Dividends Paid	All Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 8,315,414.70	$ 3,578,376.35	$ 1,154,865.98	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,516,877.95	$15,565,534.98
American Alliance Ins. Co.	407,240.14	265,311.89	14,021.62	80,000.00	25,181.71	791,755.36
American Central Ins. Co.	1,107,783.68	427,917.51	192,410.06	665.00	166,841.67	895,617.92
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	59,182.82	17,529.81	26,337.05	20,000.00	23,907.26	146,956.94
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	179,938.62	30,785.83	44,968.36	160,000.00	1,780,018.96	2,195,711.77
American Ins. Co.	2,405,094.73	1,303,814.03	489,829.15	1,360,053.00	536,439.34	6,095,230.25
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	52,726.61	*36,725.13	29,254.80	65.40	22,850.81	68,172.49
Boston Ins. Co.	3,378,131.79	1,173,986.92	490,026.35	240,000.00	1,209,996.32	6,492,141.38
Camden Fire Ins. Ass'n.	1,254,342.52	733,281.73	141,271.44	89,979.60	263,652.64	2,482,527.93
Citizens Ins. Co.	115,385.27	81,317.53	1,354.37	27,000.00	2,781.58	227,838.75
Columbia Ins. Co.	321,923.47	113,203.69	23,097.83	.....	26,043.71	484,268.70
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	390,178.01	198,306.33	75,218.46	20,000.00	58,844.09	742,546.89
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	2,062,082.84	1,178,126.41	478,857.95	225,000.00	359,124.49	4,303,191.69
Continental Ins. Co.	4,725,665.69	2,230,354.93	1,024,967.23	1,200,000.00	5,664,205.48	14,945,193.33
Federal Ins. Co.	1,599,645.92	1,168,871.14	50,558.07	190,000.00	164,889.62	3,173,964.75
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	4,076,401.64	2,079,633.27	889,479.59	500,000.00	3,370,024.65	10,915,539.15
Fire Association of Philadelphia	2,866,109.78	1,237,410.19	632,131.76	300,000.00	528,618.87	5,564,270.60
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	6,317,319.88	2,562,445.18	812,100.66	390,000.00	702,925.68	10,884,791.40
Firemen's Ins. Co.	1,833,088.75	709,793.38	298,728.58	300,000.00	629,290.80	3,870,901.51
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	360,572.16	282,084.22	33,920.26	50,000.00	76,534.32	803,110.96
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	337,847.79	253,424.54	102,526.43	60,000.00	116,193.05	869,991.81
Great American Insurance Co.	5,761,231.94	2,580,058.99	1,224,209.19	620,000.00	1,054,298.28	11,239,798.40
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	1,824,056.84	778,098.54	362,518.12	185,000.00	340(075.97	3,489,749.47
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	1,623,125.24	873,807.62	336,736.19	100,000.00	321,010.74	3,254,679.79
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	11,458,863.46	4,945,722.70	2,198,825.27	800,000.00	2,127,704.23	21,531,115.66
Home. Ins. Co.	10,988,671.77	5,318,345.38	1,761,944.20	1,560,000.00	2,729,152.09	22,358,113.44
Imperial Assurance Co.	219,316.32	112,921.91	39,040.11	20,000.00	73,196.83	464,475.17
Insurance Co. of North America	9,293,964.18	1,475,174.27	3,440,705.55	690,000.00	1,171,324.21	16,071,168.21
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.	202,558.65	72,452.01	47,898.22	24,000.00	50,564.84	397,473.72
Mechanics Ins. Co.	271,444.55	135,017.19	60,342.20	25,000.00	81,500.16	573,304.10
Michigan Commercial Ins. Co.	428,666.85	216,424.60	80,666.56	12,000.00	81,174.90	818,932.91
Millers National Ins. Co.	822,390.66	187,397.29	148,564.20	.....	182,012.31	1,340,364.46
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	1,064,009.90	656,870.80	260,820.36	130,000.00	274,822.92	2,386,523.98

Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co....	350,464.89	81,789.73	94,152.42	20,000.00	83,191.54	629,598.58
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.....	70,181.48	28,838.88	10,570.61	6,182.40	7,022.78	122,796.15
National Fire Ins. Co.....	5,368,696.25	1,884,480.13	1,433,703.90	400,000.00	1,083,326.86	10,170,207.14
National Liberty Insurance Co.	2,179,285.33	936,750.06	543,167.40	235,000.00	1,363,390.74	5,257,593.53
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.....	1,618,703.22	798,535.58	322,461.98	202,485.00	274,024.67	3,216,210.45
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....	2,218,489.99	1,084,046.90	505,925.91	250,000.00	425,762.68	4,484,225.48
North River Ins. Co.....	1,367,823.75	724,999.01	314,829.17	59,977.50	240,882.71	2,708,512.14
Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co...	62,160.72	372,004.37	92,855.54	40,000.00	100,802.16	667,822.79
Northwestern National Ins. Co.....	1,663,017.54	867,543.35	482,722.83	215,000.00	272,018.87	3,500,302.59
Old Colony Ins. Co.....	619,231.63	288,118.26	41,396.37	28,000.00	164,597.54	1,141,343.80
Orient Ins. Co.	941,504.55	390,354.99	219,338.87	100,000.00	234,877.65	1,886,076.06
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.....	2,335,719.11	903,264.27	465,328.63	525,000.00	364,998.86	5,594,310.87
Peoples National Fire Ins. Co.....	297,984.28	125,935.69	51,328.59	.....	180,144.82	655,393.29
Phoenix Ins. Co.	3,181,396.73	1,443,975.47	761,868.65	711,559.04	794,515.11	6,893,315.00
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	2,956,582.58	1,082,877.27	403,181.61	120,000.00	419,450.90	4,982,092.36
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.....	,1 494.54	12.65	46.50	.....	33,462.44	35,006.13
Queen Ins. Co. of America.....	3,168,801.57	1,288,161.78	728,401.52	1,425,000.00	549,993.36	7,160,358.23
Reliance Ins. Co.	377,274.45	190,355.87	103,176.02	24,000.00	90,701.49	785,507.83
Rhode Island Ins. Co.....	531,859.36	375,315.11	9,370.87	40,000.00	68,782.27	1,025,327.61
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	5,847,003.61	2,216,847.94	568,096.30	200,000.00	540,827.54	9,372,775.39
Safeguard Ins. Co.	56,158.53	41,760.59	23,788.05	.....	19,653.11	141,360.28
Security Ins. Co.	1,412,522.81	619,144.33	320,557.38	80,000.00	355,700.39	2,787,924.91
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	3,445,842.05	1,499,294.70	877,760.43	250,000.00	614,329.32	6,687,226.50
Standard Fire Ins. Co.....	372,925.47	147,269.58	92,532.34	30,000.00	104,626.28	747,353.67
Sterling Fire Insurance Co.	263,029.43	202,024.92	13,588.73	.....	25,458.25	504,101.33
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.....	233,837.69	140,920.62	85,752.70	.....	735,421.63	1,195,932.64
United States Fire Ins. Co.....	2,222,365.82	1,616,742.66	117,183.92	140,000.00	439,057.71	4,535,350.11
Utah Home Fire Insurance Co.	48,763.53	37,773.32	8,958.18	57,000.00	66,620.76	219,115.79
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.....	2,813,490.28	1,269,884.86	547,090.59	200,000.00	451,768.49	5,282,234.22
Total	$132,150,978.36	$57,800,563.85	$26,307,332.18	$15,737,966.94	$35,837,491.41	$267,834,332.74

ASSETS

Showing the Various Items Composing the Gross Admitted Assets for the Year 1917, of all Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of This and Other States Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Total Ledger Assets	Non-Ledger Assets	Gross Assets	Deducted Assets Not Admitted	Total Admitted Assets
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 30,137,123.75	$ 255,543.51	$ 30,392,667.26	$ 540,481.44	$ 29,852,185.82
American Alliance Ins. Co.	3,123,688.37	22,677.00	3,146,365.37	430,220.48	2,716,144.89
American Central Ins. Co.	4,790,207.47	57,357.44	4,847,564.91	582,755.80	4,264,809.11
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	513,312.91	6,163.59	519,476.50	5,276.26	514,200.24
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	2,706,558.51	26,648.87	2,733,207.38	11,040.64	2,722,166.74
American Ins. Co.	12,553,139.31	106,687.75	12,659,827.06	557,488.39	12,102,338.67
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	239,867.45	12,046.18	251,913.63	17,817.32	234,096.31
Boston Ins. Co.	9,585,524.63	189,912.82	9,775,437.45	174,396.32	9,601,041.13
Camden Fire Ins. Ass'n.	4,499,113.57	45,800.03	4,544,913.60	63,564.78	4,481,348.82
Citizens Ins. Co.	1,112,232.23	9,524.31	1,121,756.54	24,932.51	1,096,824.03
Columbia Ins. Co.	1,408,617.56	14,585.84	1,423,203.40	147,410.14	1,275,793.26
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	1,520,358.28	11,733.00	1,532,091.28	93,218.70	1,438,872.58
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	8,759,683.14	93,202.40	8,852,885.54	438,011.51	8,414,874.03
Continental Ins. Co.	32,415,761.28	282,221.97	32,697,983.25	107,329.17	32,590,654.08
Federal Ins. Co.	6,434,000.00	47,607.08	6,481,607.08	1,002,219.31	5,479,387.77
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	18,997,137.28	149,727.77	19,146,865.05	166,549.75	18,980,315.30
Fire Association of Philadelphia	12,377,665.72	177,766.52	12,555,432.24	338,800.65	12,216,631.59
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	17,554,556.44	152,159.98	17,706,716.42	986,873.80	16,719,842.62
Firemen's Ins. Co.	5,873,154.81	1,970,713.23	7,843,868.04	41,651.00	7,802,217.04
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	2,932,835.68	29,868.61	2,962,704.29	9,593.63	2,953,110.66
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	2,590,304.99	23,275.43	2,613,580.42	57,234.99	2,556,345.43
Great American Insurance Co.	28,027,027.98	198,101.00	28,225,128.98	4,770,139.76	23,454,989.22
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	7,108,170.57	54,744.47	7,162,924.04	12,701.63	7,150,222.41
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	5,767,559.25	123,614.00	5,891,173.25	247,597.51	5,643,575.74
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	36,021,960.02	670,067.90	36,692,027.92	2,037,926.55	34,654,101.37
Home. Ins. Co.	45,414,165.60	710,461.00	46,124,626.60	2,075,975.02	44,048,651.58
Imperial Assurance Co.	1,064,590.05	12,064.10	1,076,654.15	4,996.81	1,071,657.34
Insurance Co. of North America	29,024,854.93	264,282.05	29,289,136.98	766,111.09	28,523,025.89
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.	1,500,991.00	8,887.50	1,509,878.60	111,425.11	1,398,453.49
Mechanics Ins. Co.	1,635,615.40	39,362.95	1,665,978.35	71,207.52	1,603,770.83
Michigan Commercial Ins. Co.	1,346,037.01	25,630.68	1,371,667.69	6,993.40	1,364,674.29
Millers National Ins. Co.	2,796,359.82	56,164.34	2,852,524.16	28,355.97	2,824,168.19
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	5,541,455.52	48,160.63	5,589,616.15	17,274.14	5,572,342.02
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	706,706.78	11,898.96	718,605.74	2,713.16	715,892.58
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	188,583.00	5,786.66	194,369.66	3,354.82	191,014.84
National Fire Ins. Co.	19,447,170.30	347,720.72	19,794,891.02	565,357.51	19,229,533.51
National Liberty Insurance Co.	8,196,168.98	72,817.47	8,268,986.45	105,404.63	8,163,581.82
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	6,778,692.41	609,670.84	7,388,363.25	4,469.57	7,383,893.68

Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	9,387,892.27	54,006.93	9,441,899.20	166,821.45	9,275,077.75
North River Ins. Co.	4,191,163.07	73,476.36	4,264,639.43		4,264,639.43
Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1,294,123.34	46,011.81	1,340,135.15	198.14	1,339,937.01
Northwestern National Ins. Co.	8,597,761.12	74,252.20	8,672,013.32	1,010,754.30	7,661,259.02
Old Colony Ins. Co.	2,402,966.86	11,892.38	2,414,859.24	105,308.96	2,309,550.28
Orient Ins. Co.	4,617,804.23	76,160.48	4,693,964.71	434,969.54	4,258,995.17
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	9,142,489.97	128,028.42	9,270,518.39	1,185,584.75	8,084,933.64
Peoples National Fire Ins. Co.	2,076,912.60	48,068.56	2,124,981.16	63,959.21	2,061,021.95
Phoenix Ins. Co.	16,262,385.62	1,932,728.89	18,195,114.51	154,264.42	18,040,850.09
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	5,955,835.07	891,311.18	6,847,146.25	35,255.75	6,811,890.50
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	214,002.53	8,764.30	222,766.83	1,500.00	221,266.83
Queen Ins. Co. of America	14,222,696.38	118,327.09	14,341,023.47	918,160.96	13,422,862.51
Reliance Ins. Co.	1,649,845.65	15,334.99	1,665,179.74	84,654.25	1,580,525.49
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	2,129,203.15	41,626.70	2,170,829.85	64,079.63	2,106,750.22
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	13,995,339.99	100,076.36	14,095,416.35	517,795.55	13,577,650.80
Safeguard Ins. Co.	684,981.07	18,813.68	703,794.75	2,052.08	701,742.67
Security Ins. Co.	4,917,918.95	79,239.55	4,997,158.50	90,230.03	4,906,928.47
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	13,194,913.54	222,822.87	13,417,736.41	193,703.07	13,224,033.34
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	1,554,143.63	27,236.93	1,581,380.56	107,107.05	1,474,273.51
Sterling Fire Insurance Co.	1,779,070.99	33,509.79	1,812,580.78	2,233.27	1,810,347.51
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	758,420.90	37,061.02	795,481.92	7,575.38	787,906.54
United States Fire Ins. Co.	7,432,440.34	94,409.20	7,526,849.54	1,340.78	7,525,508.76
Utah Home Fire Insurance Co.	1,133,363.13	166,259.40	1,299,622.53	10,000.00	1,289,622.53
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	8,583,726.63	32,499.74	8,616,226.37	637,852.68	7,978,373.69
Total	$516,870.362.13	$ 11,276,576.53	$528,146,938.66	$ 22,424,271.93	$505,722,666.73

LIABILITIES

Showing the Various Items Composing the Liabilities for the Year 1917, of all Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of this and Other States Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Net Amount Unpaid Losses and Claims	Total Amount Unearned Premiums	All other Liabilities	Cash Capital	Surplus Over all Liabilities	Total Liabilities
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 2,033,317.01	$13,287,434.33	$ 969,466.79	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 8,561,967.69	$29,852,185.82
American Alliance Ins. Co.	108,816.00	630,016.73	35,000.00	1,000,000.00	942,312.16	2,716,144.89
American Central Ins. Co.	270,757.95	1,842,246.98	54,801.95	1,000,000.00	1,097,002.23	4,264,809.11
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	9,018.54	91,726.11	9,913.46	200,000.00	203,542.13	514,200.24
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	41,527.18	464,783.66	397,820.75	1,000,000.00	818,035.15	2,722,166.74
American Ins. Co.	489,507.30	6,246,164.11	530,663.59	2,000,000.00	2,836,003.67	12,102,338.67
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	3,871.89	18,245.37	5,560.00	204,010.00	2,409.05	234,096.31
Boston Ins. Co.	1,500,927.45	3,595,919.58	403,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,101,194.10	9,601,041.13
Camden Fire Ins. Ass'n.	400,577.00	2,168,801.16	71,769.55	800,000.00	1,040,201.11	4,481,348.82
Citizens Ins. Co.	40,499.14	160,624.61	415,838.48	200,000.00	279,861.80	1,096,824.03
Columbia Ins. Co.	44,095.77	190,978.17	20,500.00	400,000.00	620,219.32	1,275,793.26
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	81,606.00	767,233.17	35,735.00	200,000.00	354,298.41	1,438,872.58
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	537,439.55	4,634,732.95	270,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,972,701.53	8,414,874.03
Continental Ins. Co.	964,706.97	11,627,964.57	1,223,262.02	10,000,000.00	8,774,720.52	32,590,654.08
Federal Ins. Co.	1,475,323.76	1,021,818.49	535,859.62	1,000,000.00	1,446,385.90	5,479,387.77
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	814,509.48	9,861,401.41	621,886.52	2,500,000.00	5,182,517.89	18,980,315.30
Fire Association of Philadelphia	755,173.42	5,449,496.15	1,554,375.62	1,000,000.00	3,457,586.40	12,216,631.59
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	2,727,125.97	7,665,291.91	995,500.00	1,500,000.00	3,831,924.74	16,719,842.62
Firemen's Ins. Co.	517,663.21	3,588,006.59	61,576.04	1,250,000.00	2,384,971.20	7,802,217.04
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	169,841.00	709,336.00	1,061,789.77	500,000.00	512,143.89	2,953,110.66
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	94,304.09	957,153.32	552,476.79	500,000.00	452,411.23	2,556,345.43
Great American Insurance Co.	1,361,121.00	11,084,308.26	481,840.65	2,000,000.00	8,527,719.31	23,454,989.22
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	631,934.00	3,175,916.27	353,034.43	500,000.00	2,489,337.71	7,150,222.41
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	567,368.98	3,357,246.62	109,556.10	1,000,000.00	609,404.04	5,643,575.74
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	2,905,726.28	19,815,848.73	1,825,000.00	2,000,000.00	8,107,526.36	34,654,101.37
Home. Ins. Co.	2,692,504.50	20,290,351.00	2,064,545.50	6,000,000.00	13,001,250.58	44,048,651.58
Imperial Assurance Co.	47,562.00	462,368.70	22,500.00	200,000.00	339,226.64	1,071,657.34
Insurance Co. of North America	4,419,000.00	9,907,528.50	5,196,497.39	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	28,523,025.89
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.	55,428.00	469,295.70	47,500.00	400,000.00	426,229.79	1,398,453.49
Mechanics Ins. Co.	69,482.45	596,937.40	328,650.67	250,000.00	358,700.31	1,603,770.83
Michigan Commercial Ins. Co.	129,947.38	590,270.09	31,700.00	400,000.00	212,756.82	1,364,674.29
Millers National Ins. Co.	150,815.32	800,850.79	354,409.90	500,000.00	1,018,092.18	2,824,168.19
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	290,858.54	2,822,128.85	151,575.11	1,250,000.00	1,057,779.52	5,572,342.02
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	51,766.26	367,606.03	14,959.47	200,000.00	81,560.82	715,892.58
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	6,682.21	52,587.62	8,038.47	103,040.00	20,666.54	191,014.84
National Fire Ins. Co.	1,380,909.72	10,979,583.61	749,596.92	2,000,000.00	4,119,443.26	19,229,533.51
National Liberty Insurance Co.	627,136.75	4,503,263.60	92,631.36	1,000,000.00	1,940,550.11	8,163,581.82

New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	378,332.32	3,157,186.54	236,185.29	1,500,000.00	2,112,189.53	7,383,893.68
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	681,836.43	4,480,324.52	189,244.00	1,000,000.00	2,923,672.80	9,275,077.75
North River Ins. Co.	380,595.90	2,226,549.38	50,223.75	600,000.00	1007,,270.40	4,264,639.43
Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	60,466.13	251,990.46	444,551.12	400,000.00	182,929.30	1,339,937.01
Northwestern National Ins. Co.	684,502.65	3,835,972.54	704,884.52	1,000,000.00	1,435,899.31	7,661,259.02
Old Colony Ins. Co.	267,562.14	740,920.86	18,806.55	600,000.00	682,260.73	2,309,550.28
Orient Ins. Co.	219,812.69	1,938,215.70	48,284.77	1,000,000.00	1,052,682.01	4,258,995.17
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	588,799.70	3,986,865.73	1,158,992.91	750000.00	1,600,275.30	8,084,933.64
Peoples National Fire Ins. Co.	57,770.56	506,090.07	265,690.46	1,000,000.00	231,470.86	2,061,021.95
Phoenix Ins. Co.	887,759.52	6,782,134.08	511,915.70	3,000,000.00	6,859,040.79	18,040,850.09
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	1,012,721.66	2,792,115.25	230,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,777,053.59	6,811,890.50
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	15,183.43	200,000.00	6,083.40	221,266.83
Queen Ins. Co. of America	961,455.18	5,489,129.03	740,209.43	2,000,000.00	4,232,068.87	13,422,862.51
Reliance Ins. Co.	117,375.27	783,175.88	137,174.92	400,000.00	142,799.42	1,580,525.49
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	111,944.36	954,521.07	137,678.81	500,000.00	402,605.98	2,106,750.22
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1,509,984.68	6,627,190.37	443,310.26	1,000,000.00	3,997,135.49	13,577,620.80
Safeguard Ins. Co.	22,223.43	168,444.30	4,488.95	200,000.00	306,585.99	701,742.67
Security Ins. Co.	310,324.24	2,704,786.54	54,344.69	1,000,000.00	837,473.00	4,906,928.47
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	817,123.31	7,226,190.15	155,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,525,719.88	13,224,033.34
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	84,308.97	602,448.75	16,393.43	500,000.00	271,122.36	1,474,273.51
Sterling Fire Insurance Co.	101,994.97	404,351.39	25,000.00	850,000.00	429,001.15	1,810,347.51
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	39,100.54	116,902.90	2,847.80	500,000.00	129,054.58	787,905.82
United States Fire Ins. Co.	617,955.00	3,736,182.92	83,005.14	1,400,000.00	1,688,365.70	7,525,508.76
Utah Home Fire Insurance Co.	13,700.31	124,637.01	10,000.00	300,000.00	841,285.21	1,289,622.53
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	708,356.62	4,570,803.37	160,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,539,213.70	7,978,373.69
Total	$39,104,858.65	$228,462,595.95	$27,502,247.85	$78,257,050.00	$132,395,913.46	$505,722,666.91

HAIL INSURANCE COMPANIES

Name of Company	North Dakota Business 1916			
	Risks Written	Premiums Received	Losses Incurred	Losses Paid Deducting Salvage
Alilance Hail Association	$ 1,939,265.09	$ 141,498.97	$ 111,252.70	$ 91,397.49
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	120,766.00	10,420.42	3,172.41	22,624.24
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Ltd.	548,880.00	47,162.51	18,165.21	18,165.21
American Alliance Insurance Company	96,865.00	7,774.28	1,501.79	2,913.79
Great American Insurance Company	1,401,510.00	105,367.60	36,671.96	41,551.96
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	1,147,718.00	90,539.30	56,994.29	56,994.29
Home Insurance Co.	1,770,604.00	147,300.22	55,705.50	55,320.20
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	824,858.00	66,358.37	39,369.95	42,667.38
National Fire Ins. Co.	452,331.00	35,997.61	19,968.42	21,334.42
Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1,359,959.00	110,506.11	45,853.21	48,920.15
Northwestern National Ins. Co.	357,590.00	29,797.62	15,367.54	15,450.24
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	2,276,604.00	181,738.86	84,629.60	93,782.77
Security Insurance Co.	164,519.00	13,581.05	4,518.91	4,627.66
State Farmers Mutual Hail Ins. Co.	1,384,426.00	93,009.70	71,863.95	71,813.95
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	1,188,769.16	94,359.30	64,880.40	68,212.67
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	440,768.00	36,651.09	11,799.86	12,069.86
Minnesota Fire Insurance Company	733,813.00	58,232.81	31,455.08	31,455.08
Franklin Fire Insurance Company	102,432.00	9,717.44	3,992.80	3,992.80
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company	1,480.00	54.76	129.00	322.80
Total	$16,313,157.25	$ 1,280,068.02	$ 677,292.58	$ 703,616.96

DIRECTORY OF FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO DO BUSINESS IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEAR 1917

Name of Company	Admitted to North Dakota	General Agent or Manager for North Dakota	Postoffice Address
Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	1913	Chubb & Son, General Agents	New York, N. Y.
British America Assurance Co., Ltd.	1890	H. T. Lamey, Manager	Denver, Colo.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	1890	J. F. Edmonds, Resident Secretary	Denver, Colo.
Hamburg-Brem n Fire Ins. Co.	1906	G. Aschermann, Secretary	New York, N. Y.
Indemnity Mut. Marine Assurance Co. Ltd.	1916	Appleton & Cox, Attorneys	New York, N. Y.
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Ltd.	1890	W. S. Warren, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
London & Lancashier Fire Ins. Co. Ltd.	1910	Chas. E. Dox, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
London Assurance Corporation	1908	Chas. L. Case, Manager	New York, N. Y.
Nationale Fire Ins. Co.	1916	E. G. Pieper, Supt. of Agencies	Providence, R. I.
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co.	1911	H. T. Lamey, Manager	Denver, Colo.
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	1896	E. G. Richards, Manager	New York, N. Y.
Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.	1890	J. C. Corbett, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd.	1890	J. F. Van Riper, Branch Secretary	New York, N. Y.
Palatine Ins. Co. Ltd.	1901	J. F. Edmonds, Resident Secretary	Denver, Colo.
Patriotic Assurance Co.	1916	P. T. Kelsey, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	1916	E. G. Pieper, Supt. of Agencies	Providence, R. I.
Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.	1890	P. Beresford, Manager	New York, N. Y.
Royal Ins. Co., Ltd.	1892	Geo. W. Law, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Sun Insurance Office	1890	P. T. Kelsey, Manager	Chicago, Ill.
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	1914	Hedwall-Sundberg Co., Gen'l Agents	Minneapolis, Minn.
Union Marine Ins. Co. Ltd.	1909	H. K. Fowler, Manager	New York, N. Y.
Western Assurance Co.	1890	H. T. Lamey, Manager	Denver, Colo.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES—UNITED STATES BRANCHES

Showing Business Done in North Dakota During the Year 1917, by, and Deposit Capital, Assets and Liabilities of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of Foreign Countries

Name of Company	Deposit Capital	Total Admitted Assets	Total Liabilities Exclusive of Deposit Capital and Surplus
Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	$ 200,000.00	$ 1,536,492.45	$ 921,945.39
British America Assurance Co.	200,000.00	2,192,173.13	1,419,245.79
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	400,000.00	10,062,434.45	8,705,842.65
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	200,000.00	1,516,710.46	1,005,763.82
Indemnity Mut. Marine Assurance Co. Ltd	300,000.00	1,121,808.26	451,435.37
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.	Not given	16,153,068.57	11,359,090.02
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	200,000.00	4,776,353.33	3,414,190.30
London Assurance Corporation	Not given	5,380,604.98	4,013,610.45
Nationale Fire Ins. Co.	200,000.00	1,002,150.15	484,097.81
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co.			
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.		9,241,746.23	6,722,322.97
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	200,000.00	6,629,317.50	4,399,101.44
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd.	200,000.00	3,617,539.74	2,552,286.13
Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd.	200,000.00	3,999,994.05	2,498,552.00
Patriotic Assurance Co.	200,000.00	585,820.54	121,489.56
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	200,000.00	878,608.66	484,097.81
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	Not given	4,933,136.47	3,149,181.14
Royal Ins. Co., Ltd.	662,000.00	15,357,091.53	12,086,966.53
Sun Ins. Office	200,000.00	4,660,294.24	3,596,956.47
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	200,000.00	2,218,018.95	1,313,457.90
Union Marine Ins. Co., Ltd.			
Western Assurance Co.	400,000.00	4,194,579.34	2,526,887.65
Total	$ 4,162,000.00	$ 100,057,942.94	$ 71,226,521.20

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES—UNITED STATES BRANCHES—Continued

Name of Company	NORTH DAKOTA BUSINESS			
	Net Risks Written	Net Premiums Received	Net Losses Incurred	Net Losses Paid
Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	$ 4,300.00	$ 66.75		
British America Assurance Co.	222,905.00	4,104.80	$ 1,866.63	$ 3,658.61
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	6,563,701.00	70,946.07	53,095.37	61,435.32
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	231,325.00	3,967.40	2,105.50	5,355.50
Indemnity Mut. Marine Assurance Co. Ltd	51,317.00	1,031.94	438.55	91.89
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,881,335.00	190,604.98	59,717.20	60,081.20
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	1,550,856.00	20,171.10	5,427.15	551.76
London Assurance Corporation	1,044,940.00	3,678.06	197.92	247.92
Nationale Fire Ins. Co.	22,932.00	307.90	.70	26.70
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co.	92,853.00	2,214.86	355.72	754.23
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	3,088,328.00	45,077.21	19,049.20	22,927.17
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,584,328.00	49,370.88	26,652.81	26,652.81
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd.	1,295,922.00	23,858.18	20,754.78	20,754.78
Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd.	2,900,343.00	39,478.29	32,751.15	37,606.32
Patriotic Assurance Co.	34,625.00	724.52		219.98
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	26,452.00	372.66	.70	26.70
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	1,250,402.00	19,276.39	9,695.84	10,905.84
Royal Ins. Co., Ltd.	4,217,527.00	38,174.14	37,675.23	38,174.14
Sun Ins. Office	870,579.00	12,798.13	6,712.00	8,142.86
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	233,829.00	4,068.39	365.65	1,601.86
Union Marine Ins. Co., Ltd.				
Western Assurance Co.	547,133.00	8,994.94	2,055.34	4,155.34
Totals	$37,715,932.00	$ 539,287.59	$ 278,917.44	$ 303,370.93

INCOME

Showing the Various Items Composing the Income for the Year 1917 of all Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of Foreign Countries Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Received from Premiums	Received from Interest and Rents	Received from All Other Sources	Total Income
Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	$ 1,471,632.62	$ 38,862.33	$ 43,113.75	$ 1,553,608.70
British America Assurance Co.	1,396,169.04	68,171.06	98,500.00	1,562,840.10
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	8,468,955.63	397,858.82	375,118.36	9,241,932.81
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	703,147.64	68,430.51	2,338.96	773,917.11
Indemnity Mut. Marine Assurance Co. Ltd	911,436.10	29,036.78	102,706.47	1,043,179.35
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,261,741.36	554,329.17	22,212.00	10,838,282.53
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	3,131,446.44	205,787.79	80,901.34	3,418,135.57
London Assurance Corporation	4,538,450.87	177,630.26	197,870.59	4,913,951.72
Nationale Fire Ins. Co.	498,299.40	30,044.11	6,077.48	534,420.99
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co.				
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	6,381,875.24	350,258.02	1,066.69	6,733,199.95
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	4,143,579.50	239,865.89	53,723.48	4,437,168.87
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd.	2,706,704.46	125,789.22	4,727.26	2,837,220.94
Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd.	2,286,769.02	116,021.86	18,742.97	2,421,533.85
Patriotic Assurance Co.	164,306.27	23,208.29	2,034.02	189,548.58
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	498,299.40	26,086.58	142.41	524,528.39
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	3,279,627.60	153,955.63	66,368.19	3,499,951.42
Royal Ins. Co., Ltd.	11,574,013.32	743,104.52	516,148.20	12,833,266.04
Sun Ins. Office	2,903,719.98	201,007.33	227,437.55	3,332,164.86
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	1,303,311.03	59,604.43	209,323.56	1,572,239.02
Union Marine Ins. Co., Ltd.				
Western Assurance Co.	3,652,135.14	119,458.09	213,882.96	3,985,476.19
Totals	$70,275,620.06	$ 3,728,510.69	$ 2,242,436.24	$76,246,566.99

EXPENDITURES

Showing the Various Items Composing the Expenditures for the Year 1917, of all Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of Foreign Countries Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Paid for Losses and Claims	Paid Commissions or Brokerage	Paid for Salaries, Fees, Adjustment and Miscellaneous Agency Expenses	Remitted to the Home Office	All Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	$ 583,194.92	$ 320,506.28	$ 898.66	$ 163,913.21	$ 36,942.06	$ 1,105,455.13
British America Assurance Co.	528,718.57	335,796.97	123,253.68	98,500.00	93,917.78	1,280,187.00
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	4,332,417.93	1,723,768.72	629,222.08	948,072.29	668,403.16	8,301,884.18
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	624,902.95	151,382.42	155,256.88	123.65	130,051.93	1,061,717.83
Indemnity Mut. Marine Assurance Co. Ltd	516,470.84	88,383.90	31,242.02	47,865.77	37,262.89	721,225.42
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,405,384.95	1,856,319.34	895,768.44	1,166,190.70	988,564.59	10,312,228.02
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	1,324,526.63	473,477.12	428,477.12	276,841.81	416,782.33	2,920,371.75
London Assurance Corporation	1,999,151.57	894,959.16	314,131.56	323,815.41	345,561.03	3,877,618.73
Nationale Fire Ins. Co.	234,868.22	133,948.85	4,311.58	288.08	19,556.81	392,973.54
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co.						
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	3,144,045.94	1,258,799.59	597,987.77	350,051.94	418,787.98	5,769,673.22
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,025,931.68	811,130.53	399,934.78	712,938.06	331,776.58	4,281,711.63
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd.	1,236,815.95	488,299.27	294,067.16	157,971.54	243,233.95	2,420,387.87
Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd.	1,124,909.30	501,236.68	199,633.46	1,886.61	170,447.62	1,998,113.67
Patriotic Assurance Co.	40,724.36	20,050.49	17,443.50	.....	20,738.07	98,956.42
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	234,868.23	133,948.85	4,311.58	337.55	29,221.44	402,687.65
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	1,401,194.06	582,606.56	430,438.52	307,580.35	445,995.63	3,167,815.12
Royal Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,200,621.15	1,854,530.43	1,170,363.27	1,205,336.79	1,260,415.87	10,691,267.51
Sun Ins. Office	1,373,039.89	619,195.83	295,547.20	306,784.34	290,188.88	2,884,756.14
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	587,424.54	347,676.73	85,646.84	5,362.64	98,219.55	1,124,330.30
Union Marine Ins. Co., Ltd.						
Western Assurance Co.	1,636,340.32	820,040.26	150,842.59	309,102.96	162,414.22	3,078,740.35
Totals	$33,655,552.00	$13,416,057.98	$ 6,229,045.43	$ 6,382,963.70	$ 6,208,482.37	$65,892,101.48

ASSETS

Showing the Various Items Composing the Gross Admitted Assets for the Year 1917, of all Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of Foreign Countries Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Net or Ledger Assets	Other Assets	Gross Assets	Deduct Assets Not Admitted	Net Admitted Assets
Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	$ 1,584,410.49	$ 20,416.67	$ 1,604,827.16	$ 68,334.71	$ 1,536,492.45
British America Assurance Co.	2,249,530.44	25,296.57	2,274,827.01	82,653.87	2,192,173.14
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	11,737,455.56	413,148.22	12,150,603.78	2,088,169.33	10,062,434.45
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	1,544,971.92	19,177.07	1,564,148.99	47,438.53	1,516,710.46
Indemnity Mut. Marine Assurance Co. Ltd	1,163,528.43	30,438.70	1,193,967.13	72,158.87	1,121,808.26
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.	16,683,162.60	242,254.20	16,927,416.80	774,348.23	16,153,068.57
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	6,029,520.12	50,616.87	6,080,136.99	1,303,783.76	4,776,353.23
London Assurance Corporation	6,263,446.37	52,250.09	6,315,696.46	935,091.48	5,380,604.98
Nationale Fire Ins. Co.	984,387.78	22,487.28	1,006,875.06	4,724.91	1,002,150.15
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co.					
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	10,952,351.41	97,926.99	11,050,278.40	1,808,532.17	9,241,746.23
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	6,953,900.25	111,788.20	7,065,688.45	436,370.95	6,629,317.50
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd.	3,977,801.29	39,475.84	4,017,277.13	399,737.39	3,617,539.74
Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd.	3,827,494.23	29,791.00	3,857,285.23	457,291.18	3,399,994.05
Patriotic Assurance Co.	655,496.36	5,015.19	660,511.55	74,691.01	585,820.54
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	867,155.01	15,945.95	883,100.96	4,492.30	878,608.66
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	4,929,031.00	57,376.57	4,986,407.57	53,271.10	4,933,136.47
Royal Ins. Co., Ltd.	17,122,312.27	115,265.64	17,237,577.91	1,880,486.38	15,357,091.53
Sun Ins. Office	5,551,350.64	70,640.59	5,621,991.23	961,696.99	4,660,294.24
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	2,307,007.20	18,689.09	2,325,696.29	107,677.34	2,218,018.95
Union Marine Ins. Co., Ltd.					
Western Assurance Co.	4,308,822.04	33,336.65	4,342,158.69	147,579.35	4,194,579.34
Totals	$109,693,135.41	$ 1,473,337.38	$111,166,472.79	$ 11,708,529.85	$ 99,457,942.94

LIABILITIES

Showing the Various Items Composing the Liabilities for the Year 1917, of all Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of Foreign Countries Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Net Amount of Unpaid Losses and Claims	Total Amount of Unearned Premiums	All Other Liabilities	Deposit Capital	Net Surplus Over All Liabilities	Total Liabilities
Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	$ 565,706.94	$ 203,382.40	$ 152,856.05	$ 200,000.00	$ 414,547.06	$ 1,536,492.45
British America Assurance Co.	267,081.44	1,126,721.82	25,442.53	200,000.00	572,927.35	2,192,173.14
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	1,454,432.47	6,781,136.31	470,273.87	400,000.00	956,591.80	10,062,434.45
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	123,994.00	844,269.82	37,500.00	200,000.00	310,946.64	1,516,710.46
Indemnity Mut. Marine Assurance Co. Ltd	201,296.20	160,854.10	89,285.07	300,000.00	370,372.89	1,121,808.26
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.	1,530,763.47	9,098,084.60	730,241.95	.....	4,793,978.55	16,153,068.57
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	324,901.38	3,011,151.93	78,136.99	200,000.00	1,162,162.93	4,776,353.23
London Assurance Corporation	1,154,588.30	2,483,285.02	375,737.13	.....	1,366,994.53	5,380,604.98
Nationale Fire Ins. Co.	63,568.37	365,247.64	55,281.80	200,000.00	318,052.34	1,002,150.15
Nord-Deutsche Ins. Co.						
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	906,093.40	5,605,019.42	211,210.15	.....	2,519,423.26	9,241,746.23
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	593,223.14	3,650,025.94	155,852.36	200,000.00	2,030,216.06	6,629,317.50
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd.	339,760.95	2,108,228.53	104,296.65	200,000.00	865,253.61	3,617,539.74
Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd.	301,201.00	2,109,638.00	87,713.00	200,000.00	701,442.05	3,399,994.05
Patriotic Assurance Co.	18,921.69	94,359.47	8,208.40	200,000.00	264,330.98	585,820.54
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	63,568.37	365,247.64	55,281.80	200,000.00	194,510.85	878,608.66
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	380,186.63	2,652,767.24	116,227.27	.....	1,783,955.33	4,933,136.47
Royal Ins. Co., Ltd.	1,540,104.65	9,473,694.76	1,073,167.12	662,000.00	2,608,125.00	15,357,091.53
Sun Ins. Office	399,193.74	3,077,924.71	119,838.02	200,000.00	863,337.77	4,660,294.24
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	140,158.94	1,142,298.96	31,000.00	200,000.00	704,561.05	2,218,018.95
Union Marine Ins. Co., Ltd.						
Western Assurance Co.	755,831.64	1,702,890.99	68,165.02	400,000.00	1,267,691.69	4,194,579.34
Totals	$11,124,576.72	$56,056,229.30	$ 4,045,715.18	$ 4,162,000.00	$24,069,421.74	$99,457,942.94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE NORTH DAKOTA MUTUAL FIRE & HAIL INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR 1917

Name of Company and Location of Home Office	Ledger Assets Dec. 31, 1916	Total Income During 1917	Total Disbursements During 1917	Admitted Assets Dec. 31, 1917	Total Liabilities Dec. 31, 1917	Surplus Over All Liabilities Dec. 31, 1917
Alliance Hail Ass'n, Jamestown, N. D...	$ 74,890.44	$ 149,731.89	$ 155,327.64	$ 51,681.33	$ 28,098.91	$ 23,582.42
Automobile Mutual Insurance Co., Bismarck, N. D.	.....	7,286.50	6,168.85	1,117.65	7,459.65	
Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Grand Forks, N. D.	18,252.64	15,959.37	14,896.03	19,315.88	8,605.23	10,710,65
Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Fargo, N. D.	8,409.66	16,270.69	10,727.27	14,263.98	9,059.50	5,204.48
Implement Dealers Mutual Fire, Grand Forks, N. D.	78,205.13	86,651.56	58,300.29	105,800.55	50,541.51	55,259.04
Merchants National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fargo, N. D.	43,176.77	101,948.84	65,339.74	36,289.10	29,284.90	7,004.20
North Dakota Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Valley City, N. D.	44,599.42	63,842.51	53,662.39	53,124.98	29,691.56	23,433.42
Northwestern Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fargo, N. D.	29,081.17	29,650.98	31,746.09	27,562.97	18,299.49	9,263.48
Publishers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Devils Lake, N. D.....	.....	2,046.27	386.83	1,659.44	1,419.02	240.42
Retail Merchants Association Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fargo, N. D.	20,716.62	24,236.28	26,554.02	18,821.18	16,902.09	1,919.09
Total	$ 317,331.85	$ 497,624.89	$ 423,109.15	$ 329,637.06	$ 199,361.86	$ 136,617.20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL FIRE AND HAIL INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES AUTHORIZED IN THIS STATE FOR 1917

Name of Company and Location of Home Office	Ledger Assets Dec. 31, 1916	Total Income During 1917	Total Disbursements During 1917	Admitted Assets Dec. 31, 1917	Total Liabilities Dec. 31, 1917	Surplus Over All Liabilities Dec. 31, 1917
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co., Milbank, S. D.	$ 37,911.81	$ 85,619.12	$ 40,397.71	$ 44,934.39	$ 12,639.69	$ 32,294.70
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire, Indianapolis, Ind.	672,885.50	497,885.22	333,482.12	856,250.49	297,162.15	559,088.34
Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Stevens Point, Wisc.	240,281.74	347,642.73	239,107.05	356,719.88	188,250.40	168,469.48
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa	579,123.26	445,524.86	331,302.92	746,723.63	309,659.82	437,063.81
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Lansing, Mich.	1,609,835.60	1,412,055.50	1,169,717.17	1,873,597.50	1,336,454.30	537,143.20
Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire, Owatonna, Minn.	216,532.84	327,319.36	219,507.73	336,639.15	180,873.10	155,766.05
Northwest German Farmers Mutual, Eureka, S. D.	20,557.51	9,988.97	6,111.88	24,434.60	2,484.07	21,950.53
Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Canton, Ohio	1,147,802.43	1,196,259.29	1,071,682.42	1,272,379.30	822,037.73	450,341.57
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co., LeRoy, Ohio.	3,933,620.20	2,292,056.20	1,989,799.51	4,266,739.52	2,914,871.18	1,351,868.34
Security Mutual Fire, Chatfield, Minn.	79,087.83	244,465.87	225,440.28	100,566.32	80,964.13	19,602.19
State Farmers Mutual Hail Association, Waseca, Minn.	80,856.66	531,982.85	411,313.12	302,944.47	1,250.00	.....
Total	$8,618,495.38	$7,390,799.97	$6,037,861.91	$10,181,929.25	$6,146,646.57	$ 3,733,588.21

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT ACCIDENT & HEALTH COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES AUTHORIZED IN THIS STATE FOR 1917

Name of Company and Location of Office	Balance Dec. 31, 1916	Total Income During 1917	Total Disbursements during 1917	Admitted Assets Dec. 31, 1917	Total Liabilities Dec. 31, 1917
Business Men's Accident Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo...	$ 197,095.67	$ 733,415.80	$ 607,492.18	$ 365,736.81	$ 156,782.68
Inter-State Business Men's Acc'd, Des Moines, Ia..	156,906.05	733,215.89	672,984.10	245,996.88	145,708.15
Total	$ 354,001.72	$ 1,466,631.69	$ 1,280,476.28	$ 611,733.69	$ 302,490.83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AUTHORIZED IN THIS STATE FOR 1917

Guarantee Fund Life Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.	$ 1,957,170.64	$ 1,417,509.78	$ 865,340.99	$ 2,508,580.42	$ 736,686.44

DIRECTORY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO DO BUSINESS IN NORTH DAKOTA DURING 1917

Name of Company	Admitted to North Dakota	Location of Home Office
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	1890	Hartford, Conn.
American Bankers Ins. Co.	1910	Chicago, Illinois.
American Life Ins. Co.	1910	Des Moines, Iowa.
Bankers Life Co.	1904	Des Moines, Iowa.
Bankers Reserve Life Co.	1903	Omaha, Nebraska.
Central Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	1909	Des Moines, Iowa.
Continental Life Ins. Company	1915	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Dakota Life Ins. Co.	1911	Watertown, So. Dak.
Equitable Life Assurance Co.	1890	New York, N. Y.
Equitable Life Ins. Co.	1916	Des Moines, Iowa.
Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co	1890	Philadelphia, Pa.
First National Life Ins. Co.	1911	Pierre, So. Dak.
Great Northern Life Ins. Co.	1910	Grand Forks, N. D.
Great West Life Assurance Co.	1906	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Guaranty Life Ins. Co.	1915	Davenport, Iowa.
Guardian Life Insurance Co. of America	1890	New York, N. Y.
Home Life Ins. Co.	1891	New York, N. Y.
International Life Insurance Co.	1917	St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City Life Ins. Co.	1914	Kansas City, Mo.
Lincoln National Life Ins. Co.	1917	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Merchants Life Ins. Co.	1911	Burlington, Iowa.
Midland Ins. Co.	1911	St. Paul, Minn.
Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1901	St. Paul, Minn.
Missouri State Life Ins. Co.	1912	St. Louis, Mo.
Montana Life Ins. Co.	1913	Helena, Mont.
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	1890	Newark, N. J.
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1890	New York, N. Y.
National Life Ins. Co. of the U. S. A.	1903	Chicago, Illinois.
National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont	1905	Montpelier, Vt.
New York Life Ins. Co.	1890	New York, N. Y.
New World Life Ins. Co.	1916	Spokane, Washington.
North American Life Ins Co., Chicago	1910	Chicago, Ill.
North American Life Ins. Co., Omaha	1915	Omaha, Nebr.
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1890	Milwaukee, Wis.
Northwestern National Life Ins. Co.	1890	Minneapolis, Minn.
Northwestern Life Ins. Co.	1913	Aberdeen, So. Dak.
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1890	Los Angeles, Calif.
Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1911	Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1897	Hartford, Conn.
Provident Ins. Co.	1916	Bismarck, N. D.
Provident Life & Trust Co.	1916	Philadelphia, Pa.
Reliance Life Ins. Co.	1903	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Scandia Life Ins. Co.	1908	Chicago, Ill.
Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1892	Binghampton, N. Y.
Surety Fund Life Ins. Co.	1901	Minneapolis, Minn.
Travelers Ins. Co.	1890	Hartford, Conn.
Twin City Life Ins. Co.	1913	Minneapolis, Minn.
Union Central Life Ins. Co.	1890	Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

NAME OF COMPANY	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1916		Policies Written During 1917		Policies ceasing to be In force during 1917	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Aetna Life Ins. Co.	1,777	$ 3,172,550.08	320	$ 668,156.40	268	$ 500,749.00
American Bankers Ins. Co.	1,085	1,839,665.00	295	498,500.00	261	418,578.00
American Life Ins. Co.	905	1,399,787.00	521	960,985.27	340	367,041.27
Bankers Life Co.	1,371	2,888,000.00	140	246,000.00	91	177,317.00
Bankers Reserve Life Co.	234	482,916.50	82	202,012.00	33	58,649.00
Central Life Assurance Society of U. S.	660	977,729.00	241	387,475.00	175	248,070.00
Continental Life Ins. Co.	224	381,500.00	70	147,500.00	101	163,500.00
Dakota Life Ins. Co.	621	849,433.02	104	167,000.00	112	132,656.47
Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.	1,895	3,586,991.00	123	234,000.00	132	240,640.00
Equitable Life Ins. Co.	156	311,500.00	112	241,625.00	66	135,448.00
Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1,097	2,346,112.00	52	123,945.00	122	233,691.00
First National Life Ins. Co.	775	1,192,506.00	402	657,000.00	336	483,500.00
Great Northern Life Ins. Co.	1,464	2,702,000.00	333	714,118.00	211	443,842.00
Great West Life Assurance Co.	1,694	3,019,380.00	547	1,128,941.00	260	514,842.00
Guaranty Life Ins. Co.	10	22,500.00	9	33,688.00	0	0
Guardian Life Insurance Company	1,390	2,623,032.00	197	321,000.00	182	318,250.00
Home Life Ins. Co.	114	201,084.00	26	50,511.00	3	4,000.00
International Life Insurance Co.	0	0	601	1,034,684.00	96	142,882.00
Kansas City Life Ins. Co.	230	355,500.00	114	161,000.00	123	191,000.00
Lincoln National Life	8,850	*16,390,896.26	1,483	2,604,371.30	1,268	1,802,380.50
Merchants Life Ins. Co.	13	25,000.00	56	108,500.00	8	16,000.00
Midland Ins. Co.	420	792,306.00	439	706,500.00	94	158,000.00
Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1,474	2,644,221.50	663	1,556,666.00	301	551,046.00
Missouri State Life Ins. Co.	757	1,175,454.58	359	660,541.53	184	302,322.00
Montana Life Ins. Co.	281	534,885.00	333	646,754.00	69	121,000.00
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	1,105	2,023,304.00	163	355,333.00	48	88,762.00
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	5,442	8,909,145.00	591	1,461,774.40	374	886,145.40
National Life Ins. Co. of U. S. A.	1,038	1,807,985.51	540	867,619.10	183	313,765.08
National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont	220	401,452.85	93	160,749.04	55	102,214.00
New World Life Ind. Co.	10	26,500.00	18	34,500.00	5	15,000.00
New York Life Ins. Co.	7,348	13,809,698.00	1,021	2,007,199.00	516	994,883.00
North American Life, Chicago	1,249	2,438,706.00	661	1,319,394.00	195	346,110.00
North American Life, Omaha	102	208,500.00	132	264,000.00	31	32,299.19
Northwestern Life Ins. Co.	136	217,500.00	195	480,000.00	54	87,500.00
Northwestern Mut. Life Ins. Co.	4,851	9,615,280.00	374	886,080.00	302	640,950.00
Northwestern National Life Ins. Co.	4,273	7,734,591.00	2,263	4,280,032.00	858	1,484,585.00
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1,318	2,312,235.00	228	496,822.00	245	445,597.00

Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	409	835,264.00	99	230,788.00	60	101,628.00
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.	426	932,481.00	33	51,650.00	48	99,798.00
Provident Insurance Co.	576	1,079,150.00	1,810	3,515,869.00	182	308,500.00
Provident Life & Trust Co.	101	167,530.00	107	220,000.00	30	62,554.00
Reliance Life Ins. Co.	25	42,000.00	3	4,000.00	11	18,000.00
Scandia Life Ins. Co.	607	1,108,912.00	653	1,379,253.00	161	268,752.00
Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.	787	1,475,009.16	116	217,453.88	193	388,086.49
Surety Fund Life Co.	753	1,638,000.00	90	139,152.00	81	169,754.00
Travelers Ins. Co.	724	1,615,109.00	45	118,938.00	36	93,615.00
Twin City Life Ins. Co.	114	237,500.00	19	56,000.00	14	21,000.00
Union Central Life Ins. Co.	1,596	3,599,704.00	446	956,869.00	214	420,517.00
Totals	60,707	$112,150,505.46	17,322	$33,764,948.92	8,732	$15,115,419.40

*Business taken over from Pioneer Life Insurance Company.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1917		Total Premiums received during 1917	Total amount of losses incurred during 1917	Total amount of losses paid 1917
	Number	Amount			
Aetna Life Ins. Co.	1,829	$ 3,339,957.48	$ 81,844.34	$ 33,232.00	$ 34,232.00
American Bankers Ins. Co.	1,119	1,919,587.00	56,251.15	2,000.00	3,000.00
American Life Ins. Co.	1,086	1,993,731.00	56,761.15	10,306.27	11,484.17
Bankers Life Co.	1,420	2,956,683.00	66,963.50	10,000.00	10,000.00
Bankers Reserve Life Co.	283	626,279.50	22,739.30	0	0
Central Life Assurance Society of U. S.	726	1,117,134.00	29,847.51	1,000.00	0
Continental Life Ins. Co.	193	365,500.00	12,903.99	2,000.00	0
Dakota Life Ins. Co.	613	883,776.55	24,800.38	1,000.00	1,000.00
Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.	1,836	3,580,351.00	91,267.19	17,456.33	19,501.00
Equitable Life Ins. Co.	202	417,677.00	21,176.31	0	0
Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1,027	2,236,866.00	69,458.53	36,491.20	36,491.20
First National Life Ins. Co.	841	1,366,006.00	35,837.91	4,000.00	5,000.00
Great Northern Life Ins. Co.	1,586	2,972,276.00	81,809.40	12,000.00	12,000.00
Great West Life Assurance Co.	1,981	3,633,479.00	109,830.66	25,547.40	35,365.90
Guaranty Life Ins. Co.	19	56,188.00	1,243.28	0	0
Guardian Life Insurance Company	1,405	2,625,782.00	89,122.67	27,807.01	32,684.51
Home Life Ins. Co.	137	247,595.00	7,938.09	2,000.00	2,000.00
International Life Insurance Co.	505	891,802.00	27,586.65	0	0
Kansas City Life Ins. Co.	221	325,500.00	8,841.51	1,000.00	1,000.00
Lincoln National Life	9,065	17,192,887.06	376,081.79	38,352.02	38,352.02
Merchants Life Ins. Co.	61	117,500.00	1,787.69	0	0
Midland Ins. Co.	765	1,340,806.00	40,865.58	0	0
Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1,836	3,649,841.50	121,419.76	12,822.00	14,911.00
Missouri State Life Ins. Co.	932	1,533,674.11	45,614.92	6,500.00	6,500.00
Montana Life Ins. Co.	545	1,060,639.00	33,737.11	2,000.00	2,000.00
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	1,220	2,289,875.00	65,156.50	9,000.00	9,000.00
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	5,659	9,484,774.00	257,926.87	113,167.61	113,167.61
National Life Ins. Co. of U. S. A.	1,395	2,361,839.53	67,636.48	13,000.00	13,000.00
National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont	258	459,987.89	17,050.71	7,000.00	7,000.00
New World Life Ind. Co.	23	46,000.00	1,765.06	0	0
New York Life Ins. Co.	7,853	14,822,014.00	458,715.04	104,556.00	101,630.00
North American Life, Chicago	1,715	3,411,990.00	95,866.78	1,000.00	1,000.00
North American Life, Omaha	203	440,200.81	10,100.88	2,000.00	800.00
Northwestern Life Ins. Co.	277	610,000.00	14,479.69	1,000.00	1,000.00
Northwestern Mut. Life Ins. Co.	4,923	9,860,410.00	201,530.96	64,995.00	64,592.00
Northwestern National Life Ins. Co.	5,678	10,530,038.00	348,067.90	27,127.09	29,127.09
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1,301	2,363,460.00	79,375.35	4,069.00	6,069.00
Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	448	964,424.00	20,576.60	4,000.00	4,000.00

Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.	411	884,333.00	26,333.09	3,026.00	3,026.00
Provident Insurance Co.	2,204	4,286,519.00	127,937.71	13,000.00	11,500.00
Provident Life & Trust Co.	178	324,976.00	9,507.06	0	0
Reliance Life Ins. Co.	17	28,000.00	563.82	0	0
Scandia Life Ins. Co.	1,099	2,219,413.00	78,813.62	1,000.00	1,000.00
Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.	710	1,304,376.55	33,770.41	7,722.00	6,200.00
Surety Fund Life Co.	762	1,607,398.00	30,273.11	14,000.00	13,000.00
Travelers Ins. Co.	733	1,640,432.00	40,522.37	21,639.10	21,639.10
Twin City Life Ins. Co.	119	272,500.00	7,123.86	1,000.00	1,000.00
Union Central Life Ins. Co.	1,828	4,136,056.00	115,887.70	40,034.16	40,034.16
Totals	69,297	$130,800,034.98	$ 3,624,711.94	$ 697,850.19	$ 713,306.76

INCOME

Showing the Various Items Composing the Income for the Year 1917, of Fixed Premium Life Insurance Companies Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Received for New Premiums	Renewal and Disability Premiums	Interest and Rents	Received from All Other Sources	Total Income
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	$ 4,191,073.12	$ 13,186,513.02	$ 5,617,069.11	$ 582,192.10	$ 23,576,847.35
American Bankers Ins. Co.	99,966.07	296,439.05	52,507.52	120,833.76	569,746.40
American Life Ins. Co.	184,728.89	466,233.68	96,206.11	14,887.55	762,056.23
Bankers Life Co.	1,579,157.97	7,370,285.06	1,558,137.02	58,366.99	10,565,947.04
Bankers Reserve Life Co.	249,687.46	1,191,247.45	344,163.67	19,030.51	1,804,129.09
Central Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	325,481.15	1,239,058.23	309,767.92	8,709.87	1,883,017.17
Continental Life Ins. Company	141,420.99	499,789.73	111,578.35	6,530.40	759,319.47
Dakota Life Ins. Co.	86,771.94	270,552.93	74,045.04	23,656.57	455,026.48
Equitable Life Assurance Co.	10,974,356.90	53,029,648.79	25,845,988.19	3,431,223.45	93,281,217.33
Equitable Life Ins. Co.	1,054,956.81	3,382,026.95	1,105,348.53	79,736.35	5,622,068.56
Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co.	711,847.00	4,500,441.12	1,769,618.35	98,960.09	7,080,866.56
First National Life Ins. Co.	54,227.60	160,596.36	40,214.78	8,411.04	263,449.78
Great Northern Life Ins. Co.	31,719.25	60,764.67	18,417.64	11.66	110,913.22
Great West Life Assurance Co.	1,055,145.21	3,879,479.91	1,520,807.56	178,589.99	6,634,022.67
Guaranty Life Ins. Co.	77,283.39	192,473.76	32,839.96	591.81	303,188.92
Guardian Life Insurance Co.	1,011,212.96	5,598,668.44	2,644,062.34	153,046.08	9,406,989.82
Home Life Ins. Co.	938,222.28	3,934,744.04	1,620,295.65	131,664.09	6,624,926.06
International Life Ins. Co.	397,958.61	1,995,002.37	380,814.57	1,801,383.41	4,575,158.96
Kansas City Life Ins. Co.	1,504,075.11	2,467,681.64	394,112.65	200,682.11	4,566,551.51
Lincoln National Life	493,390.98	1,240,808.22	236,285.26	933,219.93	2,903,704.39
Merchants Life Ins. Co.	141,132.41	890,501.37	97,587.8|9	560,681.68	1,689,903.35
Midland Ins. Co.	50,092.33	83,594.77	29,314.87	6,562.60	169,564.57
Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.	323,801.82	894,964.81	281,156.61	4,904.88	1,504,828.12
Missouri State Life Ins. Co.	1,448,358.84	3,639,023.32	971,260.13	73,735.20	6,132,377.49
Montana Life Ins. Co.	234,803.76	498,457.42	96,002.11	57,487.75	886,751.04
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	4,944,318.97	27,126,988.73	10,130,857.61	1,180,170.55	43,382,335.86
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	12,620,421.91	52,131,288.81	29,676,089.56	2,033,269.42	96,461,069.70
National Life Ins. Co. of the U. S. A.	577,099.33	2,442,342.93	728,891.59	51,060.50	3,799,394.35
National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont	1,674,975.80	6,522,881.12	3,227,548.50	142,176.86	11,567,582.28
New York Life Ins. Co.	15,818,057.86	87,626,028.73	39,957,421.84	3,166,755.03	146,568,263.46
New World Life Ins. Co.	143,080.08	311,807.64	162,595.25	816,374.83	1,433,857.80
North American Life, Chicago	226,536.69	786,061.11	172,837.87	25,915.46	1,211,351.13
North American Life, Omaha	94,908.84	228,321.32	32,141.57	7,072.69	362,444.42
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.	7,885,082.05	47,272,746.36	18,529,621.32	1,806,255.78	75,493,705.51
Northwestern National Life Ins. Co.	499,982.41	1,331,042.25	305,153.62	22,240.72	2,158,419.00
Northwestern Life Ins. Co.	22,205.89	26,794.70	11,059.49	292.04	60,352.12
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1,208,665.54	5,488,968.80	2,129,604.47	128,753.98	8,955,992.79

Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	4,967,670.32	22,719,890.99	8,567,903.56	899,711.68	37,155,176.55
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1,886,329.48	5,631,435.07	2,237,751.78	472,525.71	10,228,042.04
Provident Ins. Co.	108,493.85	18,190.37	8,565.76	66,227.41	201,477.39
Provident Life & Trust Co.	2,778,812.96	11,231,633.59	4,381,167.75	342,418.76	18,734,033.06
Reliance Life Ins. Co.	781,852.24	1,916,536.38	331,593.91	34,178.92	3,064,161.45
Scandia Life Ins. Co.	247,905.66	855,112.30	152,181.27	17,887.69	1,273,086.92
Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.	288,030.50	1,566,056.81	389,141.10	26,550.46	2,269,778.87
Surety Fund Life Ins. Co.	47,445.54	192,758.16	35,313.65	26,725.37	302,242.72
Travelers Ins. Co.	4,492,413.35	12,126,524.64	4,475,726.97	1,897,259.82	22,991,924.78
Twin City Life Ins. Co.	5,412.25	23,479.63	12,173.25	155.27	41,220.40
Union Central Life Ins. Co.	3,295,528.33	14,615,949.87	7,190,045.75	879,399.10	25,980,923.05
Totals	$ 91,976,102.70	$413,161,837.42	$178,092,989.27	$ 22,598,477.92	$705,829,407.31

EXPENDITURES

Showing the Various Items Composing the Disbursements for the Year 1917, of Fixed Premium Life Insurance Companies Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Total Amount Paid Policy-holders	Dividends Paid Stock-holders	Paid Commissions, Salaries, Medical Examiner, Branch Offices and Agency Supervision	All Other Disbursements	Total Disbursements
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	$ 13,139,499.55	$ 500,000.00	$ 2,985,491.30	$ 1,637,330.01	$ 18,262,270.86
American Bankers Ins. Co.	84,340.31	0	150,771.92	103,933.27	339,045.50
American Life Ins. Co.	176,608.41	7,000.00	247,990.91	52,360.72	483,960.04
Bankers Life Co.	5,426,370.51	Mutual	1,730,868.03	533,129.97	7,690,368.51
Bankers Reserve Life Co.	433,095.35	10,000.00	341,743.74	75,285.64	860,124.73
Central Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	332,812.45	36,000.00	496,899.71	145,439.74	1,011,151.90
Continental Life Ins. Company	187,737.82	0	194,424.96	55,184.97	437,347.75
Dakota Life Ins. Co.	73,521.14	120,000.00	109,847.52	20,554.02	323,922.68
Equitable Life Assurance Co.	62,831,172.38	7,000.00	9,251,139.77	6,782,237.06	78,871,549.21
Equitable Life Ins. Co.	1,789,406.99	21,000.00	1,039,165.52	287,618.46	3,137,190.97
Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co.	3,448,080.58	Mutual	916,602.23	436,756.98	4,801,439.79
First National Life Ins. Co.	67,662.03	0	79,074.04	24,680.87	171,416.94
Great Northern Life Ins. Co.	15,765.37	0	34,499.22	14,284.21	64,548.80
Great West Life Assurance Co.	2,301,172.52	148,176.98	1,154,686.85	350,586.28	3,954,622.63
Guaranty Life Ins. Co.	59,582.26	7,000.00	106,916.23	13,783.13	187,281.62
Guardian Life Insurance Co.	5,927,297.49	21,760.00	1,309,117.58	898,901.63	8,157,076.70
Home Life Ins. Co.	3,467,823.44	Mutual	1,005,991.80	288,921.02	4,762,736.26
International Life Ins. Co.	955,318.79	31,808.75	582,775.69	183,309.39	1,753,212.62
Kansas City Life Ins. Co.	928,558.41	12,000.00	1,807,289.44	168,848.19	2,916,696.04
Lincoln National Life	359,605.35	30,000.00	519,451.86	200,767.68	1,109,824.89
Merchants Life Ins. Co.	481,925.01	0	192,665.23	271,648.97	946,239.21
Midland Ins. Co.	24,821.91	8,359.72	67,482.38	22,263.72	122,927.73
Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.	544,884.01	Mutual	377,807.06	79,354.64	1,002,045.71
Missouri State Life Ins. Co.	1,433,984.77	60,000.00	1,544,325.28	339,246.34	3,377,556.39
Montana Life Ins. Co.	125,632.46	25,000.00	272,903.26	56,956.62	480,492.34
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	20,694,439.62	Mutual	4,324,511.33	2,268,713.80	27,287,664.75
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	70,029,164.50	Mutual	9,394,215.05	5,004,395.19	84,427,774.74
National Life Ins. Co. of the U. S. A.	1,672,382.08	50,000.00	836,914.30	293,134.62	2,852,431.00
National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont	7,013,085.83	Mutual	1,303,429.02	565,578.17	8,882,093.02
New York Life Ins. Co.	86,938,637.92	Mutual	13,134,294.45	9,888,648.16	109,961,580.53
New World Life Ins. Co.	98,459.73	45,346.80	193,768.07	412,758.98	750,333.58
North American Life, Chicago	241,914.06	122,383.75	268,757.97	74,359.05	707,414.83
North American Life, Omaha	74,574.97	Mutual	137,204.54	44,340.08	256,119.59
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.	41,820,508.87	Mutual	7,072,547.55	4,056,332.01	52,949,388.43

Northwestern National Life Ins. Co.	613,492.43	Mutual	541,111.80	137,298.10	1,291,902.33
Northwestern Life Ins. Co.	11,167.86	0	26,085.15	10,325.32	47,578.33
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.	3,598,829.82	70,000.00	1,421,160.24	668,129.13	5,758,119.19
Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	19,277,014.87	Mutual	4,423,109.20	1,922,002.70	25,622,126.77
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.	4,800,333.52	Mutual	1,361,232.18	594,017.80	6,755,583.50
Provident Ins. Co.	11,558.07	0	111,611.75	39,102.38	162,272.20
Provident Life & Trust Co.	9,854,248.43	0	2,292,945.33	2,440,356.89	14,587,550.65
Reliance Life Ins. Co.	755,028.04	80,000.00	975,605.78	177,544.08	1,988,177.90
Scandia Life Ins. Co.	349,992.29	Mutual	263,778.12	55,649.86	669,420.27
Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.	975,596.61	Mutual	491,891.11	155,107.72	1,622,595.44
Surety Fund Life Ins. Co.	123,059.85	0	63,867.82	36,064.75	222,992.42
Travelers Ins. Co.	7,222,209.68	480,000.00	3,561,070.46	2,483,890.23	13,747,170.37
Twin City Life Ins. Co.	1,505.58	0	13,399.99	5,174.54	20,080.11
Union Central Life Ins. Co.	14,091,367.16	200,000.00	2,989,239.33	2,205,172.05	19,485,778.54
Totals	$394,885,201.10	$ 2,092,836.00	$ 81,721,682.07	$ 46 581,479.14	$525,281,198.31

ASSETS

Showing the Various Items Composing the Gross Admitted Assets for the Year 1917, of Fixed Premium Life Insurance Companies Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Total Ledger Assets	Non-Ledger Assets	Gross Assets	Deduct Assets Not Admitted	Total Admitted Assets
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	$112,208,695.22	$ 7,505,503.94	$140,714,199.16	$ 129,754.25	$140,584,444.91
American Bankers Ins. Co.	1,129,752.90	74,272.01	1,204,024.91	19,649.47	1,184,375.44
American Life Ins. Co.	1,914,794.18	81,214.84	1,996,009.02	35,758.71	1,960,250.31
Bankers Life Co.	32,119,443.56	1,580,734.06	33,700,177.62	410,223.57	33,289,954.05
*Bankers' Reserve Life Co.	7,409,957.57	74,207.43	7,484,165.00	98,607.32	7,385,557.68
Central Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	5,751,736.47	244,214.61	5,995,951.08	150,349.23	5,845,601.85
Continental Life Ins. Company	2,001,924.95	118,725.77	2,120,650.72	31,198.29	2,089,452.43
Dakota Life Ins. Co.	1,462,699.12	47,035.93	1,509,735.05	12,612.83	1,497,122.22
Equitable Life Assurance Co.	567,212,766.10	13,505,728.25	580,718,494.35	3,881,150.72	576,837,343.63
Equitable Life Ins. Co.	21,695,442.79	982,646.21	22,678,089.00	117,686.42	22,560,402.58
Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co.	34,257,176.69	1,012,897.54	35,270,074.23	819,771.00	34,450,303.23
First National Life Ins. Co.	810,511.21	34,261.45	844,772.66	20,708.62	824,064.04
Great Northern Life Ins. Co.	338,994.10	14,973.92	353,968.02	9,538.48	344,429.54
Great West Life Assurance Co.	22,971,004.60	1,414,661.78	24,385,666.38	0	24,385,666.38
Guaranty Life Ins. Co.	734,977.37	53,697.94	788,675.31	11,185.16	777,490.15
Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America	54,386,552.92	2,859,244.59	57,245,796.88	2,495,979.36	54,749,817.52
Home Life Ins. Co.	34,366,486.27	823,228.21	35,200,714.48	658,410.40	34,542,304.08
International Life Insurance Company	9,124,336.92	613,780.32	9,738,117.24	328,824.30	9,409,292.94
Kansas City Life Ins. Co.	8,469,726.63	465,902.47	8,935,629.10	192,902.58	8,742,726.52
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.	4,761,806.90	255,413.13	5,017,220.03	64,409.81	4,952,810.22
Merchants Life Ins. Co.	2,581,592.25	178,691.35	2,760,283.60	38,056.94	2,722,226.66
Midland Ins. Co.	568,856.54	27,702.38	596,558.92	9,315.95	587,243.33
*Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.	5,587,026.78	277,530.17	5,864,556.95	154,436.40	5,710,120.55
*Missouri State Life Ins. Co.	16,282,000.71	933,207.77	17,215,208.48	190,140.77	17,025,067.71
Montana Life Ins. Co.	1,865,648.59	77,712.31	1,943,360.90	17,990.96	1,925,369.94
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	214,808,596.65	7,166,023.77	221,974,620.42	2,595,885.96	219,378,734.46
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	630,117,091.67	13,369,662.82	643,486,754.49	9,487,185.12	633,999,569.37
National Life Ins. Co. of the U. S. A.	14,792,780.33	626,945.98	15,419,726.31	159,496.52	15,260,229.79
*National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont	66,709,654.09	2,516,477.16	69,226,131.25	635,423.03	68,590,708.22
New York Life Ins. Co.	911,698,026.02	25,691,301.44	937,389,327.46	2,459,945.94	934,929,381.52
New World Life Ins. Co.	2,534,409.29	113,310.64	2,647,719.93	21,882.18	2,625,837.75
North American Life Ins. Co., Chicago	3,802,937.24	171,927.14	3,974,864.38	42,784.47	3,932,079.91
North American Life Ins. Co., Omaha	727,191.39	31,009.64	758,201.03	21,441.60	736,759.43
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.	382,461,559.44	11,123,661.32	393,585,220.76	51,297.16	393,533,923.60
Northwestern National Life Ins. Co.	5,828,939.26	403,026.66	6,231,965.92	45,271.55	6,186,694.37
Northwestern Life Ins. Co.	230,855.59	8,787.27	239,642.86	6,001.42	233,641.44
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.	40,793,118.93	1,392,946.21	42,186,065.14	117,281.86	42,068,783.28
Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	179,180,264.48	6,270,428.63	185,450,693.11	2,360,192.81	183,090,500.30

Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.	44,485,105.26	1,507,864.04	45,992,969.30	51,373.39	45,941,595.01
Provident Ins. Co.	207,970.22	10,774.27	218,744.49	4,266.48	214,478.01
Provident Life & Trust Co.	92,621,156.30	4,937,843.47	97,558,999.77	0	97,558,999.77
*Reliance Life Insurance Co.	7,267,627.04	534,181.30	7,801,808.34	251,305.97	7,550,502.37
*Scandai Life Insurance Co.	3,047,293.28	145,847.08	3,193,140.36	36,627.92	3,156,512.44
Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.	8,337,177.75	484,268.69	8,821,446.44	59,694.48	8,761,751.96
*Surety Fund Life Company	762,141.92	38,288.03	800,429.95	12,913.42	787,516.53
Travelers Ins. Co.	125,549,496.97	5,192,123.93	130,741,620.90	1,430,511.25	129,311,109.65
Twin City Life Ins. Co.	223,911.41	6,059.95	229,971.36	4,928.54	225,042.82
Union Central Life Ins. Co.	116,548,517.83	4,853,410.63	121,401,928.46	2,480.95	121,399,447.51
Totals	$3,823,749,733.07	$119,864,358.45	$3,943,614,091.52	$ 29,756,853.20	$3,913,857,238.32

*Market value of stocks and bonds given as of December 31, 1917, as required by North Dakota Laws. Other valuations made in accordance with values given by National Committee on Valuations.

LIABILITIES

Showing the Various Items Composing the Liabilities, also Gross Surplus and Capital Stock Paid Up for the Year 1917, of Fixed Premium Life Insurance Companies Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Net Reserve	Total Policy Claims	All Other Liabilities	Capital Stock	Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	Total Liabilities
Aetna Life Ins. Co. (Accident & Life)..	$101,544,616.00	$ 6,968,108.05	$13,542,548.80	$ 5,000,000.00	$13,529,172.06	$140,584,444.91
American Bankers Ins. Co.....	753,537.00	12,787.70	86,009.27	325,000.00	7,041.47	1,184,375.44
American Life Ins. Co.....	1,624,788.00	12,042.90	91,202.58	200,875.00	31,341.83	1,960,250.31
Bankers Life Co.	13,419,801.78	478,082.00	18,673,754.60	Mutual	718,315.67	33,289,954.05
Bankers Reserve Life Co.....	5,707,426.00	12,596.00	296,879.19	100,000.00	1,268,656.49	7,385,557.68
Central Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	4,746,689.00	11,000.00	398,148.28	200,000.00	489,765.57	5,845,601.85
Continental Life Ins. Company	1,597,366.00	32,527.98	160,975.92	208,875.00	89,707.53	2,089,452.43
Dakota Life Ins. Co.....	1,000,629.44	2,500.00	100,597.46	300,000.00	93,405.32	1,497,132.22
Equitable Life Assurance Co.....	467,522,041.00	4,554,513.37	93,015,530.96	100,000.00	11,645,258.30	576,837,343.63
Equitable Life Ins. Co.	19,096,568.03	42,381.66	1,732,146.71	300,000.00	1,389,306.18	22,560,402.58
Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co.....	29,246,199.00	180,385.08	3,505,428.44	Mutual	1,518,290.71	34,450,303.23
First National Life Ins. Co.	571,338.68	2,000.00	21,062.92	216,166.67	13,495.77	824,064.04
Great Northern Life Ins. Co.....	160,434.40	0	4,447.24	142,000.00	37,547.90	344,429.54
Great West Life Assurance Co.....	18,676,848.00	266,655.23	4,251,876.41	991,805.12	198,481.62	24,385,666.38
Guaranty Life Ins. Co.....	631,302.00	10,000.00	9,627.70	100,000.00	26,560.45	777,490.15
Guardian Life Insurance Co.....	47,056,417.00	581,487.88	5,147,441.14	200,000.00	1,764,471.50	54,749,817.52
Home Life Ins. Co.	31,819,110.00	132,940.20	1,077,805.95	Mutual	1,512,447.93	34,542,304.08
International Life Ins. Co.....	7,552,547.00	56,692.43	967,076.60	525,000.00	307,976.91	9,409,292.94
Kansas City Life Ins. Co.....	7,149,084.00	113,373.43	1,048,505.93	100,000.00	331,763.16	8,742,726.52
Lincoln National Life	4,225,954.80	30,085.01	288,770.38	300,000.00	108,000.03	4,952,810.22
Merchants Life Ins. Co.....	1,400,952.00	37,500.00	804,716.05	400,000.00	79,058.61	2,722,226.66
Midland Ins. Co.	340,392.55	2,437.27	11,639.29	167,414.75	65,359.47	587,243.33
Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.....	4,764,623.00	40,693.00	474,283.39	Mutual	430,521.16	5,710,120.55
Missouri State Life Ins. Co.....	13,296,791.85	143,532.07	1,217,198.27	1,000,000.00	1,367,545.52	17,025,067.71
Montana Life Ins. Co.	1,001,975.00	7,000.05	272,644.34	250,000.00	393,250.60	1,925,369.94
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.....	196,091,555.00	799,740.07	22,487,439.39	Mutual	0	219,378,734.46
Mutual Life Ins. Co.....	521,060,090.00	7,313,330.01	105,626,149.36	Mutual	0	633,999,569.37
National Life Ins. Co. of the U. S. A...	13,190,524.88	81,331.66	1,169,776.39	500,000.00	318,596.86	15,260,229.79
National Life Ins. Co. of Vermont.....	57,505,250.00	208,777.84	7,109,090.47	Mutual	3,767,580.91	68,590,708.22
New York Life Ins. Co.....	728,484,785.00	10,350,318.67	196,094,277.85	Mutual	0	934,929,381.52
New World Life Ins. Co.....	946,622.61	9,000.00	58,874.88	1,133,050.00	478,290.26	2,625,837.75
North American Life, Chicago	2,918,591.00	19,323.00	97,309.84	700,000.00	196,856.07	3,932,079.91
North American Life, Omaha	704,825.53	7,500.00	6,596.48	Mutual	17,837.42	736,759.43
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.....	348,110,148.00	1,279,207.60	24,455,135.44	Mutual	19,689,432.56	393,533,923.60
Northwestern National Life Ins. Co.....	5,029,372.00	58,959.51	613,831.21	Mutual	484,531.65	6,186,694.37
Northwestern Life Ins. Co.	59,711.96	0	19,473.33	150,370.00	4,086.15	233,641.44
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.....	34,108,961.00	494,861.99	5,346,618.61	1,000,000.00	1,118,341.68	42,068,783.28

Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.	151,637,443.00	712,553.58	30,740,503.71	Mutual	0	183,090,500.30
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.	40,593,987.00	104,301.86	5,243,307.05	Mutual	0	45,941,595.91
Provident Ins. Co.	37,467.00	1,500.00	2,825.10	123,510.00	49,175.91	214,478.01
Provident Life & Trust Co.	86,046,958.00	413,689.30	8,623,564.29	2,000,000.00	474,788.18	97,558,999.77
Reliance Life Ins. Co.	5,990,264.00	19,089.23	359,260.59	1,000,000.00	181,888.55	7,550,502.37
Scandia Life Ins. Co.	2,337,647.00	31,099.53	225,984.33	Mutual	561,781.58	3,156,512.44
Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.	8,005,638.00	53,132.84	541,959.22	Mutual	161,021.90	8,761,751.96
Surety Fund Life Ins. Co.	553,653.57	15,000.00	98,302.45	100,000.00	20,560.51	787,516.53
Travelers Ins. Co.	86,027,307.00	8,977,484.41	20,243,375.15	6,000,000.00	8,062,943.09	129,311,109.65
Twin City Life Ins. Co.	43,373.04	0	2,386.73	100,000.00	79,283.05	225,042.82
Union Central Life Ins. Co.	98,809,148.00	388,518.61	15,315,143.52	2,000,000.00	4,886,637.38	121,399,447.51
Totals	3,173,200,763.12	$45,070,540.97	$591,681,502.22	$25,934,066.54	$77,970,375.47	3,913,857,248.32

DIRECTORY OF ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO DO BUSINESS IN NORTH DAKOTA DURING 1917

Name of Company	Admitted to North Dakota	Location of Home Office
Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.	1912	Hartford, Conn.
American Bonding & Casualty Co.	1917	Sioux City, Iowa.
American Old Line Ins. Co.	1916	Lincoln, Nebr.
American Surety Co.	1896	New York, N. Y.
Bankers Casualty Co.	1912	Minneapolis, Minn.
Continental Casualty Co.	1901	Hammond, Ind.
Dakota Trust Co.	1909	Fargo, N. D.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp.	1890	Boston, Mass.
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	1890	New York, N. Y.
Fidelity & Deposit Co.	1897	Baltimore, Md.
Great Eastern Casualty Co.	1905	New York, N. Y.
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co.	1917	Salt Lake City, Utah
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	1915	Hartford, Conn.
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.	1890	Hartford, Conn.
Iowa State Live Stock Ins. Co.	1915	Des Moines, Iowa.
Lion Bonding & Surety Co.	1917	Omaha, Nebr.
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.	1890	New York, N. Y.
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.	1915	New York, N. Y.
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.	1910	Boston, Mass.
Maryland Casualty Co.	1901	Baltimore, Md.
Masonic Protective Association	1916	Worcester, Mass.
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.	1908	Boston, Mass.
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.	1909	Minneapolis, Minn.
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.	1901	New York, N. Y.
Middlewest Trust Co.	1914	Valley City, N. D.
National Casualty Co.	1906	Detroit, Mich.
National Surety Co.	1897	New York, N. Y.
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.	1917	Baltimore, Md.
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.	1896	New York, N. Y.
North American Accident Ins. Co.	1906	Chicago, Ill.
North American Life & Casualty Co.	1916	Minneapolis, Minn.
North Dakota Bankers Mut. Casualty Co.	1914	Fargo, N. D.
Northern Trust Co.	1902	Fargo, N. D.
Northwestern Trust Co.	1909	Grand Forks, N. D.
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp.	1900	New York, N. Y.
Rigdeley Protective Association	1910	Worcester, Mass.
Royal Indemnity Co.	1914	New York, N. Y.
Standard Accident Ins. Co.	1890	Detroit, Mich.
United States Casualty Co.	1905	New York, N. Y.
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	1897	Baltimore, Md.
World Life & Accident Ins. Co.	1916	Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS—ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, SURETY, LIABILITY, ETC.

NAME OF COMPANY	Accident and Health		Liability		Fidelity and Surety	
	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Premiums Received	Losses Paid
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.	$ 10.00		$ 656.71	$ 275.71	$ 1,797.33	$ 783.12
Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Accident Department	17,956.36	16,055.27	18,927.64	6,635.79		
American Bonding & Casualty Co.	461.23				254.50	
American Surety Co.					15,454.89	9,268.49
American Old Line Ins. Co.	185.00					
Bankers Casualty Co.	57,309.84	19,092.44				
Continental Casualty Co.	18,056.27	5,790.10				
Dakota Trust Co.					42,363.34	3,402.76
Employers Liability Assurance Corporation	1,157.78	851.06	3,639.35	712.00	12.19	
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	12,231.70	7,322.04	37,645.32	3,192.60	5,474.15	
Fidelity & Deposit Co.	5,647.58	5,754.03	1,112.94	6,183.13	10,193.36	2,602.50
Great Eastern Casualty Co.	4,452.30	877.62	683.65			
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co.	120.35					
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection						
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	273.00	114.27	1,008.00	258.95	85.00	
Iowa State Livestock Ins. Co.						
*Lion Bonding & Surety Company						
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.						
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.			10.20		31.88	
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.	4,015.25	1,361.55				
Maryland Casualty Co.	3,693.12	1,695.68	34,055.86	9,290.60	1,587.11	367.50
Masonic Protective Ass'n	3,473.13	1,392.25				
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.	3,783.94	2,040.13			2,208.58	1,061.53
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.	25,888.46	9,033.45				
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.						
Middlewest Trust Co.					12,526.65	
Midland Ins. Co. (Accident Department)	902.50	315.20				
National Casualty Co.	27,166.02	8,594.72				
National Life Ins. Co.—Accident Department	356.12	159.77				
National Surety Co.					35,865.20	6,194.16
New Amsterdam Casualty Company					174.39	
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.						
North American Accident Ins. Co.	10,563.21	3,319.46				
North American Life & Casualty Co.	1,351.70	1,029.78				
North Dakota Bankers Mutual Casualty Co.						
Northern Trust Co.					65,997.58	13,396.48
Northwestern Mutual Casualty Company	1,520.47	1,111.00				

Northwestern Trust Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,649.26	.....
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation	1,808.83	199.93	17,956.66	5,355.43	9.00	.....
Pacific Mutual (Accident Department)	12,496.25	4,966.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgely Protective Association	1,848.79	1,655.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Indemnity Co.	62.50	.....	2,064.34	566.65	294.73	.....
Standard Accident Ins. Co.	3,041.06	1,999.02	1.40	.....	.....	.....
Travelers Ins. Co. (Accident Department)	13,693.95	2,628.13	1,909.53	906.05	.....	.....
U. S. Casualty Co.	9,173.42	7,562.96	6,587.01	3,047.75	.....	.....
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	1,645.86	137.50	17,387.00	4,638.85	57,602.93	21,175.75
Reliance Life (Accident Dept.)	72.50	10.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$244,358.54	$105,069.44	$143,625.21	$ 41,063.51	$289,582.07	$ 58,252.29

*No business during 1917.

MISCELLANEOUS—ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, SURETY, LIABILITY, ETC.—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Plate Glass		Steam Boiler		Burglary and Theft	
	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Premiums Received	Losses Paid
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.	$ 1,532.68	$ 943.44			$ 640.40	$ 3.85
Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Accident Department						
American Bonding & Casualty Co.					95.07	
American Surety Co.						
American Old Line Ins. Co.						
Bankers Casualty Co.						
Continental Casualty Co.						
Dakota Trust Co.						
Employers Liability Assurance Corporation	21.60				124.41	
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	2,426.39	735.39	1,386.37	15.16	945.83	
Fidelity & Deposit Co.	259.96	330.96			210.49	
Great Eastern Casualty Co.	480.39	59.60			163.59	
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co.						
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection			2,203.89	153.98		
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	140.97	124.40			364.30	500.68
Iowa State Livestock Ins. Co.						
*Lion Bonding & Surety Company						
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.	2,730.78	1,249.12				
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.						
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.						
Maryland Casualty Co.	2,029.78	1,818.64	780.88		831.96	
Masonic Protective Ass'n						
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.	312.75	18.45			65.94	
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.						
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.	1,726.39	1,057.28				
Middlewest Trust Co.						
Midland Ins. Co. (Accident Department)						
National Casualty Co.						
National Life Ins. Co.—Accident Department						
National Surety Co.					2,423.74	51.04
New Amsterdam Casualty Company						
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.	1,779.20	1,378.14				
North American Accident Ins. Co.						
North American Life & Casualty Co.						
Northern Trust Co.					7,098.90	1,715.72
Northwestern Mutual Casualty Company						
Northwestern Trust Co.						

North Dakota Bankers Mutual Casualty Co.						
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation	870.88	342.36	199.64		847.00	
Pacific Mutual (Accident Department)						
Ridgely Protective Association						
Royal Indemnity Co.			48.00		7.87	
Standard Accident Ins. Co.						
Travelers Ins. Co. (Accident Department)						
U. S. Casualty Co.	184.29	103.57			50.20	
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	1.025.62	491.79			1,068.16	
Reliance Life (Accident Dept.)						
Totals	$15,521.68	$ 8,653.14	$ 4,618.78	$ 169.14	$14,937.86	$ 2,271.29

MISCELLANEOUS—ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, SURETY, LIABILITY, ETC.—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Workmen's Collective		Live Stock		Sprinkler		Fly Wheel	
	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Premiums Received	Losses Paid
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.					$ 554.66	$358.95		
Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Accident Department	$ 140.00							
American Bonding & Casualty Co.								
American Surety Co.								
American Old Line Ins. Co.								
Bankers Casualty Co.								
Continental Casualty Co.								
Dakota Trust Co.								
Employers Liability Assurance Corporation								
Fidelity & Casualty Co.								4035.00
Fidelity & Deposit Co.								
Great Eastern Casualty Co.								
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co.								
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection								
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.			3,198.85	1,025.00				
Iowa State Livestock Ins. Co.			37,464.17	13,675.00				
*Lion Bonding & Surety Company								
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.								
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.								
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.								
Maryland Casualty Co.					409.70	600.00	19.32	
Masonic Protective Ass'n								
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.								
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.								
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.								
Middlewest Trust Co.								
Midland Ins. Co. (Accident Department)								
National Casualty Co.								
National Life Ins. Co.—Accident Department								
National Surety Co.								
New Amsterdam Casualty Company								
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.								
North American Accident Ins. Co.								
North American Life & Casualty Co.								
Northern Trust Co.								
Northwestern Mutual Casualty Company								

Northwestern Trust Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota Bankers Mutual Casualty Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mutual (Accident Department)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgely Protective Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Indemnity Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard Accident Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travelers Ins. Co. (Accident Department)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Casualty Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Life (Accident Dept.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$ 140.00	00	$40,663.02	14,700.00	$ 964.36	$958.95	$ 19.82	4,035.00

MISCELLANEOUS—ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, SURETY, LIABILITY, ETC.—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Auto and Team Property Damage		Physicians' Defense		Workmen's Compensation		Total	
	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Received Premiums	Paid Losses	Premiums Received	Losses Paid
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.	$2,486.29	$906.37			$ 10.00		$ 7,688.07	$ 3,271.44
Aetna Life Ins. Co.--Accident Dept.							37,024.00	22,691.06
American Bonding & Casualty Co.							810.80	
American Surety Co.							15,459.89	9,268.49
American Old Line Ins. Co.							185.00	
Bankers Casualty Co.							57,309.84	19,092.44
Continental Casualty Co.							18,056.27	5,790.10
Dakota Trust Co.							42,363.34	3,402.76
Employers' Liability Assurance Corp.	369.69	54.40					5,325.02	1,617.46
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	1,839.70	176.70					61,949.46	15,476.89
Fidelity & Deposit Co.	26.00	345.07					17,398.33	15,215.69
Great Eastern Casualty Co.	414.24	16.95			34.00		6,228.17	954.17
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co.							120.35	
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection							2,203.89	153.98
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	58.71						2,023.30	5,011.41
Iowa State Livestock Ins. Co.							37,464.17	13,675.00
*Lion Bonding & Surety Company							0	0
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.							2,730.78	1,249.12
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.	2.56						19.12	
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.							4,015.25	1,361.55
Maryland Casualty Co.	1,863.58	450.41	462.50				45,733.81	14,222.83
Masonic Protective Ass'n							3,473.18	1,392.25
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.							6,371.21	3,120.11
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.							25,888.46	9,033.45
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.							1,726.39	1,057.28
Middlewest Trust Co.							12,526.65	
Midland Ins. Co. (Accident Department)							902.50	315.20
National Casualty Co.							27,106.02	8,594.72
National Life Ins. Co.--Accident Dept.							356.12	159.77
National Surety Co.							38,288.94	6,245.20
New Amsterdam Casualty Company							174.39	
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.							1,779.20	1,378.14
North American Accident Ins. Co.							10,563.21	3,319.46
North American Life & Casualty Co.							1,351.70	1,029.78
Northern Trust Co.							65,997.58	13,396.48
Northwestern Mutual Casualty Company							1,520.47	1,111.00

Northwestern Trust Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,649.26	.....
North Dakota Bankers Mutual Casualty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,098.90	1,715.72
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation	603.17	228.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,295.18	6,126.15
Pacific Mutual (Accident Department)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,496.25	4,966.86
Ridgely Protective Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,848.79	1,655.18
Royal Indemnity Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,477.44	566.65
Standard Accident Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,042.46	1,999.02
Travelers Ins. Co. (Accident Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,603.48	3,534.18
U. S. Casualty Co.	115.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,110.05	10,714.28
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	1,071.16	344.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,800.73	26,787.89
Reliance Life (Accident Dept.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.50	10.04
Totals	8,675.69	2,522.33	$ 462.50	0	$ 44.00	0	$763,613.03	$237,695.09

*No business during 1917.

INCOME

Showing the Items Composing the Income for the year 1917, of Accident, Plate Glass, Fidelity and Employers' Liability Insurance Companies Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Received from Premiums	Received from Policy Fees	Received from Interest and Rents	Received from All Other Sources	Total Income
Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.	$ 7,603,780.95	0	$ 290,228.46	0	$ 7,894,009.41
Aetna Life (Accident Dept.)	16,231,609.24	0	432,166.24	323,625.00	16,987,400.48
American Bonding & Casualty Co.	94,490.94	0	11,001.42	0	105,492.36
American Old Line Ins. Co.	176,262.55	0	14,926.44	0	191,188.99
American Surety Co.	4,242,375.17	0	601,725.30	119,645.82	4,963,746.29
Bankers Casualty Co.	284,118.76	57,182.00	10,281.38	34,924.10	386,506.24
Continental Casualty Co.	4,402,238.00	97,565.00	68,717.66	161,661.30	4,730,181.96
Dakota Trust Co.	42,363.34	0	4,386.08	0	46,749.42
Employers Liability Assurance Corp.	13,633,888.42	0	397,906.18	33,806.27	14,065,600.87
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	11,870,102.79	0	655,075.83	470,831.04	12,996,009.66
Fidelity & Deposit Co.	6,659,915.04	0	518,208.51	109,958.60	7,288,082.15
Great Eastern Casualty Co.	1,301,200.72	10,759.07	47,258.87	3,054.33	1,362,272.99
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co.	1,928,843.77	0	27,324.52	175,597.73	2,131,766.02
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	5,233,108.53	0	141,955.96	0	5,375,064.49
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.	2,034,626.27	0	306,781.59	74,799.65	2,416,207.51
Iowa State Live Stock Ins. Co.	376,446.67	0	12,148.76	268.62	388,864.05
Lion Bonding & Surety Co.	302,085.04	1,898.00	25,161.74	987.72	330,132.50
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.	655,946.89	0	48,504.03	2,220.13	706,671.05
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.	1,020,536.01	0	92,166.53	0	1,112,702.54
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.	627,000.55	61,450.00	19,224.00	2,145.28	709,819.83
Maryland Casualty Co.	12,518,383.98	0	455,949.42	147,701.57	13,122,034.97
Masonic Protective Association	1,043,349.41	168,296.00	26,068.46	5.25	1,237,719.12
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.	4,607,342.98	185,265.00	152,840.34	16,162.66	4,961,610.98
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.	132,600.51	56,308.00	11,302.96	30,000.00	230,211.47
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.	835,582.77	0	40,595.49	34.12	876,212.38
Middlewest Trust Co.	12,526.65	0	20,674.97	711.26	33,912.88
*Midland Ins. Co.	29,906.38	0	39.59	2,000.00	31,945.97
National Casualty Co.	741,720.11	27,936.00	16,163.73	1,931.32	787,751.16
National Life (Accident Dept.)	1,235,303.81	44,694.00	0	0	1,279,997.81
National Surety Co.	5,394,331.45	0	528,521.84	862,550.56	6,785,403.85
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.	3,037,945.63	0	127,904.62	64,264.87	3,230,115.12
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.	729,745.76	0	32,145.71	12,810.51	774,701.98
North American Accident Ins. Co.	1,504,627.76	158,547.00	39,536.71	300.00	1,703,011.47
North American Life & Casualty Co.	50,959.98	4,716.00	15.34	50,575.36	106,266.68
North Dakota Bankers Mut. Casualty Co.	4,443.67	0	704.18	662.34	5,810.19
Northern Trust Co.	65,997.58	0	11,811.34	45,406.00	123,214.92

Northwestern Trust Co.	37,649.26	0	19,593.36	0	57,242.62
Northwestern Mutual Casualty Co.	1,520.47	1,125.00	0	700.50	3,345.97
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp.	8,919,348.42	0	293,778.11	22,064.82	9,235,191.35
Pacific Mutual Life (Accident Dept.)	2,082,031.80	31,238.00	119,715.65	3,871.58	2,236,857.08
Rigdeley Protective Association	592,589.06	80,688.00	24,647.95	0	697,925.01
Reliance Life Insurance Co. (Acc'd Dept)	111,709.38	0	0	0	111,709.38
Royal Indemnity Co.	4,995,758.22	0	195,391.97	1,420.42	5,192,570.61
Standard Accident Ins. Co.	5,433,382.89	42,216.00	278,982.51	2,095.00	5,756,676.40
Travelers Ins. Co. (Accident Dept.)	25,645,901.20	0	942,558.98	108,267.68	26,696,727.86
United States Casualty Co.	3,424,227.68	0	156,677.17	1,331.46	3,582,236.31
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	14,390,158.36	0	543,748.77	41,260.30	14,975,167.43
Total	$176,299,984.82	$ 1,029,883.07	$ 7,764,518.67	$ 2,929,653.17	$188,024,039.73

DISBURSEMENTS

Showing the Items Composing the Disbursements for the Year 1917, of Accident, Plate Glass, Fidelity and Employers' Liability Insurance Companies Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Paid for Losses and Claims	Investigation and Adjustment of Claims	Commissions, Fees, Salaries and Inspections	Dividend to Stockholders	All Other Disbursements	Total Disbursements
Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.	$ 2,159,546.78	$ 226,768.08	$ 2,006,739.77	$ 125,000.00	$ 1,529.107.13	$ 6,047,161.76
Aetna Life (Accident Dept.)	6,733,675.33	941,878.33	4,606,592.68	250,000.00	1,143,043.18	13,675,189.52
American Bonding & Casualty Co.	6,420.12	391.34	35,446.62	0	54,107.69	96,365.77
American Old Line Ins. Co.	46,467.94	608.80	90,956.58	25,000.00	29,651.73	192,685.05
American Surety Co.	783,512.65	125,855.26	2,000,847.96	400,000.00	838,440.05	4,148,655.92
Bankers Casualty Co.	115,698.23	866.66	179,412.84	17,925.53	45,013.11	358,916.37
Continental Casualty Co.	1,747,136.01	72,200.02	1,901,230.56	60,000.00	435,256.03	4,215,822.62
Dakota Trust Co.	165.02	1,075.08	19,316.96	0	6,502.84	27,059.90
Employers Liability Assurance Corp.	5,201,014.31	877,914.60	3,484,752.17	373,100.19	1,333,078.08	11,269,859.35
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	4,649,610.39	745,704.15	4,188,791.60	250,000.00	1,215,422.18	11,049,528.32
Fidelity & Deposit Co.	2,386,972.92	378,130.01	2,810,387.26	480,000.00	1,321,232.16	7,376,722.35
Great Eastern Casualty Co.	474,939.83	42,034.04	573,982.86	28,000.00	81,297.69	1,200,254.42
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co.	1,714,054.83	51,414.47	689,515.87	27,000.00	124,155.35	2,606,140.52
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	2,086,864.04	387,446.74	1,605,530.03	0	267,057.50	4,346,898.31
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.	180,663.04	1,185.09	1,321,454.58	200,000.00	299,022.43	2,002,325.14
Iowa State Live Stock Ins. Co.	196,334.05	1,459.13	189,057.25	0	36,427.02	423,277.45
Lion Bonding & Surety Co.	81,100.10	12,657.81	164,377.51	15,120.00	43,767.31	317,022.73
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.	269,235.28	0	281,714.43	51,000.00	102,559.42	704,509.13
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.	781,291.90	180,470.49	401,635.78	0	118,224.91	1,481,623.08
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.	354,730.08	7,507.71	223,070.26	10,000.00	59,358.13	654,666.18
Maryland Casualty Co.	4,941,763.74	772,666.86	3,588,443.25	300,000.00	864,372.44	10,467,246.29
Masonic Protective Association	571,854.71	9,378.33	487,861.52	10,000.00	56,489.27	1,135,583.83
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.	2,153,289.24	272,149.01	1,999,985.40	0	285,389.82	4,710,813.47
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.	52,095.67	508.86	107,209.11	50,000.00	55,279.84	265,093.48
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.	373,661.98	8,718.19	386,967.68	36,000.00	54,161.47	859,509.32
Middlewest Trust Co.	3,400.00	0	0	0	20,042.92	23,442.92
*Midland Ins. Co.	19,297.92	409.73	12,777.07	0	2,826.19	35,310.91
National Casualty Co.	321,713.25	4,553.39	368,731.62	16,000.00	63,112.77	774,111.03
National Life (Accident Dept.)	402,531.23	1,754.58	791,424.80	0	82,458.48	1,278,169.09
National Surety Co.	1,069,183.59	133,777.49	2,192,695.14	490,008.00	1,188,171.73	5,100,835.95
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.	1,134,769.96	220,008.61	954,584.78	120,000.00	201,747.46	2,631,110.81
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.	356,489.92	0	324,763.48	38,000.00	38,828.44	758,081.84
North American Accident Ins. Co.	658,788.52	3,323.42	899,050.26	30,000.00	128,308.96	1,719,471.16
North American Life & Casualty Co.	25,753.31	650.50	23,684.43	0	27,846.65	77,934.89
North Dakota Bankers Mut. Casualty Co.	2,715.72	46.88	1,160.56	0	787.16	4,710.32

Northern Trust Co.	13,396.48	1,322.08	26,382.90	12,000.00	44,989.11	98,090.57
Northwestern Trust Co.	0	265.78	18,433.76	9,000.00	12,120.15	39,819.69
Northwestern Mutual Casualty Co.	1,111.00	1,125.00	65.50	0	1,146.08	3,447.58
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp.	3,303,064.87	512,505.43	2,346,246.49	0	643,190.84	6,805,007.63
Pacific Mutual Life (Accident Dept.)	928,777.20	24,866.83	947,354.86	130,000.00	171,165.84	2,202,164.73
Rigdeley Protective Association	344,350.64	5,753.16	240,866.00	10,000.00	41,677.06	642,646.86
Reliance Life Insurance Co. (Acc'd Dept)	34,702.04	747.83	46,924.89	0	3,642.74	86,017.50
Royal Indemnity Co.	2,308,335.21	346,587.41	1,568,852.97	0	229,380.48	4,453,156.07
Standard Accident Ins. Co.	2,222,102.72	259,283.43	1,843,844.87	100,000.00	254,165.07	4,679,396.09
Travelers Ins. Co. (Accident Dept.)	10,754,060.24	1,408,479.73	7,212,488.11	480,000.00	1,716,685.51	21,571,713.59
United States Casualty Co.	1,568,271.74	242,927.49	1,008,625.13	49,960.00	176,363.05	3,046,147.41
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	5,520,974.80	429,301.91	4,428,247.74	360,000.00	1,102,778.77	11,841,303.22
Total	$69,082,888.55	$ 8,716,679.74	$58,602,485.89	$ 4,553,113.72	$16,549,852.24	$157,505,020.14

ASSETS

Showing the Items Composing the Total Assets for the Year 1917, of Accident, Plate Glass, Fidelity and Employers' Liability Insurance Companies Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Ledger Assets	Non-Ledger Assets	Gross Assets	Deduct Assets Not Admitted	Total Admitted Assets
Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.	$ 10,413,794.22	$ 426,671.79	$ 10,840,466.01	$ 145,417.48	$ 10,695,048.53
*Aetna Life (Accident Dept.)	133,208,695.22	7,505,503.94	140,714,199.16	129,754.25	140,584,444.91
American Bonding & Casualty Co.	698,938.59	14,728.67	713,667.26	0	713,667.26
American Old Line Ins. Co.	273,776.39	4,959.34	278,735.73	9,262.63	269,473.10
American Surety Co.	10,999,002.34	45,718.15	11,044,720.49	974,449.71	10,070,270.78
Bankers Casualty Co.	273,897.32	10,097.36	283,994.68	22,259.54	261,736.14
Continental Casualty Co.	3,184,366.45	24,883.57	3,209,250.02	196,213.30	3,013,036.72
Dakota Trust Co.	144,021.55	0	144,021.55	0	144,021.55
Employers Liability Assurance Corp.	14,340,660.62	640,594.71	14,981,255.33	204,684.75	14,776,570.58
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	16,639,012.39	156,461.35	16,795,473.74	1,718,143.12	15,077,330.62
Fidelity & Deposit Co.	12,392,867.85	318,924.51	12,711,792.36	677,100.56	12,034,691.80
Great Eastern Casualty Co.	1,487,119.16	12,802.10	1,499,921.26	91,516.99	1,408,404.27
Guardian Casualty & Guaranty Co.	961,262.80	209,165.87	1,170,428.67	12,547.99	1,157,880.68
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	5,402,256.35	43,601.70	5,445,858.05	150,689.50	5,295,168.53
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.	7,274,876.58	104,020.47	7,378,897.32	252,313.08	7,126,584.24
Iowa State Live Stock Ins. Co.	276,863.38	5,717.49	282,580.87	7,316.87	275,264.00
Lion Bonding & Surety Co.	635,431.69	15,162.58	650,594.27	19,089.93	631,504.34
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.	1,012,357.00	31,067.27	1,043,424.27	91,167.42	952,256.85
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.	2,382,114.86	174,162.13	2,556,276.99	194,967.48	2,361,309.51
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.	567,232.04	5,448.01	572,680.05	10,754.90	561,925.15
Maryland Casualty Co.	13,179,160.36	131,905.23	13,311,065.59	608,659.64	12,702,405.95
Masonic Protective Association	727,922.53	8,270.07	736,192.60	20,501.38	715,691.22
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.	5,256,934.37	44,634.21	5,301,568.58	296,314.53	5,005,254.05
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.	190,363.57	30,895.05	221,258.62	8,900.00	212,358.62
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.	965,668.50	6,830.84	972,499.34	29,847.42	942,651.92
Middlewest Trust Co.	379,973.88	0	379,973.88	2,480.66	377,493.22
*Midland Ins. Co.	568,856.54	27,702.38	596,558.92	9,315.59	587,243.33
National Casualty Co.	369,694.57	40,810.64	410,505.21	30,000.00	380,505.21
*National Life (Accident Dept.)	14,792,780.33	626,945.98	15,419,726.31	159,496.52	15,260,229.79
National Surety Co.	14,968,097.63	137,461.67	15,105,559.30	1,005,694.76	14,099,864.54
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.	3,676,665.39	20,737.12	3,697,402.51	129,887.21	3,567,515.30
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.	1,138,947.52	3,791.30	1,142,738.82	180,882.07	961,856.75
North American Accident Ins. Co.	924,052.98	11,870.29	935,923.27	62,714.31	873,208.96
North American Life & Casualty Co.	272,825.26	4,877.09	277,702.35	0	277,702.35
North Dakota Bankers Mut. Casualty Co.	18,025.30	0	18,025.30	0	18,025.30
Northern Trust Co.	443,945.23	8,200.49	452,145.72	0	452,145.72
Northwestern Trust Co.	302,892.20	77,994.41	380,886.61	0	380,886.61

Northwestern Mutual Casualty Co.	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp.	9,999,164.61	105,708.53	10,104,873.14	741,004.71	9,363,868.43
*Pacific Mutual Life (Acc'd Dept.)	40,793,118.93	1,392,946.21	42,186,065.14	117,281.86	42,068,783.28
Rigdeley Protective Association	574,840.84	9,646.53	584,487.37	34,806.08	549,681.29
*Reliance Life Ins. Co. (Accident Dept.	7,267,627.04	534,181.30	7,801,808.34	251,305.97	7,550,502.37
Royal Indemnity Co.	6,515,578.81	68,298.57	6,583,877.38	275,961.84	6,307,915.54
Standard Accident Ins. Co.	7,292,346.20	205,566.06	7,497,912.26	131,231.57	7,366,680.69
*Travelers Insurance Co. (Acc'd. Dept.)	125,549,496.97	5,192,123.93	130,741,620.90	1,430,511.25	129,311,109.65
United States Casualty Co.	4,261,085.30	26,708.16	4,287,793.46	368,357.59	3,919,435.87
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	17,130,617.19	135,791.00	17,266,408.19	1,225,144.13	16,041,264.06
Total	$500,129,228.85	$ 18,603,588.34	$518,732,817.19	$ 12,027,947.59	$506,704,869.60

*Include both Life and Accident.

LIABILITIES

Showing the Items Composing the Liabilities, Also Capital Stock Paid Up for the Year 1917, of Accident, Plate Glass, Fidelity and Employers' Liability Insurance Companies Authorized to Transact Business in This State

Name of Company	Total Unpaid Claims	Unearned Premiums	All Other Liabilities	Capital Stock	Surplus Over All Liabilities	Liabilities Total
Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.	$ 1,986,848.09	$ 3,146,106.22	$ 706,211.20	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,855,883.02	$10,695,048.53
Aetna Life (Accident Dept.)	6,968,108.05	5,206,803.28	109,880,361.52	5,000,000.00	13,529,172.06	140,584,444.91
American Bonding & Casualty Co.	10,763.26	55,716.10	19,193.12	500,000.00	127,994.78	713,667.26
American Old Line Ins. Co.	10,492.40	88,131.28	37,991.97	100,000.00	37,160.74	273,776.39
American Surety Co.	1,046,147.69	2,662,043.23	654,741.12	5,000,000.00	707,338.74	10,070,270.78
Bankers Casualty Co.	10,507.02	70,852.34	12,682.72	125,505.00	42,189.06	261,736.14
Continental Casualty Co.	523,858.48	1,297,491.56	591,686.68	300,000.00	300,000.00	3,013,036.72
Dakota Trust Co.	3,402.76	0	6,442.50	100,000.00	34,176.29	144,021.55
Employers Liability Assurance Corp.	5,503,234.00	5,112,015.22	1,671,069.33	200,000.00	2,290,252.03	14,776,570.58
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	3,859,858.46	6,062,098.16	1,613,386.91	1,000,000.00	2,541,987.09	15,077,330.62
Fidelity & Deposit Co.	2,384,589.01	3,652,453.00	1,185,327.00	3,000,000.00	1,812,322.79	12,034,691.80
Great Eastern Casualty Co.	198,086.04	524,773.88	95,510.93	350,000.00	234,137.21	1,402,508.06
**Guardian Casualty & Gnaranty Co.	786,743.19	41,297.26	228,054.76	425,000.00	**323,214.53	1,157,880.68
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	1,468,386.76	2,085,222.42	509,512.22	800,000.00	432,047.15	5,295,168.55
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.	122,761.60	3,013,990.80	334,036.98	2,000,000.00	1,655,794.86	7,126,584.24
Iowa State Live Stock Ins. Co.	12,102.21	125,495.47	5,347.17	100,000.00	32,319.15	275,264.00
Lion Bonding & Surety Co.	20,692.59	183,821.19	37,720.02	252,000.00	137,270.54	631,504.34
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.	71,825.54	339,022.61	77,489.59	250,000.00	213,919.11	952,256.85
London & Lancashire Indemnity Co.	860,851.95	434,334.73	120,160.38	750,000.00	195,962.45	2,361,309.51
Loyal Protective Ins. Co.	100,000.00	122,153.17	27,633.89	100,000.00	212,138.09	561,925.15
Maryland Casualty Co.	3,249,634.72	5,210,104.53	1,201,102.59	1,500,000.00	1,541,564.11	12,702,405.95
Masonic Protective Association	147,532.28	222,262.00	27,884.04	100,000.00	218,008.90	715,691.22
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co.	1,335,769.72	1,444,607.65	353,768.19	1,500,000.00	371,108.49	5,005,254.05
Merchants Life & Casualty Co.	6,552.81	25,481.74	7,130.69	100,000.00	73,193.38	212,358.62
Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Co.	60,869.35	415,062.94	74,838.89	200,000.00	191,880.74	942,651.92
Middlewest Loan & Trust Co.	8,170.84	0	256,643.87	100,000.00	15,159.17	379,973.88
*Midland Ins. Co.	0	0	354,469.11	167,414.75	65,359.47	587,243.33
National Casualty Co.	27,578.00	19,125.00	14,500.00	200,000.00	119,302.21	380,505.21
National Life (Accident Dept.)	40,532.39	46,100.71	14,354,999.83	500,000.00	318,596.86	15,260,229.79
National Surety Co.	1,401,875.75	3,239,280.34	1,029,623.30	4,000,000.00	4,429,085.15	14,099,864.54
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.	825,768.78	1,219,300.65	271,849.92	1,000,000.00	250,595.95	3,567,515.30
New York Plate Glass Ins. Co.	42,009.93	374,488.93	71,727.50	200,000.00	274,130.39	962,456.75
North American Accident Ins. Co.	146,454.20	270,099.03	47,908.34	200,000.00	208,747.39	873,208.96
North American Life & Casualty Co.	1,237.15	7,666.14	31,116.34	125,000.00	112,682.72	277,702.35
North Dakota Bankers Mut. Casualty Co.	0	0	6,500.00	Mutual	11,525.30	18,025.30
Northern Trust Co.	16,323.61	40,649.54	249,332.62	100,000.00	45,839.95	452,145.72

Northwestern Trust Co.	6,520.91	24,807.09	212,639.45	100,000.00	36,919.16	380,886.61
Northwestern Mutual Casualty Co.						
Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp.	2,902,681.65	3,103,162.93	2,014,616.11	250,000.00	1,093,607.74	9,364,068.43
*Pacific Mutual Life (Acc'd Dept.)	494,861.99	859,580.09	38,595,999.52	1,000,000.00	1,118,341.68	42,068,783.28
Rigdeley Protective Association	98,005.63	54,008.35	15,024.99	100,000.00	282,642.32	549,681.29
*Reliance Life Ins. Co. (Accident Dept.	3,340.00	53,775.94	6,311,498.54	1,000,000.00	181,888.55	7,550,503.03
Royal Indemnity Co.	1,693,758.25	2,114,187.69	929,877.00	1,000,000.00	570,092.60	6,307,915.54
Standard Accident Ins. Co.	2,623,932.11	2,035,348.66	377,811.79	1,000,000.00	1,329,588.13	7,366,680.69
*Travelers Insurance Co. (Acc'd. Dept.)	8,977,484.41	8,778,899.07	97,491,783.08	6,000,000.00	8,062,943.09	129,311,109.65
United States Casualty Co.	834,126.00	1,447,140.28	388,169.59	509,000.00	750,000.00	3,919,435.87
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	4,149,695.00	6,101,802.79	956,044.73	3,000,000.00	1,833,721.54	16,041,264.06
Totals	$55,043,974.58	$71,330,764.01	$283,461,424.04	$46,294,919.75	$50,575.375.62	$506,606,458.00

*Includes both life and accident business.
**Contingent loan $125,000.00 included in capital stock, still showing impairment of capital stock $323,214.53.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATIONS

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	Certificates in force Dec. 31, 1916		Policies or Certificates written during 1917		Certificates in force December 31, 1917	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Ancient Order of Gleaners (No business during 1917)						
Ancient Order of United Workmen	6,986	$11,083,054.80	1,336	$ 2,200,000.00	7,899	$12,619,203.00
Benefit Association of all Railway Employees	1,799	.....	1,007	90,000.00	1,961	83,000.00
Brotherhood of American Yeomen	13,024	19,956,000.00	1,309	1,782,000.00	13,233	20,236,000.00
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	74	60,500.00	5	4,000.00	74	60,500.00
Catholic Order of Foresters	1,628	1,744,000.00	112	123,000.00	1,651	1,768,500.00
Court of Honor	56	67,500.00	0	0	49	61,000.00
Daughters of Norway	335	33,500.00	62	6,200.00	340	34,000.00
Degree of Honor	1,300	1,339,000.00	183	205,500.00	1,410	1,468,000.00
*Fraternal Aid Union						
Homesteaders	834	1,378,500.00	98	142,500.00	837	1,373,500.00
Independent Order of Foresters	957	1,428,020.00	1	1,000.00	885	1,322,170.00
Katolicky Delnik-Catholic Workmen	171	210,500.00	2	3,000.00	167	207,500.00
Knights of Columbus	471	538,000.00	99	116,000.00	555	638,000.00
Knights of Pythias	190	301,860.00	17	29,000.00	193	207,360.00
Loyal American Life Association	110	132,500.00	1	1,000.00	105	124,000.00
Maccabees, The	934	1,150,000.00	271	293,500.00	1,044	1,250,000.00
Modern Brotherhood of America	1,760	2,153,250.00	192	197,500.00	1,685	2,059,750.00
Modern Order of Praetorians (No business during 1917)						
Modern Samaritans	168	191,500.00	23	25,000.00	133	158,000.00
Modern Woodmen of America	13,816	23,931,500.00	1,516	2,325,000.00	14,677	25,207,000.00
National Union Assurance Society	17	61,000.00	0	0	17	61,000.00
Royal Neighbors of America	3,544	3,840,500.00	675	720,250.00	4,006	4,326,750.00
Scandinavian-American Fraternity	103	62,600.00	10	2,000.00	80	49,250.00
Sons of Norway	1,110	667,900.00	224	240,600.00	1,264	839,700.00
Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum	46	124,566.00	0	4,914.00	40	103,953.00
Supreme Forest Woodmen Circle	62	73,700.00	0	0	55	6,500.00
Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur	3	5,200.00	4	2,300.00	7	7,500.00
United Commercial Travelers	1,042	5,210,000.00	154	770,000.00	1,013	5,065,000.00
United Order of Foresters	148	197,000.00	0	0	143	192,500.00
Western Bohemian Catholic Union	385	303,200.00	19	16,500.00	369	291,100.00
Western Mutual Life Association	846	1,342,000.00	9	15,000.00	798	1,268,750.00
Woman's Benefit Association	838	847,633.71	70	64,450.00	840	842,083.71
Women's Catholic Order of Foresters	426	421,500.00	125	95,000.00	539	505,000.00
Woodmen of the World	1,146	1,608,000.00	358	505,800.00	1,149	1,634,300.00
Totals	54,329	$80,463,984.51	7,882	$ 9,981,014.00	57,218	$84,070,869.71

*Owing to mergers with other societies accurate figures not available.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATIONS—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Total Premiums received during 1917	Total claims incurred during 1917	Total claims paid during 1917
Ancient Order of Gleaners (No business during 1917)			
Ancient Order of United Workmen	$ 312,185.87	$ 100,685.70	$ 96,191.70
Benefit Association of Railway Employees	23,365.65	10,028.68	9,829.26
Brotherhood of American Yeomen	173,063.67	164,971.87	157,807.00
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	1,129.98		
Catholic Order of Foresters	31,694.18	17,000.00	13,200.00
Court of Honor	0	0	0
Daughters of Norway	565.93	150.00	150.00
Degree of Honor	37,415.68	16,000.00	16,000.00
Fraternal Aid Union	0	4,005.30	2,934.00
Homesteaders	15,135.80	10,519.22	8,210.81
Independent Order of Foresters	28,563.01	55,789.01	54,639.78
Katolicky Delnik-Catholic Workmen	3,721.16	0	1,000.00
Knights of Columbus	8,641.68	1,000.00	1,000.00
Knights of Pythias	7,547.19	6,000.00	3,000.00
Loyal American Life Association	3,050.70	1,700.00	1,700.00
Maccabees, The	20,191.37	19,500.00	20,500.00
Modern Brotherhood	41,652.64	17,122.00	15,672.00
Modern Order of Praetorians (No business during 1917)			
Modern Samaritans	3,153.65	0	0
Modern Woodmen of America	237,980.63	214,500.00	192,500.00
National Union Assurance Society	2,567.80	0	0
Royal Neighbors of America	26,489.35	16,500.00	14,891.66
Scandinavian-American Fraternity	1,065.30	120.00	120.00
Sons of Norway	18,586.94	1,500.00	1,500.00
Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur	4,924.50	0	0
Supreme Forest Woodmen Circle	664.74	0	0
Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum	256.08	0	0
United Commercial Travelers	12,108.00	41,692.87	25,539.51
United Order of Foresters	1,843.42	0	1,000.00
Western Bohemian Catholic Union	6,183.05	2,600.00	1,600.00
Western Mutual Life Association	21,281.13	33,250.00	21,000.00
Woman's Benefit Association	12,212.12	6,250.00	6,250.00
Women's Catholic Order of Foresters	9,200.95	6,500.00	7,500.00
Woodmen of the World	19,249.86	6,400.00	3,000.00
Totals	$ 1,085,692.03	$ 753,784.65	$ 676,735.72

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF FRATERNAL COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1917

Name of Company	Location of Home Office	Balance Dec 31, 1917	Total Income During 1917	Total Disbursements during 1917
Ancient Order of Gleaners	Detroit, Mich.	$ 876,726.26	$ 728,123.60	$ 589,249.19
Ancient Order of United Workmen	Fargo, N. D.	1,326,286.96	402,477.78	186,549.29
Brotherhood of American Yeomen	Des Moines, Iowa	3,782,364.38	3,121,976.71	2,723,913.93
Benefit Association of Railway Employees	Chicago, Ill.	62,127.01	416,959.12	394,207.59
Catholic Order of Foresters	Chicago, Ill.	6,239,114.35	2,826,230.46	1,906,406.85
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	Hornell, N. Y.	1,091,997.12	1,318,568.31	2,143,475.09
Court of Honor	Springfield, Ill.	2,770,474.91	1,365,588.44	1,303,032.91
Daughters of Norway	Minneapolis, Minn.	18,032.40	6,572.58	5,257.23
Degree of Honor	Jamestown, N. D.	16,908.17	68,009.78	7,146.62
Fraternal Aid Union	Lawrence, Kansas	2,103,808.23	3,398,384.28	4,037,856.75
Homesteaders	Des Moines, Iowa	381,616.93	453,377.48	396,748.54
Independent Order of Foresters	Toronto, Ont.	44,084,251.98	14,654,661.51	8,736,126.30
Katoliky Delnik (Catholic Workmen)	New Prague, Minn.	285,359.75	93,756.90	45,518.38
Knights of Columbus	New Haven Conn.	7,058,569.64	2,371,490.95	1,351,781.90
Knights of Pythias	Indianapolis, Ind.	8,573,427.16	2,866,849.47	1,968,283.55
Loyal American Life Association	Chicago, Ill.	389,678.46	472,175.30	474,936.47
Maccabees	Detroit, Mich.	14,147,551.66	7,082,974.50	6,970,538.60
Modern Brotherhood of America	Mason City, Iowa	2,970,817.73	1,622,308.51	1,169,422.19
Modern Samaritans	Duluth, Minn.	194,554.32	128,608.85	105,513.98
Modern Order of Praetorians	Dallas, Texas	1,485,119.12	716,046.06	480,604.73
Modern Woodmen of America	Rock Island, Ill.	14,445,709.32	17,112,583.98	16,759,946.57
National Union Assurance Society	Toledo, Ohio	2,148,081.08	2,599,125.99	2,870,131.78
Royal Neighbors of America	Rock Island, Ill.	2,900,460.40	2,806,705.48	2,454,725.27
Scandinavian-American Fraternity	Eau Claire, Wis.	149,520.19	66,375.61	47,556.23
Sons of Norway	Minneapolis, Minn.	168,317.47	73,990.98	38,380.85
Supreme Council of Royal Arcanum	Boston, Mass.	7,148,702.06	8,171,648.12	9,195,943.73
Supreme Forest Woodmen Circle	Omaha, Nebr.	5,764,668.10	2,479,499.28	1,653,842.51
Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur	Crawfordsville, Ind.	1,568,296.15	1,632,486.33	1,534,257.70
United Commercial Travelers	Columbus, Ohio	568,066.86	1,027,192.94	868,335.41
United Order of Foresters	Milwaukee, Wisc.	318,700.77	186,285.07	206,194.38
Western Bohemian Catholic Union	Spillville, Iowa	79,444.23	67,711.46	57,942.83
Western Mutual Life Association	Los Angeles, Cal.	676,319.47	340,604.73	313,548.45
Women's Benefit Association (Maccabees)	Port Huron, Mich.	10,167,435.27	2,820,861.36	1,777,967.92
Women's Catholic Order Foresters	Chicago, Ill.	2,337,834.73	1,573,450.98	1,223,273.67
Woodmen of the World	Omaha, Nebr.	29,867,803.96	14,927,803.44	10,934,147.93
Totals		$ 176,378,146.60	$ 100,001,466.34	$ 84,932,760.32

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF FRATERNAL COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1917—Continued

Name of Company	Location of Home Office	Admitted Assets Dec. 31, 1917	Total Liabilities Dec. 31, 1917	Total Benefit Certificates Dec. 31, 1917
Ancient Order of Gleaners	Detroit, Mich.	$ 1,132,815.98	$ 73,855.03	$ 564,688.76
Ancient Order of United Workmen	Fargo, N. D.	1,636,656.84	1,583,755.27	13,896,703.00
Brotherhood of American Yeomen	Des Moines, Iowa	4,566,843.30	785,074.48	313,777,000.00
Benefit Association of Railway Employees	Chicago, Ill.	114,553.72	24,148.69	.....
Catholic Order of Foresters	Chicago, Ill.	7,149,126.75	202,055.93	150,942,500.00
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	Hornell, N. Y.	694,968.93	310,383.87	71,419,750.00
Court of Honor	Springfield, Ill.	3,007,277.12	90,598.66	86,787,500.00
Daughters of Norway	Minneapolis, Minn.	19,371.75	100.00	375,300.00
Degree of Honor	Jamestown, N. D.	116,281.28	0	1,468,000.00
Fraternal Aid Union	Lawrence, Kansas	1,794,096.44	960,488.18	121,555,713.02
Homesteaders	Des Moines, Iowa	484,760.38	48,732.61	38,528,500.00
Independent Order of Foresters	Toronto, Ont.	48,700,994.78	47,712,775.31	175,786,918.00
Katoliky Delnik (Catholic Workmen)	New Prague, Minn.	340,097.58	7,997.41	4,417,000.00
Knights of Columbus	New Haven Conn.	8,190,124.27	6,188,790.23	131,679,400.33
Knights of Pythias	Indianapolis, Ind.	9,701,148.27	8,463,653.42	94,375,690.00
Loyal American Life Association	Chicago, Ill.	441,114.17	67,391.57	17,852,481.00
Maccabees	Detroit, Mich.	15,007,461.82	1,910,282.25	359,824,687.82
Modern Brotherhood of America	Mason City, Iowa	3,637,697.89	156,293.06	69,209,750.00
Modern Samaritans	Duluth, Minn.	219,546.45	7,108.99	7,609,500.00
Modern Order of Praetorians	Dallas, Texas	1,902,889.63	112,609.76	322,154.23
Modern Woodmen of America	Rock Island, Ill.	16,114,502.38	2,489,516.06	1,638,899,500.00
National Union Assurance Society	Toledo, Ohio	2,120,630.98	500,485.92	978,095.00
Royal Neighbors of America	Rock Island, Ill.	3,495,897.40	356,839.95	352,911,250.00
Scandinavian-American Fraternity	Eau Claire, Wis.	168,339.57	11,900.00	4,241,100.00
Sons of Norway	Minneapolis, Minn.	208,864.61	766.67	2,876,900.00
Royal Arcanum	Boston, Mass.	5,297,006.59	783,233.62	246,382,162.00
Supreme Forest Woodmen Circle	Omaha, Nebr.	6,773,443.23	285,048.40	183,307,900.00
Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur	Crawfordsville, Ind.	1,727,579.69	201,597.53	83,431,065.00
United Commercial Travelers	Columbus, Ohio	886,496.85	278,838.67	383,095,000.00
United Order of Foresters	Milwaukee, Wisc.	313,375.32	35,487.23	12,403,175.00
Western Bohemian Catholic Union	Spillville, Iowa	90,982.58	6,199.43	2,868,000.00
Western Mutual Life Association	Los Angeles, Cal.	744,625.75	41,250.00	18,471,000.00
Women's Benefit Association (Maccabees)	Port Huron, Mich.	11,507,040.34	201,763.57	134,439,965.46
Women's Catholic Order Foresters	Chicago, Ill.	2,725,847.78	139,210.37	70,990,750.00
Woodmen of the World	Omaha, Nebr.	35,236,695.19	3,010,755.63	1,122,930,200.00
Totals	.....	$ 196,259,155.61	$ 77,048,987.77	$5,918,619,298.62

TABULATED STATEMENT

SHOWING PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE DIFFERENT

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

In the Fire Department Cities, Towns and Villages in the

State of North Dakota

Apportionment of the Two Per Cent Tax, as Approved by Law, for the Benefit of the Various Fire Departments in North Dakota

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Issued by the Department of Insurance
BISMARCK, N. D.
1918

S. A. OLSNESS
Commissioner of Insurance

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA

NAME OF COMPANY	Aber-crombie	Adams	Ambrose	Anamoose	Aneta	Antler	Ardoch	Ashley
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 225.52		$ 647.39		$ 333.67	$ 148.15		$ 372.15
American Alliance Ins. Co.				46.50				106.15
American Central Ins. Co.				159.75				
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	45.00				22.87			
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.					59.00			
American Ins. Co.				66.70				
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.		277.50				14.30		
Boston Ins. Co.								
British America Assur. Co.								
Camden Fire Ins. Association								
Citizens Ins. Co.								
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	191.01			22.80	77.60		226.51	
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.								
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.				36.41		20.15		25.20
Continental Ins. Co.	161.00			16.00	37.00		177.00	
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.				37.53				
Federal Ins. Co.								
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	206.86			225.00	237.50			743.30
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia		40.00		117.60	291.81		146.31	49.20
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.		91.00						
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.								147.08
Firemen's Ins. Co.								29.78
Germania Fire Ins. Co.				71.05	14.76			
Great American Ins. Co.	127.10			177.11	182.37	62.69		427.88
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.								
Glens Falls Ins. Co.								
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire								
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.				353.18				
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	29.00		953.73	277.60	55.60	374.16		183.60
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	14.65	213.25	136.70	90.95	117.88	112.74		
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.		425.00	389.04	226.26	510.88	541.55		749.00
Home Ins. Co.			257.64	183.46	44.02	174.84		412.65
Imperial Assurance Co.								372.70
Insurance Co. of North America			19.55		48.47		110.10	242.85
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	160.66		337.25		180.10	64.23		
Liverpool & London & Globe								
London & Lancashire								
London Assurance Corp.								
Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.								

Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire			235.59	27.20	168.54			
Mill Owners Mutl. Fire			4.20		110.31			
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.			195.13		160.38			
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.		545.63						
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	199.87			122.47	151.50	84.00	103.18	551.35
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.			46.75	71.74				25.50
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	17.58	169.67	197.08	83.74	86.42	128.48		68.10
National Fire Ins. Co.	174.40			65.36	355.33	85.85		141.20
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.								
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.								
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	27.25			77.49	202.96			369.65
Northern Assurance Co.			1,270.29		124.73	59.82		
North River Ins. Co.				75.84				
Northwestern Fire & Marine			169.40	211.82	202.25	111.89	58.00	643.40
Northwestern National Ins.	127.00	835.42		23.00		33.35		532.55
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society								154.40
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.			227.41	49.85	51.07	6.15		
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.								
Palatine Ins. Co.			151.06	73.90	81.80		77.85	425.87
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.				150.10	158.25			263.66
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	203.26							84.86
Phoenix Assurance Co.								
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.			267.72	250.65	50.40			395.10
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.					70.00			
Queen Ins. Co. of America	99.34		215.30	66.05	264.15			
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.					12.35			
Reliance Ins. Co.								
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.			128.71		669.46			331.90
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.		389.23	419.16	229.51	447.34	220.75	165.55	109.64
Security Ins. Co.	188.66	716.20		137.48	108.18			193.30
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	100.70	50.28	98.00	68.30	89.20	128.05		110.00
Springfield Fire & Marine		267.90	232.20	912.72	48.33	247.38	336.95	372.25
Standard Fire Ins. Co.								
Sun Ins. Office								
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.							109.55	
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.			1,247.00	1,701.81		193.40		331.78
United States Fire Ins. Co.					146.79			
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	18.75							
Western Assurance Co.								
Totals	$ 2,317.61	$ 4,021.08	$ 7,846.30	$ 6,506.93	$ 5,973.27	$ 2,811.93	$ 1,511.00	$ 8,966.05
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	46.34	80.42	156.92	130.14	119.47	56.24	30.22	179.32

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Balfour	Barton	Bathgate	Beach	Belfield	Berthold	Binford	Bisbee
Aetna Ins. Co.	.....	$ 43.43	$ 4.20	$ 316.03	$ 123.20	$ 812.80	$ 284.58	$ 218.74
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	96.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.70	33.99	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.53	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	891.33	192.25	.....	.....	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	71.90	64.60	70.44	100.18	161.09	243.00	260.58	8.00
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	78.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	48.18	143.30	654.79	209.30	.....	214.05	84.40
Continental Ins. Co.	.....	.....	215.00	96.00	71.00	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	38.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	66.04	334.94	95.20	.....	.....	325.02
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	99.03	.....	89.20	420.77	320.24	.....	.....	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	.....	116.80	417.51	164.45	380.31	188.35	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	139.93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	30.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	181.38	585.49	3.00	11.00	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	4.20	610.00	243.10	.....	40.30	8.90
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	75.65	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	222.70	.....	200.25	589.82	364.44	.....	.....	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	.....	154.95	.....	162.70	107.89	124.65	33.12	111.40
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	596.99	.....	241.30	1,921-.31	1,364.99	297.70	300.10	105.39
Home Ins. Co.	330.50	193.65	12.00	858.96	601.55	889.37	566.30	457.12
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
Insurance Co. of North America	45.00	46.76	174.80	38.07	334.16	87.50	.....	19.50
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	.....	.....	96.42	400.00	429.53	310.95	119.13	124.35
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	.....	15.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	70.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	.....	79.04	.....	190.51	51.90	.....	.....	165.17

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire		32.82						65.64
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.				243.73				99.39
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.				64.50				
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	171.80	224.41		172.80	285.79	259.78	244.40	
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.					46.07	214.39	45.22	
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire			30.32	120.90	196.04	144.30	170.02	130.19
National Fire Ins. Co.			21.67	1,227.36	152.44			
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.				89.91				
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.				74.10				
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.			71.50	190.70	398.00	126.48		156.75
Northern Assurance Co.				524.63	971.65	49.50		100.43
North River Ins. Co.				198.02	12.50			
Northwestern Fire & Marine	850.58		58.99	420.39	149.53		167.68	94.73
Northwestern National Ins.	121.40			66.27	64.57			138.79
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	67.23		12.50	141.42	663.82	11.10		22.00
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.		59.39		226.95	14.15			306.00
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.								
Palatine Ins. Co.				331.10		16.35		
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.			121.33					174.11
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.				34.79				
Phoenix Assurance Co.				53.00				
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.		132.95		928.97	109.21	58.00	215.31	
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.				251.25	150.96			
Queen Ins. Co. of America		104.50	50.00	148.20		87.65		34.87
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.				152.96				42.80
Reliance Ins. Co.				316.34				
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.			128.65	37.05	458.04	123.00	155.84	
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	547.99	57.00	127.50	343.77	331.81	22.24	154.94	265.00
Security Ins. Co.				452.54	264.09	49.05		
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	118.24	130.50		46.90	54.20	86.32	53.20	45.00
Springfield Fire & Marine		46.10	140.45	319.59	460.53	45.60	209.30	298.00
Standard Fire Ins. Co.								
Sun Ins. Office				8.46	108.06			
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.		141.03	15.00	659.82	1,071.39	35.10	266.64	
United States Fire Ins. Co.				56.34	15.00			55.00
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.								
Western Assurance Co.								
Totals	$ 3,281.94	$ 1,559.31	$ 2,393.24	$ 16,998.65	$10,926.47	$ 4,520.13	$ 3,689.06	$ 3,764.69
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	65.64	31.18	47.86	339.97	218.53	90.40	73.78	73.49

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Bismarck	Bottineau	Bowbells	Bowden	Bowman	Braddock	Brinsmade	Cando
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 3,011.87	$ 222.69	$ 140.11	$ 182.91	$ 327.79	.....	$ 162.87	$ 1,406.94
American Alliance Ins. Co.	1,779.51	.....	167.57	.....	268.68	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	658.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	580.89	210.50	135.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	846.66	153.28	.....	.....	.....	202.13	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	65.55	.....	.....	.....	637.51	68.00	.....	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	617.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	561.37	64.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	1,013.30	115.31	147.07	246.97	114.63	14.85	.....	253.72
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	633.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	1,208.73	171.55	95.69	.....	115.34	.....	.....	154.50
Continental Ins. Co.	691.00	271.00	50.00	.....	134.00	105.00	.....	47.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	39.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	1,245.68	22.63	80.46	.....	453.43	213.32	10.94	490.77
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	2,038.08	253.80	36.43	.....	87.74	.....	.....	633.28
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	2,444.85	.....	105.80	.....	252.10	.....	.....	101.85
Firemen's Ins. Co.	442.78	77.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	616.83	32.50	.....	.....	58.00	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	880.46	.....	.....	.....	22.83	.....	.....	63.66
Great American Ins. Co.	774.84	296.18	76.14	494.08	574.84	75.59	85.54	567.57
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	14.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	256.67	440.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.00
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	26.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.25
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	300.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	44.66
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	2,263.38	954.18	231.53	63.91	329.81	.....	231.33	172.96
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	15.60	105.16	112.00	26.26	109.09	106.20	.....	57.60
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	5,151.18	342.45	305.43	306.15	1,125.34	305.00	334.90	1,406.81
Home Ins. Co.	2,990.71	377.32	231.80	345.12	17.85	244.20	233.39	412.90
Imperial Assurance Co.	153.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	788.50	328.50	600.89	102.00	92.70	.....	104.44	83.50
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	2,023.61	254.83	.....	83.80	382.35	153.15	136.00	385.72
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	388.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	704.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	23.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	825.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	.....	24.00	18.00	10.99	268.00	99.60	.....	183.46

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	82.65	116.30	57.00	.....	112.83
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	214.46	36.00	.....	.....	466.48	89.40	.....	207.43
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	60.68	160.63	447.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1,056.70	437.95	241.10	258.07	92.24	.....	695.39	6.50
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	.....	11.05	.....	.....	.....	19.12	.....	113.48
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	.....	162.75	78.30	.....	.....	102.35	.....	242.57
National Fire Ins. Co.	684.83	448.53	541.47	8.40	38.90	.....	.....	420.96
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	440.79	114.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	131.17	235.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373.99
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	157.77	43.10	63.50	142.77	586.36	148.10	.....	258.42
Northern Assurance Co.	1,109.05	43.04	.....	91.62	95.60	.....	286.10	.....
North River Ins. Co.	544.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	1,160.83	741.89	180.35	135.10	17.94	.....	.....	197.92
Northwestern National Ins.	268.17	255.00	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	37.35
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	645.99	7.50	122.90	.....	142.00	133.45	.....	104.69
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	196.29	40.50	8.85	84.50	454.15	98.40	.....	187.96
Old Colony Ins. Co.	205.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	768.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	581.83	47.00	74.06	.....	12.90	278.60	.....	517.88
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd	215.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	2,059.24	130.30	37.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	584.28
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	148.52	.....	.....	56.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co.	1,140.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	526.20	46.50	123.00	45.50
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	1,528.32	557.49	26.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	1,095.31	.....	.....	.....	506.52	.....	.....	.....
Queen Ins. Co. of America	592.85	111.00	6.75	62.76	1,308.74	39.50	375.52	.....
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	144.50	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	89.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	80.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	2,658.25	246.41	38.80	84.16	.....	.....	.....	383.95
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	1,295.51	215.98	308.01	261.38	355.64	212.21	122.41	605.48
Security Ins. Co.	583.54	92.95	14.50	.....	295.88	.....	.....	.....
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	59.45	33.30	170.95	78.42	93.72	83.39	50.00
Springfield Fire & Marine	1,885.09	262.38	171.98	.....	.....	245.98	.....	991.30
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	280.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.27
Sun Ins. Office	308.22	204.30	.....	.....	233.90	.....	.....	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	169.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	430.19	798.39	604.30	718.09	1,372.34	70.70	699.55	697.36
United States Fire Ins. Co.	293.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	412.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	655.51	57.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231.70
Totals	$60,372.41	$10,239.12	$ 5,533.46	$ 4,021.54	$12,074.69	$ 3,222.07	$ 3,736.77	$ 13,146.97
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	1,207.45	204.78	110.67	80.43	241.49	64.44	74.73	262.94

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Casselton	Carrington	Carson	Cathay	Cavalier	Cayuga	Center	Cleveland
Aetna Ins. Co.	.....	$ 529.46	.....	$ 243.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Alliance Ins. Co.	600.90	112.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.50
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	59.40	.....	.....	100.25	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.94	19.48	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	114.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	512.22	313.32	.....	.....	.....	73.00	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	23.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.25
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	13.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	255.21	408.51	.....	.....	175.87	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	57.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	240.68	123.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental Ins. Co.	.....	100.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	1.95	6.87	.....	.....	21.19	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	547.88	464.01	.....	.....	75.85	.....	.....	.....
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	1,246.40	696.54	.....	.....	155.30	.....	.....	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	119.74	363.88	.....	94.45	104.25	.....	.....	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	31.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	528.53	.....	.....	.....	254.80	.....	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	529.85	485.11	.....	16.25	639.66	.....	.....	94.72
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	150.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	74.00	.....	.....	342.32	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	.....	106.69	155.70	.....	57.31	.....	353.93	136.81
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	28.35	50.40	.....	.....	98.15	46.95	.....	58.33
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	1,648.80	692.67	33.00	112.00	249.00	188.00	.....	299.75
Home Ins. Co.	390.69	397.08	.....	378.45	204.43	273.96	.....	377.43
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	58.20	.....	11.75	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	.....	302.95	.....	.....	237.78	127.38	.....	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	418.24	351.77	118.05	.....	306.97	.....	1,062.01	113.70
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	181.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	17.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	*350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	51.39	50.14	.....	.....	231.00	.....	.....	111.96

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	4.65		27.00		149.25			81.90
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.		14.45	18.00		260.40			197.13
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	268.45							
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	24.75	165.22	704.23	10.00	233.19			
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.					39.20	70.46		
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire						113.65		
National Fire Ins. Co.	199.38	54.00	116.30		139.31			74.41
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.		32.05						
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.		139.60						
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	99.04	337.54		44.00	132.08			
Northern Assurance Co.	610.80	246.22		188.27	187.70			
North River Ins. Co.								
Northwestern Fire & Marine	78.00	281.62	568.35	24.60	327.12			56.80
Northwestern National Ins.	219.88	31.80	40.80		132.63			20.83
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	308.67	487.20						
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	33.25	59.45			294.20			123.61
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.					116.60			
Palatine Ins. Co.		249.19		57.97				
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	456.80	362.30			186.76			
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	32.08	62.49			67.44			
Phoenix Assurance Co.	340.30	87.05						
Phoenix Ins. Co.		131.05		71.00				138.25
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.		188.27						
Queen Ins. Co. of America	183.42	257.17			323.17			
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.								
Reliance Ins. Co.								
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.	311.63	546.89			217.77			
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	388.24	813.97	406.56	230.27	99.32	393.29	217.02	54.85
Security Ins. Co.		97.77				20.00		
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	25.38			174.40	174.15	269.06		
Springfield Fire & Marine	831.26	343.30	247.62	193.35	181.25			215.13
Standard Fire Ins. Co.		222.70			287.68			
Sun Ins. Office								
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	277.04	625.33	278.48	336.47	70.70			508.48
United States Fire Ins. Co.			34.50				72.50	
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	190.13	11.90			25.20			
Western Assurance Co.	232.58	105.85						
Totals	$12,396.46	$11,880.85	$ 3,005.73	$ 2,175.25	$ 6,590.62	$ 1,937.35	$ 1,705.46	$ 2,904.84
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	247.93	237.61	60.11	43.50	131.81	38.74	34.11	58.10

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Columbus	Coopersto'n	Courtenay	Crosby	Crystal	Davenport	Dazey	Devils Lake
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 390.65	$ 84.77	$ 154.04	$ 883.45	$ 22.50	.....	$ 153.58	$ 575.84
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	22.68	.....	.....	.....	213.18
American Central Ins. Co.	249.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483.61
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	87.89	.....	.....	32.70	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	234.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	154.24
American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	886.67
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	331.96
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194.75
British America Assur. Co.	.....	94.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.83
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006.22
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	.....	79.40	.....	255.42	108.35	.....	24.45	222.68
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288.06
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	20.43	102.23	147.78	89.86	.....	.....	.....	678.88
Continental Ins. Co.	374.00	83.00	124.00	.....	123.00	.....	.....	69.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	34.35	25.80	127.35	146.20	103.08	74.55	179.20	496.13
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	129.46	385.65	15.20	447.60	49.07	.....	.....	651.44
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	264.45	.....	.....	103.45	.....	.....	347.79
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	38.40	113.36	.....	30.72	.....	1,985.24
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	87.00	.....	.....	.....	248.56
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	334.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780.90
Great American Ins. Co.	334.53	286.10	63.62	540.00	184.71	66.75	112.25	2,221.17
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.50
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249.77
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.80
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	69.94	33.70	82.90	50.00	2.88	.....	.....	560.52
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	120.52	182.36	141.38	105.20	.....	42.00	.....	25.44
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	132.36	418.19	129.00	535.20	60.00	257.00	139.45	1,357.80
Home Ins. Co.	262.21	266.76	487.00	564.06	.....	109.00	264.97	1,759.53
Imperial Assurance Co.	49.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121.19
Insurance Co. of North America	291.58	305.51	.....	.....	176.00	.....	.....	812.39
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	107.45	.....	.....	396.55	22.98	.....	245.82	556.03
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144.09
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.65
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	.....	105.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	153.32	290.85

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire			12.73				116.25	270.42
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.		158.49	6.08		17.40		155.38	247.37
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.								369.71
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	73.23		275.92	457.03		102.27		343.79
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.		66.47	39.42	12.45			38.38	
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	29.88	216.26	109.96	184.89	65.40	27.72		167.78
National Fire Ins. Co.	23.90	562.71	75.88	80.95	205.12	103.57		703.78
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.						46.20		273.93
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.		73.22		17.88				592.29
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.		140.91		58.50	215.18	72.00	20.20	199.37
Northern Assurance Co.	55.40	179.52			97.75			481.70
North River Ins. Co.				28.50				
Northwestern Fire & Marine	268.16	820.86	75.00		40.74		186.53	408.11
Northwestern National Ins.	95.20		28.50	83.50		121.65	31.10	301.38
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society				120.06	191.11			190.88
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.		225.62		76.60	20.25		250.03	384.92
Old Colony Ins. Co.								185.09
Orient Ins. Co.		91.35						486.63
Palatine Ins. Co.	7.29	41.80	14.40	66.75				189.92
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd								206.97
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.		534.00			66.46	67.20		1,188.98
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	161.43	43.42			129.78		117.00	13.50
Phoenix Assurance Co.								239.87
Phoenix Ins. Co.	63.45	215.88	114.43	538.75			147.75	394.59
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.								375.26
Queen Ins. Co. of America		146.71		424.71				468.18
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	1.47		173.09					141.77
Reliance Ins. Co.								314.82
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								356.56
Royal Ins. Co.	26.10	304.97	167.60	123.04	187.14		33.70	540.49
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	734.07	224.49	113.96	456.64	54.81	61.84	157.90	563.71
Security Ins. Co.		128.07					39.10	976.61
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	119.00	849.68	52.00	168.00	62.22	46.20	54.92	13.26
Springfield Fire & Marine	45.40	260.35	64.17	293.14	37.80	213.80	79.85	556.74
Standard Fire Ins. Co.								149.49
Sun Ins. Office								121.71
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	99.28			120.00				354.97
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	149.82	752.25	745.30	1,808.30	68.82		289.27	783.79
United States Fire Ins. Co.			15.50	69.96		16.20		156.85
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.								265.05
Western Assurance Co.		56.39		86.78				175.72
Totals	$ 4,519.89	$ 9,179.46	$ 3,835.35	$ 9,513.01	$ 2,448.70	$ 1,397.23	$ 2,990.40	$ 32,247.67
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	90.39	183.59	76.70	190.26	48.97	27.94	59.81	644.95

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Deering	Dickey	Dickinson	Douglas	Drake	Drayton	DunnCenter	Dunseith
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 75.00	$ 26.00	$ 1,072.15	$ 378.50	.....	$ 126.42	.....	$ 256.00
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	487.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	196.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	91.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	527.91	124.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	42.13	182.60	.....	.....	.....	29.27	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	863.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	317.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	.....	176.24	238.39	22.60	.....	154.90	5.53	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	98.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	776.95	.....	.....	.....	42.50	.....
Continental Ins. Co.	.....	.....	118.00	.....	105.00	74.00	.....	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.25	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	135.25	.....	323.07	.....	99.35	92.64	.....	.....
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	.....	.....	855.38	.....	.....	.....	174.90	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	.....	540.16	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	343.85	.....	191.87	.....	.....	60.93
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	388.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	454.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	315.16	528.76	464.34	25.24	743.35	490.88	337.69	.....
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	449.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	65.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	44.56	25.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	263.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	.....	100.00	331.86	.....	.....	.....	129.45	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	.....	36.15	53.40	37.35	.....	55.25	162.16	.....
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	131.00	.....	1,888.21	317.00	1,870.00	141.00	139.00	247.00
Home Ins. Co	.....	97.80	1,420.75	300.35	191.82	.....	383.77	583.95
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	81.60	.....	583.98	.....	.....	97.70	.....	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	.....	.....	1,014.74	.....	.....	18.80	9.00	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	571.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	249.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	100.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	51.75	.....	44.40	76.50	72.50	35.00	.....	86.00

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	51.75		34.95		135.00			
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	51.75		243.08	76.50	189.07			45.00
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.			109.00					
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	275.13	136.79	318.13	49.83	71.95	82.65	294.07	301.00
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	46.66					33.32	32.26	10.20
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	169.69	18.09		110.10		32.51		
National Fire Ins. Co.	29.50		991.03	71.05	301.46		280.77	65.32
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.			199.84					
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.			240.10					
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	382.40	82.24	491.83		133.80	152.67		
Northern Assurance Co.	126.34	279.83	713.62		552.31		55.07	
North River Ins. Co.			151.11				35.25	
Northwestern Fire & Marine	119.15	248.97	177.28	59.98	172.59	40.20		73.94
Northwestern National Ins.		73.35	54.50	106.36	300.99			33.49
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society			839.01	226.30	101.80		.15	57.00
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	51.75		184.32	29.63				42.50
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.			280.77					
Palatine Ins. Co.			292.21				92.64	
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd			53.80					
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.			695.28			140.27		
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	482.40	105.03	98.70	44.30			46.30	
Phoenix Assurance Co.			177.85			108.55		
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.			479.37		196.47		34.00	
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.			260.35					
Queen Ins. Co. of America			882.19	33.75	125.80	77.44		
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.			3.90		36.13		79.70	
Reliance Ins. Co.			109.26					
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.			434.71	114.88	82.41	199.48		
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	281.43		336.27	155.62	268.01	433.69	321.91	79.40
Security Ins. Co.			785.24		43.80			
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.		26.30	104.54		47.89	39.90	11.85	42.75
Springfield Fire & Marine			690.47		247.63		595.28	254.97
Standard Fire Ins. Co.			1.71					
Sun Ins. Office	95.35		194.36					
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	281.52	161.10	2,518.38	98.53	1,099.85	71.45	58.75	31.07
United States Fire Ins. Co.			201.24				84.75	
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.			142.65					
Western Assurance Co.			525.59					
Totals	$ 3,234.58	$ 2,138.78	$30,089.27	$ 2,484.10	$ 7,419.10	$ 2,698.72	$ 3,436.02	$ 2,270.52
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	64.69	42.77	601.78	49.68	148.38	53.97	68.72	45.41

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Edgeley	Edinburg	Egeland	Elgin	Ellendale	Elliott	Enderlin	Epping
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 273.93	.....	$ 64.65	.....	.....	.....	$ 308.66	.....
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	181.67	.....	260.23	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	11.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.75	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	145.41	.....	141.95	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	617.64	.....	.....	.....	202.87	.....	24.94	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	208.30	.....	138.37	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	297.05	155.12	.....	198.15	146.69	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	20.15	.....	80.75	.....	94.79	.....	61.09	.....
Continental Ins. Co.	37.00	77.00	70.00	.....	635.00	.....	494.00	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	237.30	.....	.....	.....	74.10	389.32	209.33	59.28
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	359.32	.....	.....	.....	396.89	.....	165.99	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	.....	95.25	.....	57.55	.....	284.00	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.11	.....	352.00	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.07	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.74	.....	39.25	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	170.84	.....	.....	38.24	64.36	.....	83.24	.....
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	172.60	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	196.92	24.59	.....	252.90	137.59	.....	213.88	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	153.30	91.11	15.00	159.75	13.40	15.75	.....	108.60
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	549.96	177.00	268.55	24.00	778.00	.....	394.55	484.30
Home Ins. Co.	175.95	227.30	115.40	366.21	850.58	.....	170.67	.....
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	156.40	.....	.....	.....	206.58	.....	148.04	187.15
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	278.76	.....	234.65	18.00	22.40	.....	63.21	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	.....	.....	309.73	.....	65.00	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	218.70	101.99	.....	108.70	186.73	204.49	.....	.....

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	96.00			33.07		13.30		
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.		71.70		137.62	171.00	244.60		
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.					10.96			
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	117.40			450.52		140.20	71.03	185.97
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	4.82			100.81	24.57			
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire				156.56	32.52		52.60	
National Fire Ins. Co.	253.30		146.21	22.50			163.84	80.70
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.					70.09			
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.					91.40			
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	511.59				322.46		339.80	139.78
Northern Assurance Co.	892.36			287.70	65.80		534.42	
North River Ins. Co.							116.58	
Northwestern Fire & Marine	213.70	19.70	24.90	213.07	40.60	271.48	236.85	
Northwestern National Ins.		96.63					101.95	
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	200.00				472.99			
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	223.20	72.10		129.28	295.40	173.29		
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.	27.60				128.45			
Palatine Ins. Co.	61.24		33.84		486.51		369.34	
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	527.70				225.82		187.36	
Phoenix Assurance Co.								
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.				61.50				
Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.					436.19		226.80	
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.								
Queen Ins. Co. of America	405.14				223.11	500.01	74.14	
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.				40.50	5.14			
Reliance Ins. Co.								
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.		110.31		154.75	54.50		182.95	
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	124.83	260.31	106.67	321.60	874.98		88.93	
Security Ins. Co.	116.72	209.82			358.94		186.71	
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	135.40	32.90	96.20	234.24	62.15	43.65	34.60	
Springfield Fire & Marine	427.72	79.75			824.06		194.71	
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	556.01							
Sun Ins. Office					71.32			
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.					266.07		122.66	7.07
United States Fire Ins. Co.	77.40				16.94		42.93	
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.					36.76		126.62	
Western Assurance Co.					10.00		178.15	
Totals	$ 8,775.35	$ 1,818.88	$ 1,352.07	$ 3,509.67	$10,831.64	$ 1,996.09	$ 7,283.37	$ 1,252.85
2 per cent. premium, fire departments	175.50	36.38	27.04	70.19	216.63	39.92	145.66	25.05

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Fairmount	Fargo	Fessenden	Finley	Flasher	Flaxton	Fordville	Forest River
Aetna Ins. Co.	.....	$ 5,250.67	667.80	.....	.....	$ 15.95	.....	.....
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	4,216.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	2,037.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	10.12	27.81	21.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	844.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	7,724.27	26.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	67.20	22.88	56.61	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	4,796.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	317.94	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	1,934.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	69.20	8,491.08	220.66	.....	137.22	.....	.....	48.25
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	649.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	2,101.75	.....	149.21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental Ins. Co.	1,336.00	1,112.00	47.00	90.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	30.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	45.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	81.80	2,421.70	34.00	120.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	.....	3,792.25	1,047.47	.....	66.00	.....	.....	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	2,854.24	229.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	4,711.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	3,889.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	2,340.57	55.03	138.40	197.59	.....	7.81	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	95.35	7,241.73	35.25	.....	180.40	.....	.....	221.90
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	1,367.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	297.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	102.00	4,424.75	377.53	.....	300.13	116.92	146.26	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	82.00	46.79	75.60	80.30	84.25	158.20	75.60	.....
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	334.00	12,600.57	143.81	.....	264.86	481.31	713.00	395.60
Home Ins. Co.	492.85	7,392.90	568.47	24.35	189.59	221.06	.....	.....
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	340.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	117.00	1,934.77	221.73	82.80	66.00	130.47	.....	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	39.48	1,316.87	402.62	106.65	.....	52.75	.....	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	1,262.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	9,573.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	515.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	890.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	237.13	252.59	.....	.....	.....	24.07	.....	.....

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	250.63	240.00		90.00				
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	169.58	227.38		152.00		42.55		
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.		1,291.22						
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	339.65	1,138.39	116.99	101.10	208.74	257.92	83.65	
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.		267.11			55.76	25.41		14.28
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	162.27	340.15		169.57	37.26	138.18		
National Fire Ins. Co.	24.00	4,653.15	71.03		242.30			
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.		2,515.60						
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.		4,231.63			30.00			
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	159.00	3,207.32	38.35					287.98
Northern Assurance Co.	108.00	3,009.53	727.31			60.83		
North River Ins. Co.		734.87						
Northwestern Fire & Marine	136.49	1,703.96	245.70	79.95	54.47	8.59	164.05	
Northwestern National Ins.		1,271.40	50.60		34.46		65.70	152.05
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society		1,282.13	63.80		228.73			
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	166.30	252.65		214.50		17.16		
Old Colony Ins. Co.		1,258.31						
Orient Ins. Co.		1,053.83						
Palatine Ins. Co.		3,514.38	80.00		54.96			
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	125.62	1,953.37	147.14			103.20		
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	23.50							
Phoenix Assurance Co.		2,154.07						
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.		83.60						
Phoenix Ins. Co.	373.40	3,069.29	36.00		169.75	226.09		
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.		1,805.14						
Queen Ins. Co. of America		2,370.05	161.40	293.70				
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.		1,021.04						
Reliance Ins. Co.		590.50						
Rhode Island Ins. Co.		916.72						
Royal Ins. Co.	134.07	4,202.77	399.52					
Safeguard Ins. Co.		485.33						
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	214.47	3,467.43	243.01	135.15			199.58	336.93
Security Ins. Co.		2,610.37	141.78				93.55	74.13
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.		338.12	56.70	144.05	10.50	115.85		55.37
Springfield Fire & Marine		5,603.14	393.33	269.21		71.55	25.40	264.61
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	2.80	949.55						
Sun Ins. Office		3,607.57						
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.		49.89						
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	17.01	2,858.82	1,256.96	33.00	255.42	1,337.48	7.50	
United States Fire Ins. Co.		3,353.63						
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.		2,017.81						
Western Assurance Co.		1,721.81						
Totals	$5,470.92	187,345.59	$8,488.11	$ 2,474.24	$ 2,898.38	$ 3,605.54	$ 1,582.10	$ 1,851.10
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	109.42	3,746.91	169.76	49.48	57.97	72.11	31.64	37.02

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Fortuna	Fullerton	Gackle	Gardena	Garrison	Gladstone	Glenburn	Glen Ullin
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 111.17	$ 38.70	$ 116.70	.....	$ 388.31	$ 10.70	$ 223.75	$ 237.67
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.40	.....	.....	106.05
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	352.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234.80
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	.....	.....	812.01	.....	84.06	.....	192.25	114.35
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	63.24	.....	.....	.....	274.90	.....	.....	75.28
Continental Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	154.00	.....	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	27.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.40	.....	.....	73.15
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	197.50	.....	.....	.....	15.15	.....	.....	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	109.74	58.52	23.44	.....	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208.65
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	67.40	.....	.....	173.90	104.71
Great American Ins. Co.	.....	497.86	.....	.....	.....	479.69	224.05	189.66
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217.45
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	167.30	.....	399.83	.....	448.41	165.80	194.03	190.80
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	54.84	67.80	60.20	.....	189.60	.....	97.50	40.30
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	344.00	.....	816.00	.....	568.70	802.30	400.00	344.77
Home Ins. Co.	280.96	105.00	402.21	44.38	249.04	977.35	180.25	901.70
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	93.00	.....	432.38	.....	134.90	60.20	634.31	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	250.58	.....	.....	.32	137.80	96.55	90.00	37.50
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.20
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	26.23	102.01	.....	57.20	132.13	.....	87.00	.....

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	.....	87.00	.....	11.70	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	.....	123.00	113.15	60.00	124.95	.....	55.50	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	41.39	307.00	195.76	104.35	263.23
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	.....	23.24	.....	25.82	.....	.....	228.67	6.16
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	.....	123.38	46.80	25.80	.....	10.08	207.30	58.58
National Fire Ins. Co.	11.00	303.59	35.55	.....	165.25	37.50	.....	218.05
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136.20	145.82
Northern Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.96	44.96	112.90	194.04
North River Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	108.17	253.21	.....	123.35	264.89	142.05	133.00	.....
Northwestern National Ins.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270.95	300.65
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	90.00	188.30	111.80	67.50	130.05	.....	15.00	.....
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175.65	165.73
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	69.75	40.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.75
Phoenix Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	526.90	241.26	145.00	145.60
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.40	.....	.....	.....
Queen Ins. Co. of America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285.75
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212.05
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	288.35	.....	.....	204.90
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	277.81	346.11	83.05	50.50	445.20	.....	450.65	88.84
Security Ins. Co.	.....	.....	49.97	.....	.....	3.75	.....	817.53
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	11.00	46.40	.....	106.00	44.00	.....	222.38	157.52
Springfield Fire & Marine	.....	.....	.....	.....	244.90	.....	.....	353.26
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.90
Sun Ins. Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171.80
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.55
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	533.63	697.34	833.87	113.15	514.08	.....	70.47	291.60
United States Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.20	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$ 2,726.18	$ 3,485.39	$ 4,313.52	$ 931.27	$ 6,077.53	$ 3,445.39	$ 4,825.06	$ 7,326.35
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	54.52	69.71	86.27	18.62	121.55	68.91	96.50	146.53

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Golden Valley	Goodrich	Grafton	Grand Forks	Great Bend	Granville	Grenora	Halliday
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 293.24	$ 113.03	.....	$ 1,844.95	.....	$ 113.71	$ 305.35	.....
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	274.12	1,507.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	54.25	5.15	309.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	68.12	63.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	70.85	772.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	51.80	237.84	390.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	26.00	1,335.32	.....	.....	.....	260.90
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	188.45	1,415.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	1,239.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	133.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	159.60	.....	.....	3,254.23	.....	87.00	.....	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	1,488.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	43.76	167.37	1,369.32	.....	.....	220.30	.....
Continental Ins. Co.	.....	110.00	60.00	1,263.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	18.19	10.95	.....	2.45	12.85	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	196.50	11.90	990.09	.....	62.55	20.42	730.90
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	161.87	.....	108.60	1,421.02	.....	145.30	150.07	300.90
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	.....	81.41	1,057.52	.....	22.20	379.27	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	54.82	2,105.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	17.30	1,351.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	18.00	.....	365.66	1,387.07	.....	27.42	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	165.20	66.40	7.14	1,974.47	415.02	.....	144.20	.....
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	21.83	731.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	223.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	787.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	465.61	.....	262.62	1,076.64	.....	418.44	296.14	158.30
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	87.19	172.97	31.50	214.50	142.50	23.18
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	496.00	454.72	1,211.50	3,417.82	.....	154.00	238.46	427.00
Home Ins. Co.	1,134.90	460.35	1,305.86	2,554.46	.....	701.42	541.01	657.07
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	97.64	367.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	.....	198.64	54.05	1,535.39	.....	.....	119.10	378.65
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	.....	6.00	171.70	233.92	.....	90.60	115.58	478.22
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	465.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	231.95	3,039.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	207.99	700.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	146.45	131.89	.....	.....	.....	.....

Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	130.70	241.08	127.00	.....	.....	113.79	.....	28.50
Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	2.29	.....	250.50	51.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	66.94	167.75	366.75	307.47	.....	.....	15.00	26.64
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	59.14	1,093.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	126.42	82.10	1,136.01	2,990.05	.....	20.00	55.00	60.41
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	66.98	.....	10.82	96.65	.....	152.20	8.29	.....
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	.....	51.20	98.99	397.79	27.54	128.74	47.90	68.36
National Fire Ins. Co.	49.60	46.80	156.25	2,184.26	.....	154.66	262.65	.....
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	25.99	1,323.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	5.00	646.71	.....	.....	.....	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	.....	.....	123.51	1,118.30	.....	77.40	.....	.....
Northern Assurance Co.	395.55	27.99	167.75	1,610.98	.....	.....	140.20	432.65
North River Ins. Co.	45.15	.....	.....	1,580.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	15.78	324.39	.....	1,733.01	.....	173.15	179.54	.....
Northwestern National Ins.	.....	30.15	248.97	1,196.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	.....	.....	.....	1,365.61	.....	.....	174.65	.....
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	123.70	157.05	411.10	24.41	.....	85.50	9.00	28.50
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	10.66	565.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	.....	.....	51.62	941.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	106.67	.....	314.52	215.74	.....	56.00	.....	350.34
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	510.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	982.94	.....	123.00	.....	.....
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	54.43	441.75	.....	.....	.....	91.77
Phoenix Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	586.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	117.66	170.93	220.12	1,848.60	.....	266.50	.....	.....
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	989.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen Ins. Co. of America	20.25	.....	32.79	1,142.02	.....	151.29	.....	.....
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	65.10	1,072.38	128.40	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	111.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	312.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	333.70	999.44	.....	74.50	134.30	.....
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	15.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	231.11	240.45	.....	3,853.48	325.79	.....	205.95	.....
Security Ins. Co.	.....	.....	25.72	2,758.89	100.93	.....	.....	.....
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	40.52	.....	75.05	.....	3.13	223.75	.....	52.50
Springfield Fire & Marine	78.05	579.91	837.36	2,649.65	.....	128.87	165.28	380.74
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	134.43	695.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Ins. Office	.....	.....	.....	672.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	489.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	384.27	15.77	.....	2,802.91	.....	99.57	652.10	180.10
United States Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	803.25	.....	.....	.....	182.80
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	126.83	636.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	628.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$ 4,914.25	$ 3,901.97	$11,013.62	$ 86,563.30	$ 1,045.16	$ 4,156.06	$ 4,722.15	$ 5,298.43
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	98.28	78.04	220.27	1,731.26	20.90	83.12	94.44	105.97

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Hamilton	Hankinson	Hannaford	Hastings	Hazen	Hazelton	Harvey	Hatton
Aetna Ins. Co.	.....	$ 350.81	$ 94.00	$ 128.32	$ 154.34	.....	$ 203.15	.....
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.49	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	84.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.03
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	173.26	.....	.....	12.00	.....	5.00	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	23.82	105.37	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	181.87	.....	.....	708.96	146.57	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	188.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.36	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	.....	572.82	.....	221.15	.....	423.19	240.33	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	328.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	469.30	127.20
Continental Ins. Co.	29.00	91.00	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	225.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.51	.....	10.85	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	47.40	300.24	164.70	.....	.....	103.82	128.45	.....
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	90.07	334.48	195.74	.....	28.95	.....	438.41	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	273.44	24.67	.....	.....	7.05	.....	151.65
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.20	.....	94.85	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.86	.....	46.20	271.74
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	44.53	243.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	73.65	648.21	52.00	145.95	140.42	152.30	372.06	27.90
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	.....	225.38	38.10	155.61	119.76	.....	3.87	116.62
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	.....	129.38	209.67	84.18	.....	176.48	49.80	138.75
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	81.00	489.73	167.00	.....	.....	336.00	587.00	333.00
Home Ins. Co.	.....	69.29	546.55	225.76	513.33	464.25	575.89	375.66
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.30	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	271.12	140.65	146.88	246.30	22.00	.....	511.28	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	73.14	106.16	365.37	.....	300.97	103.55	74.75	103.16
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	13.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	31.20	12.95	103.57	.....	85.06	79.08

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	15.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	121.61
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	64.65	5.58	65.00	.....	.....	199.49
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	162.78	162.27	18.33	.....	.....	421.23	47.20
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	6.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.07
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	52.14	155.13	155.02	80.64	.....	91.41	40.95	76.70
National Fire Ins. Co.	.....	397.17	19.45	.....	9.60	316.11	245.38	.....
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	.....	777.84	.....	.....	.....	226.67	345.51	271.75
Northern Assurance Co.	.....	.....	172.77	.....	1,555.32	.....	584.56	464.93
North River Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	7.50	278.21	171.90	14.66	225.45	89.74	5.30	389.55
Northwestern National Ins.	.....	174.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	342.27	.....
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	36.16	33.29	81.28	.....	140.25	217.70
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	.....	222.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	.....	256.51	48.18	130.40	170.46	.....	152.49	69.53
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	11.35	289.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.60	173.70	18.90
Phoenix Assurance Co.	.....	183.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	111.80	50.40
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	.....	197.79	45.60	.....	.....	.....	1,865.33	209.90
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.36	261.34
Queen Ins. Co. of America	.....	250.84	.....	72.98	.....	.....	69.67	.....
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	63.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	227.54	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	59.80	24.77	.....	99.80	58.10	97.38	501.45	195.02
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	272.81	283.09	122.87	137.10	277.14	210.00	599.93
Security Ins. Co.	.....	85.35	.....	.....	42.92	90.00	76.49	.....
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	73.47	129.30	143.61	103.00	39.60	30.00	.....	.....
Springfield Fire & Marine	277.53	189.35	125.61	.....	207.00	33.75	371.62	379.13
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.95	.....
Sun Ins. Office	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.52	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.25	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	291.11	706.23	11.83	1,351.15	182.00	606.48	95.45
United States Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.75	.....	345.48	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279.13	.....
Western Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$ 1,195.30	$ 9,222.21	$ 4,374.26	$ 1,913.60	$ 5,548.64	$ 4,129.77	$11,577.50	$ 5,637.39
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	23.90	184.44	87.48	38.27	110.97	82.59	231.55	112.75

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Havana	Hebron	Hettinger	Hillsboro	Hoople	Hope	Hunter	Inkster
Aetna Ins. Co.	.....	$ 327.49	$ 160.10	$ 125.60	.....	$ 266.85	$ 257.05	$ 130.80
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	210.75	77.20	51.00	.....	.....	.....	210.25
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	335.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	38.64	.....	.....	33.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	161.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	904.95	583.38	.....	144.65	96.2|2	.....	130.65
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	47.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	.....	184.05	27.38	147.55	.....	.....	192.40	6.00
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	132.85	7.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.62
Continental Ins. Co.	.....	.....	63.00	120.00	121.00	.....	74.00	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	10.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	369.20	84.40	132.26	365.29	.....	24.80	124.50	.....
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	.....	100.20	555.85	56.89	145.33	371.32	166.57	59.96
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	463.44	21.09	456.12	.....	30.72	.....	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	60.30	52.92	28.46	.....	17.65	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	9.60	.....	.....	.....	21.30	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	57.10	77.53	83.25	117.66	.....	291.73
Great American Ins. Co.	451.90	461.75	100.50	104.80	.....	754.84	41.22	27.52
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	11.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	58.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	.....	159.77	200.82	254.15	.....	507.36	.....	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	62.25	26.93	210.35	105.03	.....	185.98	77.25	.....
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	268.00	999.01	554.20	387.43	.....	175.00	319.67	28.00
Home Ins. Co.	.....	695.59	535.96	1,178.57	.....	155.80	148.60	.....
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	.....	276.88	220.61	66.03	366.12	350.09	104.48	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	.....	125.05	154.89	152.99	119.69	176.79	73.80	21.44
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	371.95	.....	145.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	34.79	.....	275.15	109.20	175.81	275.10	72.44	.....

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	6.53		143.40		108.75	147.00	22.88	
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	43.50		178.32	109.20	162.40	187.25	91.13	
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.				33.29				
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.		424.51	204.76	155.55			194.23	376.26
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	178.11	59.50			11.39			
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	99.35	35.82		62.81	134.34	210.77	114.23	
National Fire Ins. Co.	100.00	289.80	234.02	60.00		256.39		
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.			56.45	114.50				
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.				192.56				
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.		93.15	400.75	391.76	139.05	690.37	189.95	94.34
Northern Assurance Co.		64.55	85.85	25.49		138.86		
North River Ins. Co.		91.10						
Northwestern Fire & Marine		243.32	299.39	139.70	94.52	352.33	86.20	18.85
Northwestern National Ins.	46.50	27.82		43.00				2.96
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society		115.88	158.30	30.53				
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	17.41		245.35	75.60	165.40	241.09	80.05	
Old Colony Ins. Co.				21.50				
Orient Ins. Co.		122.09						
Palatine Ins. Co.						53.40		96.22
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	156.00	200.90	177.14	76.20			158.94	68.92
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.		43.80	2.44			118.20	4.50	13.65
Phoenix Assurance Co.		141.55						
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.		113.39	310.78	302.05		15.44	112.20	22.56
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.			82.93					
Queen Ins. Co. of America		240.96	405.99	298.27	64.35	239.29	78.27	
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.			35.20					
Reliance Ins. Co.				19.06				
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.		304.90	233.80	383.37	151.07			
Safeguard Ins. Co.		186.88						
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	237.25	130.60	499.06	147.58	93.32	336.48		90.33
Security Ins. Co.		27.00	222.80	77.08		108.41		
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	371.37		32.85	91.05	198.87	48.63		22.60
Springfield Fire & Marine		537.50	144.34	260.53	284.44			160.53
Standard Fire Ins. Co.		89.86						
Sun Ins. Office			123.20	123.95				
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.		197.00						
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.		1,090.17	111.72	25.37			939.76	
United States Fire Ins. Co.				25.00				
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.			12.95					
Western Assurance Co.								
Totals	$ 2,480.80	$10,574.18	$ 8,737.89	$ 7,453.47	$ 2,763.75	$ 6,671.39	$ 3,724.32	$ 1,973.19
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	49.61	211.48	174.78	149.07	55.27	133.43	74.49	39.46

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Jamestown	Jud	Kenmare	Kensal	Killdeer	Kindred	Kramer	Kulm
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 602.65	.....	$ 387.55	$ 349.55	$ 422.56	.....	$ 295.35	$ 479.68
American Alliance Ins. Co.	911.33	.....	69.37	.....	68.66	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	322.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	15.30	.....	5.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	989.53	.....	62.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	423.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	389.09	.....	32.27	155.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	1,246.49	.....	153.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	216.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	705.60	46.64	599.27	.....	369.24	96.20	.....	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	456.49	.....	226.28	.....	162.75	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	1,109.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179.38
Continental Ins. Co.	1,212.00	.....	394.00	.....	.....	279.00	.....	397.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.05
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	425.26	.....	263.83	168.66	60.00	70.69	.....	372.96
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	680.71	.....	324.92	.....	31.20	462.83	.....	313.00
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	213.08	.....	297.58	232.50	.....	.....	198.87	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	1,764.05	.....	24.00	.....	52.56	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	444.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352.85
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	743.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	1,156.81	25.80	109.07	85.35	363.12	360.51	20.10	227.30
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	151.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	1,993.23	.....	116.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	102.68	.....	.....	.....	177.56	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	244.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	1,363.37	146.67	224.73	.....	442.63	.....	70.00	141.56
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	40.14	.....	125.45	85.20	282.30	18.46	138.51	.....
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	1,093.81	.....	1,241.75	347.00	453.00	311.70	141.00	269.00
Home Ins. Co.	3,605.04	85.35	660.84	311.40	484.23	381.09	255.61	103.46
Imperial Assurance Co.	669.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.16
Insurance Co. of North America	776.93	7.50	214.75	.....	54.30	.....	211.93	109.75
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	694.09	.....	602.61	125.00	4,411.16	83.40	.....	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe	365.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	493.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	365.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	61.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	91.59	.....	.....

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	8.02							
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	175.65	22.50				123.00		
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	393.81		31.16					
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	979.34	131.90	174.15	109.00	38.85			235.44
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	37.73		101.70	17.51		21.47	32.90	180.62
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	178.79		346.84	70.39		133.74		42.55
National Fire Ins. Co.	929.04		389.24	360.96	75.00			69.75
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	315.10							
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	385.40		20.00					
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	472.98		339.28	186.97			12.00	88.21
Northern Assurance Co.	286.30		206.46		319.46			14.50
North River Ins. Co.	523.84							
Northwestern Fire & Marine	664.22	38.50	256.28	179.04	137.96			443.32
Northwestern National Ins.	938.92		51.00	220.03				54.84
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	790.00		77.64		82.25		4.80	
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.			105.00					
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	158.25	52.70				50.25	6.80	179.25
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.	164.47							
Palatine Ins. Co.	801.03	369.14	166.92		149.64			
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	500.03		498.48					227.55
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	120.85							
Phoenix Assurance Co.	450.99							
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.	614.67	111.99	94.04		56.66			
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	488.83		171.52					
Queen Ins. Co. of America	589.26		410.91	159.85				47.80
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	210.34							
Reliance Ins. Co.	260.16							
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.	601.34	43.15	101.97					661.47
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	612.16	157.75	406.86	256.66	319.75	36.45		165.37
Security Ins. Co.	1,415.92		83.74					
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	48.76	120.00	286.30	20.50		128.38	20.10	162.38
Springfield Fire & Marine	649.79		587.89		309.30	103.60	368.50	154.73
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	60.08							
Sun Ins. Office	314.86							
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	1,122.71		282.02	762.67	401.57		91.55	68.42
United States Fire Ins. Co.	621.75				302.97			
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	348.69							
Western Assurance Co.	696.64							
Totals	$14,481.65	$ 1,389.59	$11,387.28	$ 4,203.28	$10,028.68	$ 2,752.36	$ 1,868.02	$ 5,783.35
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	889.63	27.79	227.74	84.06	200.57	55.05	37.36	115.67

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Lakota	LaMoure	Langdon	Lansford	Larimore	Leeds	Leith	Lidgerwood
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 14.50	$ 537.89	$ 109.50	$ 947.54	$ 615.17	$ 439.35	.....	$ 397.20
American Alliance Ins. Co.	201.97	118.01	65.10	.....	131.95	.....	.....	695.15
American Central Ins. Co.	40.30	142.35	30.20	.....	90.91	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	24.18	71.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	260.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292.66
British America Assur. Co.	.....	93.52	155.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	323.45	406.88	206.05	.....	143.60	.....	.....	216.67
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	52.19	296.11	317.07	19.50	6.40	249.81	.....	190.34
Continental Ins. Co.	94.00	185.00	167.00	3.00	605.00	44.00	.....	122.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	47.35	.....	275.52	.....	124.01	.....	.....	364.00
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	184.78	413.34	401.24	.....	67.26	.....	.....	299.51
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	444.20	183.57	240.33	11.34	157.79	61.95	.....	68.50
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	55.30	422.34	.....	302.40	93.07	.....	682.08
Great American Ins. Co.	296.43	263.25	325.65	.....	260.88	123.34	.....	330.50
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.73
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	40.62	.....	.....	77.90	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	436.90	339.96	334.34	.....	339.12	267.04	419.60	539.34
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	161.00	51.15	240.60	45.60	146.39	35.25	98.60	40.80
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	169.22	509.47	692.01	372.72	348.14	612.90	.....	663.87
Home Ins. Co.	321.09	537.68	173.10	550.26	49.21	349.87	674.57	217.72
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	74.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	109.88	216.02	200.61	.....	.....	69.74	.....	36.20
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	949.57	370.42	338.12	106.72	59.50	184.46	29.25	336.01
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	276.26	.....	34.87	.....	70.01	28.94	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*9.00
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	.....	130.89	121.17	296.70	.....	56.59	49.10	370.10

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	23.25	226.65	.....	135.10	.....	427.85
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	.....	217.58	81.07	168.40	.....	99.45	92.60	212.43
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	15.38	.....	59.90	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	255.67	.....	413.89	99.95	48.30	377.49	119.05	269.61
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	26.27	.....	150.50	.....	39.73	33.83	.....	.....
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	112.80	216.80	75.44	127.70	222.87	117.18	27.54	32.45
National Fire Ins. Co.	277.70	484.29	472.56	.....	497.36	60.10	.....	153.13
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	84.03	.....	29.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	.....	29.84	352.67	.....	10.40	.....	.....	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	114.79	.....	89.43	.....	149.35	.....	.....	.....
Northern Assurance Co.	.....	742.62	313.33	369.98	437.38	53.00	.....	126.61
North River Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	71.28	170.75	190.48	8.25	521.38	169.25	.....	59.10
Northwestern National Ins.	181.45	145.16	125.00	42.40	89.17	29.50	.....	.....
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	155.94	.....	148.80	59.20	309.99	.....	.....	106.40
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	78.44	119.46	256.50	.....	101.40	23.20	340.22
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	121.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	234.43	229.65	131.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	398.01	400.90	199.09	.....	48.36	30.00	.....	256.93
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	.....	83.00	276.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	170.42
Phoenix Assurance Co.	.....	.....	111.84	.....	298.17	.....	.....	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	.....	264.95	600.84	490.35	5.48	888.77	.....	140.40
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	77.98	.....	186.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	193.51
Queen Ins. Co. of America	9.10	283.71	241.09	.....	201.30	.....	.....	478.74
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	10.10	54.50	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	454.92	365.64	380.89	438.12	89.93	158.25	.....	4.88
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	175.28	354.93	325.65	154.72	104.36	189.74	.....	570.10
Security Ins. Co.	.....	85.25	17.40	.....	253.79	95.25	57.50	75.18
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	113.90	58.58	108.00	23.60	390.52	219.58	83.10	186.85
Springfield Fire & Marine	856.84	143.92	405.82	.....	377.70	460.22	.....	89.56
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	49.33	.....	62.80	.....	.....	.....
Sun Ins. Office	409.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	452.83	136.15	127.33	.....	40.82	283.73
United States Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	12.48	.....	45.25	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	251.58	.....	66.76	.....	113.91	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$ 8,811.50	$ 9,231.00	$11,204.87	$ 4,965.45	$ 8,076.97	$ 5,912.32	$ 1,714.93	$ 10,192.37
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	176.23	184.62	224.10	99.31	161.54	118.24	34.30	203.85

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Linton	Lisbon	Litchville	McClusky	McHenry	McVille	Maddock	Makoti
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 504.08	$ 198.55	$ 194.82	$ 71.60	$ 305.37	.....	$ 61.00	$ 237.25
American Alliance Ins. Co,	.....	84.17	196.13	.....	.....	.....	103.70	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.58	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	25.65	126.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	7.50	86.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	127.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	267.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	84.90	239.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.80	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	51.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	134.76	.....	24.18	.....	.....	.....	251.79
Continental Ins. Co.	.....	*3.00	.....	153.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	6.80	.....	.....	61.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	246.11	140.70	254.43	173.04	33.00	467.86	.....	100.52
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	.....	89.75	.....	134.85	.....	245.10	529.19	15.16
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	171.93	7.80	216.43	71.15	114.30	182.78	118.05	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	92.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	131.70	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	610.21	84.37	.....	52.50	24.38	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	66.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	218.58	167.91	87.90	168.62	36.90	72.64	118.45	.....
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	132.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	.....	67.41	161.16	133.95	.....	128.81	78.18	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	.....	196.53	83.95	190.58	149.45	166.20	151.00	31.20
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	901.06	501.95	153.00	572.98	227.37	413.00	204.60	111.00
Home Ins. Co.	987.59	394.64	696.67	213.74	210.69	882.22	109.65	311.95
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	27.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	150.80	246.38	367.91	17.60	108.50	245.10	74.54	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	195.80	176.50	154.11	81.83	.....	647.22	16.81	665.12
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	62.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	130.03	188.47	62.83	73.33	.....	10.06	.....	85.42

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	.....	343.81	10.15	40.13	.....	28.46	.....	6.95
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	162.75	212.45	54.82	81.88	23.12	29.50	14.50	142.75
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	86.53	.....	64.10	136.17	.....	553.95	.....
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	.....	230.40	.....	.....	.....	50.32	63.96	172.75
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	.....	211.00	299.16	23.10	79.11	135.28	93.24	336.72
National Fire Ins. Co.	130.74	625.30	88.72	136.88	43.88	.....	127.03	.....
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	.....	66.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	.....	72.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	439.35	287.09	.....	68.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Assurance Co.	.....	212.78	.....	.....	.....	1,731.37	140.74	.....
North River Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	21.50	280.55	95.97	139.58	97.42	104.70	230.96	49.46
Northwestern National Ins.	.....	72.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	.....	111.30	.....	37.50	.....	.....	.....	45.80
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	109.77	407.20	36.12	45.50	59.45	78.55	27.00	149.70
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	.....	161.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.14	570.88
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	164.30	174.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.12	.....
Peoples Nat'l Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	155.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co.	.....	76.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	322.24	626.25	71.29	213.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	.....	176.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen Ins. Co. of America	.....	254.88	248.07	.....	23.96	118.44	92.45	.....
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	.....	192.45	.....	.....	197.58	183.46	.....	.....
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	317.80	1,390.13	335.57	123.06	520.26	400.65	334.85	656.81
Security Ins. Co.	.....	229.90	.....	.....	88.14	.....	50.75	.....
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	53.82	31.08	.....	129.60	277.80	153.15	107.30
Springfield Fire & Marine	.....	296.15	120.88	73.20	.....	533.54	119.38	.....
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Ins. Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104.93	.....	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	341.83	280.10	.....	172.53	290.93	293.01	683.14	216.56
United States Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	353.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	.....	34.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$ 6,225.67	$11,131.42	$ 4,046.82	$ 3,963.13	$ 2,934.16	$ 7,531.00	$ 4,623.03	$ 4,265.09
2 per cent, premium, fire departments	124.51	222.63	80.93	79.26	58.68	150.62	92.46	85.30

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Mandan	Marion	Marmarth	Martin	Max	Maxbass	Mayville	Medina
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 145.77		$ 73.36	$ 138.22	$ 919.73		$ 516.83	$ 38.32
American Alliance Ins. Co.	232.75						226.78	
American Central Ins. Co.	266.51							
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.								
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	59.00							
American Ins. Co.	814.92							
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.								591.00
Boston Ins. Co.	975.67							
British America Assur. Co.	57.02							
Camden Fire Ins. Association								
Citizens Ins. Co.								
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	198.90	14.56	780.26				272.40	51.86
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	10.00							
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	873.08					59.60	58.88	
Continental Ins. Co.	739.00						350.00	278.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.		14.10						
Federal Ins. Co.								
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	186.09			146.30			501.66	
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	957.61			43.31			452.62	
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	402.71	46.10			112.56		382.87	
Firemen's Ins. Co.	1,199.93							
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	232.49							
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	1,039.25						168.46	
Great American Ins. Co.	206.51	184.60	324.62	295.55	9.00	99.70	20.43	76.01
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	259.55							
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	109.45						61.65	
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	83.28							97.50
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	27.04						91.00	
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	481.99	151.00	167.25	146.30	267.15		101.66	190.75
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire		85.06	130.50	112.80		64.60	45.90	
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	2,164.28	65.00	519.00	123.00		238.00	771.63	
Home Ins. Co.	1,206.22		331.28	184.54	588.67		467.53	434.14
Imperial Assurance Co.	127.05							
Insurance Co. of North America	263.65	213.82	204.17	133.82	329.59		427.12	
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	195.85	319.92			251.74		241.22	208.00
Liverpool & London & Globe								
London & Lancashire	118.51							
London Assurance Corp.	18.80							
Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	12.30						66.70	69.70
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	162.08	64.66	69.61		30.00	57.45	105.90	300.75

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	22.30	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	24.71	211.21
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	254.59	60.50	49.23	.....	54.00	92.60	137.21	182.62
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	223.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	23.57	526.45	.....	467.82	.....	299.84	64.40	.....
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	26.86	.....	.....	.....	41.82	8.97	.....	60.95
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	48.96	70.20	157.90	88.15	.....	.....	62.58	.....
National Fire Ins. Co.	551.87	108.92	24.47	4.60	59.70	.....	265.90	20.32
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	63.65	.....	233.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	136.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178.83	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	343.00	.....	126.75	271.47	.....	.....	469.32	.....
Northern Assurance Co.	439.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535.97	.....
North River Ins. Co.	367.64	.....	.....	7.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	433.98	619.65	104.35	30.90	170.09	315.61	189.90	135.30
Northwestern National Ins.	101.45	.....	.....	75.84	156.13	.....	.....	233.72
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	175.33	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	277.89	.....
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	78.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	227.03	102.10	244.30	.....	73.50	83.37	73.60	431.22
Old Colony Ins. Co.	403.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	218.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	118.44	.....	.....	.....	141.18	.....	493.65	.....
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	225.88	.....	178.16	.....	.....	.....	322.41	.....
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	34.20	.....	72.50	.....	.....	20.40	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co.	242.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167.38	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	183.79	110.12	429.73	86.40	.....	.....	214.63	.....
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	255.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.10	.....	.....
Queen Ins. Co. of America	260.54	184.25	582.94	.....	120.98	163.04	376.12	.....
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	72.30	.....	.....	.....	26.47	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	1,018.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	276.08	.....	.....	.....	280.01	.....	238.25	.....
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	146.35	126.73	363.96	29.00	482.59	252.05	393.22	159.59
Security Ins. Co.	1,231.71	.....	.....	.....	21.90	.....	60.15	196.15
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	157.46	40.50	75.10	.....	99.80	.....	84.28	177.75
Springfield Fire & Marine	268.09	69.66	.....	379.17	479.09	.....	398.01	184.79
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	62.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154.59	*1.70
Sun Ins. Office	156.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	802.92	750.92	582.27	377.79	25.55	.....	54.43	359.25
United States Fire Ins. Co.	638.12	.....	.....	72.30	.....	.....	.....	369.15
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	151.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	63.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210.90	.....
Totals	$24,299.57	$ 3,963.02	$ 5,761.87	$ 3,287.73	$ 4,747.25	$ 1,798.93	$10,799.97	$ 5,056.35
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	485.99	79.26	115.64	65.75	94.94	35.98	216.00	101.13

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Michigan	Milnor	Milton	Minnew'k'n	Minot	Minto	Mohall	Monango
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 304.30	$ 111.75	.....	$ 284.26	$ 3,089.76	.....	$ 447.62	.....
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	225.27	129.75	483.73	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,314.13	85.85	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	25.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	585.09	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,214.37	.....	.....	19.18
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727.15	.....	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,410.93	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	488.70	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.00	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	62.40	549.86	100.57	.....	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	667.73	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	172.03	.....	.....	821.94	111.90	.....	.....
Continental Ins. Co.	349.00	368.00	.....	38.00	1,329.00	90.00	295.00	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	174.60	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	260.01	129.23	.....	.....	409.21	131.81	192.48	200.55
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	106.22	.....	170.27	169.67	1,379.66	99.46	333.79	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	128.95	106.57	33.75	1,412.05	96.99	.....	.....
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	130.39	.....	.....	1,651.78	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	583.90	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811.20	159.09	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	118.01	126.70	218.78	98.44	2,103.01	340.90	956.94	37.50
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	238.45	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.82	.....	.....	
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	104.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	358.33	.....	271.06	126.14	1,435.21	9.20	239.68	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	61.06	24.50	.....	66.10	224.50	.....	61.06	.....
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	102.00	482.00	143.00	196.55	4,016.83	169.80	461.23	.....
Home Ins. Co.	149.19	306.76	83.52	208.85	4,534.53	422.77	60.06	.....
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	35.16	110.25	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	148.50	196.34	167.32	93.45	2,759.37	248.34	303.02	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	.....	34.42	171.30	118.85	1,652.84	279.12	9.60	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	622.64	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,177.21	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	347.28	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	379.65	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	295.94	278.70	.....	.....	99.79	16.20	107.55	.....

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	135.08	124.75						
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	349.54	223.58			293.28	68.47	107.50	
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.					692.76			
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.				542.41	1,921.42	98.94	324.24	320.64
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.			23.25	24.99	572.03	33.32	79.47	7.07
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	40.40	86.45	139.38		109.40	63.54	201.08	27.10
National Fire Ins. Co.	158.60			19.88	3,331.89	162.20		419.56
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.					548.95			
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.					1,198.33		45.61	
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.				54.95	2,969.79	88.97	114.95	
Northern Assurance Co.		408.02		191.26	2,279.17		569.05	
North River Ins. Co.					1,073.49			
Northwestern Fire & Marine		45.90		485.02	427.78	62.60	23.49	533.16
Northwestern National Ins.	123.85	93.68		*18.70	456.67			
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	320.92		281.16		433.44		19.50	
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.							44.00	
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	382.32				178.47	54.68	75.33	
Old Colony Ins. Co.					565.41			
Orient Ins. Co.					358.53			
Palatine Ins. Co.	97.75			133.08	328.79		489.07	
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.					292.94			
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.		25.50	190.98	206.27	1,480.29	301.05		64.55
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.				42.42	222.31	25.15	593.18	
Phoenix Assurance Co.					988.59		99.48	
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.		163.10		340.18	1,999.78	141.95	303.43	
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	246.79				2,418.24		104.20	
Queen Ins. Co. of America			127.58	23.12	3,506.48	31.65	137.17	
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.					235.15			
Reliance Ins. Co.					1,136.73			
Rhode Island Ins. Co.					401.78			
Royal Ins. Co.		431.63	72.88	60.00	3,585.83	80.54	185.35	
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	416.71	236.41	347.64	237.90	969.89	416.04	293.89	163.55
Security Ins. Co.					888.81	33.96		
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	94.30		49.70		128.60	50.55		99.95
Springfield Fire & Marine	2,458.65	188.11	351.98	232.09	936.79	223.47	35.80	
Standard Fire Ins. Co.					405.28			
Sun Ins. Office					30.75	1,735.08		
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.					426.86			
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.		382.05		688.98	396.41		346.60	
United States Fire Ins. Co.					1,084.89		59.75	165.00
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.					1,671.61			
Western Assurance Co.					138.41			
Totals	$ 7,102.82	$ 4,898.95	$ 3,141.64	$ 5,029.91	$ 81,677.54	$ 6,761.31	$ 7,720.17	$ 2,057.81
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	142.05	97.98	62.83	100.60	1,633.55	135.22	154.40	41.16

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Mott	Mooreton	Munich	New Engl'nd	New Leipzig	New Rockford	New Salem	Nome
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 99.30	$ 98.70	$ 172.40	$ 239.10	$ 117.00	$ 373.45	$ 350.60	$ 21.90
American Alliance Ins. Co.	183.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	297.17	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177.88	.....	64.00
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.96	50.50	14.53	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279.88	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	73.25	5.15	.....	21.69	.....	.....	.....	197.25
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.04	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	23.36	.....	.....	339.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental Ins. Co.	269.00	994.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	2.45	.....	38.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	169.11	.....	.....	.....	251.00	238.41	103.24	.....
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	311.45	.....	340.85	211.19	47.06
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	111.20	.....	119.90	.....	571.54	1,617.85	9.40	152.85
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	77.52	.....	473.49	.....	55.10
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.12	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	86.00	.....	.....	204.82	.....	264.12	58.00	116.84
Great American Ins. Co.	668.49	33.80	92.91	610.35	360.85	119.73	70.50	.....
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.37	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293.03	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	235.23	.....	.....	468.50	.....	285.65	95.37	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	60.37	.....	166.28	18.61	15.00	50.68	130.80	63.50
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	115.44	.....	173.00	451.67	97.20	345.00	71.10	185.00
Home Ins. Co.	213.25	125.27	241.50	919.63	1,564.80	432.43	345.32	78.58
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	216.21	994.46	87.90	.....	.....	.....	52.65	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	140.04	.....	31.45	160.86	88.51	194.88	251.05	254.85
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	479.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	205.95	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	229.96	59.22	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	275.75	108.02	78.00	57.63	.....	12.00	80.50	.....

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	2.00	29.31	.....	.....	.....
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	489.98	97.90	71.25	141.36	51.70	.....	64.00	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	473.81	.....	113.08	.....	27.61	608.10	190.73	41.86
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.02	10.20	24.82	44.88
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	80.08	46.32	.....	.....	.....	134.90	97.40	50.44
National Fire Ins. Co.	99.00	.....	38.71	260.10	.....	376.74	271.61	45.76
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	28.60	.....	.....	159.32	.....	112.53	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	249.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	65.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.57	29.57	28.05
Northern Assurance Co.	343.00	.....	98.95	375.82	.....	1,016.89	.....	322.31
North River Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	91.80	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	354.97	.....	59.10	513.88	220.45	191.06	175.49	150.20
Northwestern National Ins.	99.97	.....	101.60	20.00	806.29	77.70	67.95	20.50
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	208.80	.....	68.34	152.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	4.80	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	344.13	149.50	37.50	153.48	40.86	.....	72.85	.....
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	113.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	102.75	.....	3.36	223.61	93.58	232.89	104.73	.....
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	72.39	.....	.....	387.57	.....	1,555.10	90.30	.....
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	52.60	27.05	.....	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	730.10	.....	176.78	217.16	299.2 2	698.13	40.75	45.30
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	450.13	.....	54.95	363.16	.....	86.90	.....	.....
Queen Ins. Co. of America	405.13	.....	35.99	336.48	.....	132.83	21.60	.....
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	225.95	.....	.....	172.69	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	208.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	171.10	.....	.....	443.30	.....	147.65	77.60	342.68
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	183.30	.....	557.75	287.92	40.10	351.66	413.33	86.30
Security Ins. Co.	211.19	53.95	.....	559.18	.....	159.88	120.46	.....
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	13.75	45.75	35.70	.....	86.00	179.80	18.30
Springfield Fire & Marine	403.22	.....	44.86	483.41	.....	250.13	233.43	57.49
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.25	.....
Sun Ins. Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163.46	.....	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	640.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,312.00	.....	220.75
United States Fire Ins. Co.	306.45	.....	.....	115.20	.....	206.50	259.66	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.40	.....	.....
Totals	$10,102.31	$ 2,767.77	$ 2,709.56	$ 9,596.53	$ 4,777.37	$15,500.77	$ 4,693.61	$ 2,711.75
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	202.05	55.36	54.19	191.93	95.55	310.01	93.87	54.23

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Northwood	Oakes	Oriska	Osnabrock	Overly	Page	Park River	Parshall
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 351.10	$ 456.21				$ 203.77	$ 87.35	$ 556.89
American Alliance Ins. Co.							217.87	
American Central Ins. Co.		70.41						
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	46.35							
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.								
American Ins. Co.		1,609.65						
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.					196.52	115.23	45.04	
Boston Ins. Co.								
British America Assur. Co.							76.78	
Camden Fire Ins. Association								
Citizens Ins. Co.								
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	224.09	57.96	85.88			181.58	102.80	
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.		76.50						
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.		788.48					231.13	
Continental Ins. Co.		397.00		119.00		44.00		
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.		2.80		5.00				
Federal Ins. Co.								
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	178.19	30.40	20.55	279.70		35.00	74.40	
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	439.95	260.12				31.55	47.70	914.85
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.		252.24				98.25	105.70	276.95
Firemen's Ins. Co.		77.53						
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.		7.53						
Germania Fire Ins. Co.		506.76						
Great American Ins. Co.	92.05	304.10		98.75		214.89	155.50	388.72
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.								
Glens Falls Ins. Co.								
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire								
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.							106.94	
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	437.76	318.08		129.18		32.15	257.15	
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	44.65	84.45	138.99		52.76	50.32	51.80	299.30
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	569.90	1,091.00		460.37		178.00	216.85	689.59
Home Ins. Co.	431.70	1,062.83	216.80		48.32	245.62	36.25	578.35
Imperial Assurance Co.							119.13	
Insurance Co. of North America	148.20	228.19		172.34	53.43		175.57	
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	533.94	676.76		173.91	319.36	67.47	136.26	270.72
Liverpool & London & Globe								
London & Lancashire		248.72					365.51	
London Assurance Corp.								
Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.		70.35						
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire			131.87	130.89	69.00	181.50	412.21	42.30

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire				21.00	37.50	40.50	258.91	
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.			144.51	80.60	51.00	145.12	346.95	
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.		203.92			233.08		65.50	
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	13.17					6.38		51.00
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	61.70		351.47	47.20		34.86	50.87	536.73
National Fire Ins. Co.		372.34	75.60	21.73			116.71	22.50
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.		54.79						
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.							125.42	
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	330.27			156.90				
Northern Assurance Co.		260.21				47.95	119.30	101.25
North River Ins. Co.		55.13						
Northwestern Fire & Marine		247.56	100.80	6.00	147.90	107.90	208.25	
Northwestern National Ins.		235.56	174.50	32.10	156.80		114.42	
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society		35.00		254.77			42.00	30.00
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.			347.78	39.60	77.90	245.40	447.56	31.88
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.								
Palatine Ins. Co.		79.08	7.64	259.24		32.00	98.05	471.19
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	192.10	332.19					29.88	
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	3.20						52.00	33.38
Phoenix Assurance Co.							169.40	
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.	197.28	290.37	179.18	78.54			96.56	130.14
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.		260.28					77.70	
Queen Ins. Co. of America	399.60	176.84	342.42	150.52		39.12	92.76	146.81
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.		179.29						
Reliance Ins. Co.								
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.	52.90	335.38		177.56	143.75	26.96	154.10	
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	257.37	195.49		185.71	53.00	153.20	240.94	448.33
Security Ins. Co.		158.00						
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	39.10	89.10	122.50	54.10	20.05	73.50	55.30	130.50
Springfield Fire & Marine	700.67	196.91		326.58		282.75	166.14	314.46
Standard Fire Ins. Co.		106.55						
Sun Ins. Office							102.94	107.43
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	698.00	371.25	961.09	40.51	72.50	916.09	158.90	396.32
United States Fire Ins. Co.		134.88						124.99
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.								
Western Assurance Co.			84.28				224.44	
Totals	$ 6,443.24	$13,048.19	$ 3,485.86	$ 3,575.20	$ 1,732.87	$ 3,831.06	$ 6,636.96	$ 7,094.58
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	128.86	260.96	69.72	71.50	34.66	76.62	132.74	141.89

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Pekin	Pembina	Petersburg	Pettibone	Pisek	Plaza	Portal	Portland
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 335.34	$ 406.18	.....	.....	.....	$ 724.61	.....	$ 160.90
American Alliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.25
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	52.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	246.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	.....	164.21	51.46	.....	.....	16.00	185.43	.....
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165.98	129.90
Continental Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.00	60.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.83	.....	.....	.....
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527.79	.....	287.78
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	.....	114.95	.....	.....	.....	271.41	133.74	158.08
Firemen's Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.40
Great American Ins. Co.	130.25	269.75	37.03	.....	.....	407.77	.....	244.53
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	.....	141.05	.....	.....	250.02	.....	.....	278.57
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	51.45	.....	224.25	35.75	119.00
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	273.00	518.10	.....	509.88	.....	774.07	157.11	508.82
Home Ins. Co.	326.46	.....	195.94	300.97	57.17	209.68	454.70	588.57
Imperial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.08	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	.....	270.97	.....	.....	63.30	249.15	163.40	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	.....	86.69	.....	.....	156.39	272.41	244.86	143.15
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.40
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	60.98	.....	100.20	.....	.....	136.90	.....	111.60

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	24.75		120.75			36.21		114.60
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	80.77		85.50		11.20	143.79		199.58
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	223.05					88.85	267.12	
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.			35.53				87.00	131.33
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	152.66		124.20			228.88	28.95	366.03
National Fire Ins. Co.						123.35	45.36	187.64
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.								
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.								
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.								250.72
Northern Assurance Co.	240.91					146.55	177.01	
North River Ins. Co.							172.70	
Northwestern Fire & Marine			109.13	343.13	163.93	143.77	98.60	71.90
Northwestern National Ins.			72.82			43.05		
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society							112.55	30.52
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.						10.00	40.80	
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	90.00		108.00		17.50			265.20
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.								
Palatine Ins. Co.						271.12	16.50	
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.		174.10						
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	18.35		30.40			46.35		
Phoenix Assurance Co.								
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.						299.08	217.19	
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.						285.38		
Queen Ins. Co. of America								228.73
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.							93.90	
Reliance Ins. Co.								
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.	175.55	254.53	23.25			401.52		24.85
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.		206.19	135.57	619.42		413.96	433.69	157.18
Security Ins. Co.						483.29	213.34	66.80
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	142.44		225.06		4.50		2.50	153.88
Springfield Fire & Marine		152.82				134.60	388.63	169.73
Standard Fire Ins. Co.								
Sun Ins. Office							44.40	
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.							27.64	
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.			114.60	513.46		90.25	123.65	2.25
United States Fire Ins. Co.						170.70		
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.								
Western Assurance Co.								
Totals	$ 2,327.29	$ 2,759.54	$ 1,815.97	$ 2,338.31	$ 849.84	$ 7,374.74	$ 4,240.58	$ 5,336.89
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	46.54	55.19	36.32	46.76	17.00	147.49	84.81	106.74

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Powers Lake	Ray	Regent	Reeder	Richardton	Rogers	Rolette	Rolla
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 96.07	$ 407.90	$ 316.88	$ 78.64	$ 1,494.74	$ 589.75	$ 107.78	$ 251.92
American Alliance Ins. Co.								107.52
American Central Ins. Co.								183.45
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.							39.60	
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.								
American Ins. Co.								
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.			535.84		71.60		109.23	
Boston Ins. Co.								
British America Assur. Co.								
Camden Fire Ins. Association								
Citizens Ins. Co.								
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	3.00	248.30	86.10	50.80	63.60			193.56
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.								
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.		10.50		20.00	243.87			16.00
Continental Ins. Co.								52.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.								
Federal Ins. Co.								
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.			16.50		181.30		38.70	134.67
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	151.30	66.47			50.40			247.59
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.			29.55					139.74
Firemen's Ins. Co.								249.10
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.								
Germania Fire Ins. Co.					132.38			
Great American Ins. Co.				340.75	280.15	303.83	400.87	431.03
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.								
Glens Falls Ins. Co.								
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire								
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.								
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	42.21	236.08			93.15		198.51	350.29
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	145.24		132.02	131.00		52.81	158.88	7.70
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	80.74	661.14	198.75	92.99	566.60	904.75	243.00	548.48
Home Ins. Co.	160.04	102.94	274.30	371.99	1,156.29	501.72	1,004.21	306.77
Imperial Assurance Co.								
Insurance Co. of North America		40.62			60.60			109.91
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	178.45	704.74	129.27	110.90	492.56		186.49	221.74
Liverpool & London & Globe								
London & Lancashire								
London Assurance Corp.								
Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.								
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	73.50	38.43	189.39	51.50	9.00			

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	52.50	16.80	.....	8.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	78.75	51.15	118.86	114.13	10.12	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	125.17	141.85	156.50	112.60	220.25	.....	476.41	197.91
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.41
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	193.20	.....	91.80	178.37	128.76	.....	110.63	200.56
National Fire Ins. Co.	20.50	.....	.....	140.00	202.12	.....	.....	293.25
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159.74
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	235.72	222.90	.....	203.95	.....	.....	.....	87.50
Northern Assurance Co.	91.00	.....	.....	160.38	782.27	.....	.....	260.44
North River Ins. Co.	.....	15.00	241.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	162.78	304.41	133.92	527.79	.....	20.72	.....	14.95
Northwestern National Ins.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	159.65	.....
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	.....	.....	.....	17.55	77.25	.....	40.05	96.55
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	56.00	87.40	185.78	105.65	33.43	.....	.....	.....
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	.....	28.60	102.95	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	45.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	202.80
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.75	.....	138.45	80.25
Phoenix Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	251.49	92.05	.....	141.36	337.47	481.18	128.05	283.15
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	87.04	.....	164.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	209.30
Queen Ins. Co. of America	101.55	.....	57.90	.....	456.90	.....	.....	243.74
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	141.70	.....	.....	112.18	255.85	.....	*24.06	289.58
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	276.49	386.01	231.92	230.40	400.99	.....	303.84	195.40
Security Ins. Co.	88.80	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286.30
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	57.60	45.00	87.44	.....	88.30	75.92	59.30	192.05
Springfield Fire & Marine	113.79	775.13	.....	119.85	31.35	.....	.....	605.96
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Ins. Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137.26
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	222.89	822.63	.....	678.01	571.93	193.73	.....	234.71
United States Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	109.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.88	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$ 3,287.52	$ 5,561.05	$ 3,636.42	$ 4,108.27	$ 8,555.86	$ 3,154.41	$ 3,878.79	$ 7,865.28
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	65.75	111.22	72.73	82.16	171.12	63.09	77.57	157.30

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Rugby	Ryder	Sanborn	Sarles	Sanish	Scranton	Sentinel Butte	Sharon
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 1,656.75	$ 266.54	$ 309.35	.....	.....	.....	180.40	.....
American Alliance Ins. Co.	5.00	.....	144.55	188.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Central Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.36	.....
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	48.00	.....	55.05	.....	.....	.....	54.38	.....
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ins. Co.	21.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	79.58	.....	61.80	.....	58.64	.....	.....	147.90
Boston Ins. Co.	53.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America Assur. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Fire Ins. Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citizens Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	95.90	7.24	.....	44.55	267.66	.....	.....	37.75
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	222.90	.....	.....	79.30	172.56	85.40	17.32	.....
Continental Ins. Co.	51.00	304.00	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	901.54	5.25	32.00	143.95	.....	.....	.....	49.50
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	227.94	.....	.....	.....	314.72	96.14	185.87	.....
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	95.40	208.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.55	35.80
Firemen's Ins. Co.	85.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	74.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great American Ins. Co.	663.37	293.48	176.22	136.95	.....	103.00	243.75	197.65
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	292.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glens Falls Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	208.65	.....	.....	306.30	.....	.....	216.60	.....
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	57.25	.....	41.00	74.65	.....	24.00	159.45	49.25
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	314.91	194.61	327.97	349.10	376.70	72.98	231.89	783.00
Home Ins. Co.	145.48	901.17	243.44	290.30	.....	261.54	72.00	381.74
Imperial Assurance Co.	145.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	443.02	19.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123.25
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	327.88	335.22	241.07	117.29	.....	146.76	260.04	41.06
Liverpool & London & Globe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London Assurance Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics Ins. Co.	58.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	167.00	475.99	64.62	144.25	71.11	.....	84.14	116.31

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	193.50	22.38	12.00	.....	15.00	.....	10.88	2.00
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	163.50	69.43	12.00	160.02	49.30	70.75	70.75	113.04
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	72.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	472.01	217.79	114.43	336.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	22.56	.....	.....	.....	56.02	.....	97.58	.....
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	61.48	124.30	43.40	88.06	.....	81.00	301.12	.....
National Fire Ins. Co.	510.47	243.68	102.85	61.10	230.01	88.64	149.11	.....
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	36.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	119.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.30
Northern Assurance Co.	314.69	490.02	.....	.....	429.63	322.10	.....	296.40
North River Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	77.30	17.30	98.45	80.60	142.17	155.40	117.28	53.25
Northwestern National Ins.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	118.43	94.60	.....	.....	226.09	163.55	247.50	.....
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	248.60	20.46	.....	203.40	.....	132.25	69.16	74.86
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	223.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	124.60	210.15	128.77	.....	.....	70.00	6.42	.....
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	210.55	.....	80.14	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	1.87	308.99	.....	.....	4.50	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co.	117.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	176.26	552.03	.....	.....	.....	106.52	308.09	.....
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	290.85	.....	146.72	41.73	.....	87.48	.....	.....
Queen Ins. Co. of America	71.60	226.90	.....	130.81	.....	151.65	.....	244.35
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	195.00	12.00	25.50	32.50	345.44	.....	20.47	153.50
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	84.41	411.01	443.49	258.13	154.63	179.35	15.90	.....
Security Ins. Co.	57.45	129.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	681.70	.....
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	40.20	109.95	.....	18.25	81.00	.....	29.05	101.50
Springfield Fire & Marine	266.59	340.01	296.64	.....	325.91	.....	.....	199.58
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Ins. Office	197.24	.....	.....	24.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.10	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	187.20	430.92	107.65	344.67	122.01	629.46	153.30	72.79
United States Fire Ins. Co.	204.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$11,315.27	$ 6,734.66	$ 3,310.98	$ 3,964.28	$ 3,443.70	$ 3,219.97	$ 4,168.56	$ 3,368.78
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	226.30	134.69	66.22	79.28	68.87	64.40	83.37	67.37

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Sheldon	Sherwood	Sheyenne	Souris	Stanley	Stanton	Stark-weather	Steele
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 42.50	$ 821.03		$ 41.18	$ 787.75		$ 197.50	$ 209.67
American Alliance Ins. Co.		51.78						
American Central Ins. Co.							182.25	
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	12.90							33.38
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.								
American Ins. Co.	3.75	56.10						
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.								136.80
Boston Ins. Co.	100.45							
British America Assur. Co.								
Camden Fire Ins. Association								
Citizens Ins. Co.								
Commercial Union Assur. Co.		101.90	757.50		87.80		52.50	109.40
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.					28.30			
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	57.00	244.80						
Continental Ins. Co.			386.00				103.00	502.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.						25.84		
Federal Ins. Co.								
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.		251.65		3.60				459.75
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	36.40		352.05			472.51		483.48
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	94.05			181.49	36.97			363.20
Firemen's Ins. Co.								
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.								
Germania Fire Ins. Co.	159.99							
Great American Ins. Co.	56.80	121.79	5.96	98.95	115.16		39.25	24.80
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.								
Glens Falls Ins. Co.								
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire			83.02					
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.								
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	172.05	281.48		24.09	652.18	376.78	120.28	552.00
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	84.90	87.92	256.03	122.08	67.47		38.50	
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	100.00	890.57	454.75	176.00	533.93	241.00	149.03	355.00
Home Ins. Co.	159.00	156.63	370.12	244.83	135.06	278.14	171.45	335.43
Imperial Assurance Co.								
Insurance Co. of North America	42.61				30.44	125.80	295.57	65.75
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	160.42		437.69		79.14	54.00	274.10	243.70
Liverpool & London & Globe								
London & Lancashire								
London Assurance Corp.								
Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.								
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	76.35	104.07		71.65	129.50		139.14	

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	15.51	44.42	.....	.....	20.10	.....	52.10	.....
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	39.04	115.84	21.00	86.90	216.05	.....	170.89	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	60.28	133.00	26.50	27.76	163.20	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	.....	25.79	.....	.....	.....	30.77	.....	.....
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	.....	161.85	180.32	226.21	39.38	71.40	59.00	.....
National Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.92	.....	.....	158.90
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	687.85	435.43	191.36	.....	67.88	.....	.....	.....
Northern Assurance Co.	.....	709.74	.....	.....	96.87	768.13	.....	630.35
North River Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Fire & Marine	183.14	176.60	200.30	203.81	329.97	.....	86.00	328.86
Northwestern National Ins.	39.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.25
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	96.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.35	7.50	7.50
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	62.38	131.29	31.50	54.45	200.28	.....	173.09	.....
Old Colony Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orient Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Ins. Co.	195.13	.....	166.72	130.85	122.60	.....	50.25	.....
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.00	.....
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	112.50	227.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	231.51	.....	.....	.....
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen Ins. Co. of America	37.00	.....	.....	.....	153.38	.....	.....	.....
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	153.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliance Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.39	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Ins. Co.	.....	115.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.00	.....
Safeguard Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	404.58	179.94	567.66	31.40	105.45	.....	208.49	6.12
Security Ins. Co.	671.23	4.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	.....	55.05	.....	64.09	69.10	317.82	78.72	.....
Springfield Fire & Marine	44.33	262.84	.....	110.17	85.05	.....	171.93	11.25
Standard Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Ins. Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.10	.....	.....	.....
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	.....	924.73	373.14	103.07	102.15	.....	329.02	259.96
United States Fire Ins. Co.	.....	36.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Assurance Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322.35
Totals	$ 3,973.92	$ 6,949.13	$ 5,089.22	$ 2,002.58	$ 4,964.08	$ 2,763.54	$ 3,289.56	$ 5,692.90
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	79.48	138.98	101.78	40.05	99.28	55.27	65.79	113.86

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Strasberg	fStreeter	St. Thomas	Surrey	Sykeston	Tagus	Taylor	Tioga
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 105.61		$ 67.11		$ 441.18			$ 54.55
American Alliance Ins. Co.								
American Central Ins. Co.								
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.			9.23		24.97			
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	109.82							
American Ins. Co.		143.05						
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.	1,164.22	621.34			1,284.11		1,178.52	
Boston Ins. Co.								
British America Assur. Co.								
Camden Fire Ins. Association								
Citizens Ins. Co.								
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	86.10	724.65	133.98	443.62				151.75
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.								
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.					50.00			2.40
Continental Ins. Co.								
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.		25.90			2.30		23.05	
Federal Ins. Co.								
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.			78.60		59.80			
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	39.00		224.09					140.88
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.			52.84					111.10
Firemen's Ins. Co.								
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.								120.65
Germania Fire Ins. Co.								
Great American Ins. Co.	233.62	51.76	143.12	14.15	177.77	172.90		
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.								
Glens Falls Ins. Co.								
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire								
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.								
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	523.70	151.55						404.82
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire		110.55			51.63	8.70		74.55
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	179.84	137.00	467.85	89.00	196.44			
Home Ins. Co.	1,053.56	1,108.95	146.10	194.51	149.22		313.93	326.15
Imperial Assurance Co.								
Insurance Co. of North America	91.30		437.64		226.20			22.50
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	140.25	38.66	135.64			140.70	77.25	309.42
Liverpool & London & Globe								
London & Lancashire								
London Assurance Corp.								
Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.								
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire	48.70						115.52	18.60

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire							163.13	
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	16.26	.52				7.65		
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.								48.70
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.		17.85	11.26			60.00		108.80
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	56.70	23.18	22.53		125.52			38.00
National Fire Ins. Co.		9.50	125.50	11.25	67.91		32.02	
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.								
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.		8.50						
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.			333.20					
Northern Assurance Co.	39.20							
North River Ins. Co.								
Northwestern Fire & Marine	207.20		108.63	15.00	318.27	45.50	31.79	535.60
Northwestern National Ins.					18.15			
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society			102.13				14.24	84.00
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	28.67					.70	105.80	87.70
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.								
Palatine Ins. Co.	424.80						13.50	
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	216.85		270.64					
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.		73.25				33.85		
Phoenix Assurance Co.			36.24					
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.	190.50	67.00			222.93		136.39	
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.								
Queen Ins. Co. of America		9.50	46.42				210.79	241.74
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.					96.87			
Reliance Ins. Co.								
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.		37.60	110.09		439.63		498.27	
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	73.51	266.69		304.72	104.87			348.20
Security Ins. Co.					49.10			
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.		126.75	29.74	50.00	25.00	380.14		141.00
Springfield Fire & Marine			208.65	386.48	4.55			201.20
Standard Fire Ins. Co.								
Sun Ins. Office								
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.		255.59	33.10		348.07		1,200.58	236.17
United States Fire Ins. Co.								
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.								
Western Assurance Co.			64.35					
Totals	$ 5,029.41	$ 4,009.34	$ 3,398.68	$ 1,508.73	$ 4,424.49	$ 850.14	$ 4,114.78	$ 3,808.48
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	100.59	80.18	67.97	30.17	88.49	17.00	82.29	76.17

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

	Tower City	Tolna	Towner	Tuttle	Underwood	Upham	Valley City	Van Hook
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 424.63		$ 97.07		$ 267.30	$ 76.35	$ 1,962.84	$ 96.85
American Alliance Ins. Co.							118.01	
American Central Ins. Co.							311.77	
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.	23.64						66.60	
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.					57.70		282.58	
American Ins. Co.							849.27	
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.							25.80	
Boston Ins. Co.							256.23	
British America Assur. Co.						44.90	18.00	
Camden Fire Ins. Association								
Citizens Ins. Co.							181.00	
Commercial Union Assur. Co.			92.94			90.10	310.62	499.18
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.							244.13	
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.		15.00			225.63	7.50	724.47	
Continental Ins. Co.				317.00			344.00	
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.								
Federal Ins. Co.								
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	63.91		12.90				508.62	
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia				107.33	114.85		830.25	407.51
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.			61.40	78.40	191.35		290.99	193.16
Firemen's Ins. Co.							540.80	
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.							67.19	
Germania Fire Ins. Co.							147.16	
Great American Ins. Co.	411.39		112.90	418.77	109.65	153.73	1,321.57	32.55
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.							103.10	
Glens Falls Ins. Co.								
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire							116.98	
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.							225.27	
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	245.25	40.03	186.73	219.04	395.58	73.73	671.79	
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	73.43	102.40	57.37		120.38	112.80	49.60	57.20
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	301.00	394.55	356.90		464.43	585.15	1,306.45	213.99
Home Ins. Co.	198.26	411.70	37.60	155.65	720.49	243.73	2,514.37	410.47
Imperial Assurance Co.						43.50	76.90	
Insurance Co. of North America		129.38			50.30		664.81	188.60
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.		292.25	50.36	314.65	54.97	148.54	1,683.39	437.31
Liverpool & London & Globe								
London & Lancashire							487.78	
London Assurance Corp.							59.90	
Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.								
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire				50.80	86.20		66.15	43.13

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire				9.75	13.50			23.25
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	8.52			83.20	94.75		157.80	41.25
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	73.55		17.75	13.74	10.98	51.47	110.37	203.14
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	61.20		33.83		18.87	30.52	24.48	
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire		27.00	100.68		43.25	77.58	339.18	
National Fire Ins. Co.	78.52		524.26	93.94	60.64	181.45	789.51	75.82
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.							1,460.53	
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	43.24						547.35	
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	102.60			276.91			189.48	
Northern Assurance Co.		146.15	85.40	500.28			406.42	574.76
North River Ins. Co.							258.59	
Northwestern Fire & Marine	207.54	109.16	13.50	131.48		65.00	322.84	137.00
Northwestern National Ins.	48.28		36.00			31.85	732.84	
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	135.25				16.35	146.61	258.20	
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.								
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	25.80			125.35	29.43		611.57	43.13
Old Colony Ins. Co.							223.85	
Orient Ins. Co.							388.42	
Palatine Ins. Co.					95.40		382.27	308.63
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.							251.11	
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.	32.60			69.93			35.59	64.08
Phoenix Assurance Co.			63.02				286.74	
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.	148.32		43.85		92.25	188.17	357.31	273.48
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.					129.66		289.48	
Queen Ins. Co. of America	168.03		17.50				449.20	280.20
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.							307.95	
Reliance Ins. Co.							153.33	
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.	53.03	111.10	60.83	251.17			250.92	61.84
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	254.67		145.18		58.14	173.34	647.81	198.72
Security Ins. Co.	15.00						424.38	
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	55.00		20.50		72.60	67.10	64.20	36.70
Springfield Fire & Marine			137.40		260.32	214.40	687.96	
Standard Fire Ins. Co.							77.70	
Sun Ins. Office	7.50		52.36		85.80		661.72	
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	121.45	81.12	147.43	763.64	863.67	253.82	655.83	122.18
United States Fire Ins. Co.				146.32			246.14	
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.							405.91	
Western Assurance Co.							492.79	
Totals	$ 3,381.61	$ 1,859.84	$ 2,565.66	$ 4,127.35	$ 4,804.44	$ 3,061.34	$35,387.16	$ 5,024.13
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	67.63	37.20	51.31	82.55	96.09	61.23	707.74	100.48

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Velva	Verona	Wahpeton	Walhalla	Washburn	Westhope	Wheatland	Wildrose
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 8.40	$ 259.37	$ 414.58	$ 184.85	$ 108.56	$ 141.84	$ 179.76	$ 82.56
American Alliance Ins. Co.	85.04							
American Central Ins. Co.	17.85		601.25					
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.			30.78					
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.								
American Ins. Co.		50.50						
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.								
Boston Ins. Co.	27.45							
British America Assur. Co.			198.63					
Camden Fire Ins. Association								
Citizens Ins. Co.								
Commercial Union Assur. Co.			290.61	196.55		210.00		88.26
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.			224.23					
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	102.86		896.78			38.00		42.19
Continental Ins. Co.	77.00		376.00	142.00				88.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.								
Federal Ins. Co.								
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	211.63		561.15	197.68		235.50	171.43	
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	205.13		765.91	150.55	250.93			
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.			261.72		649.71			191.05
Firemen's Ins. Co.	26.94		37.76					
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.								
Germania Fire Ins. Co.			139.46			143.28		
Great American Ins. Co.	5.76	95.50	1,105.51	125.25	289.75			15.00
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.								
Glens Falls Ins. Co.			206.62					
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire								
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.			56.49					
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	11.40	458.68	597.78		452.52			474.15
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire	85.05		129.20	149.35		109.43		48.75
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	358.61	561.00	1,237.41	900.25		230.98		454.80
Home Ins. Co.	414.85	220.61	613.96	313.11	73.10	451.25		78.66
Imperial Assurance Co.					27.38			
Insurance Co. of North America	170.34	234.44	616.50	359.11	330.87	96.54		188.80
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	176.79		428.20	202.71	384.41	98.25	196.27	
Liverpool & London & Globe								
London & Lancashire			299.08					
London Assurance Corp.			18.23					
Mechanics Ins. Co.								
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.	18.00							
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire		109.70	68.20			72.00		104.70

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire		70.23						
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.		97.90	71.12	21.62		45.00		75.37
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.			434.50					
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	62.38	63.53	144.90	118.22		13.17		136.22
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.	20.40	89.71		35.70				70.17
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	86.00		132.24	93.34	69.94	175.34	22.00	233.86
National Fire Ins. Co.	58.49	35.90	264.06	59.23	389.54	58.60		67.45
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.			249.65					
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.			273.39			59.00		
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.	68.60		533.12	213.87				
Northern Assurance Co.		342.09				28.16		26.25
North River Ins. Co.								12.25
Northwestern Fire & Marine	2,074.57		686.39	113.10	341.55	242.62	99.48	129.04
Northwestern National Ins.	121.56		121.81			358.13		
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society			378.46	432.80	34.55	114.88		
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.	14.00						5.00	
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.		83.51	102.50		18.00	67.50		
Old Colony Ins. Co.								
Orient Ins. Co.				141.84				
Palatine Ins. Co.			245.36	24.10		392.75		
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.								
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.			273.92	293.02			120.30	
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.					62.02	104.01		59.79
Phoenix Assurance Co.			205.92					
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.								
Phoenix Ins. Co.	127.95		457.30			82.00		
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	71.20		199.43					
Queen Ins. Co. of America		390.27	445.45	300.56	693.47	52.65		69.30
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.			119.49					
Reliance Ins. Co.								
Rhode Island Ins. Co.								
Royal Ins. Co.	51.80	76.22	441.58	327.37		101.98		
Safeguard Ins. Co.								
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	355.62	334.12	501.09	269.49	732.53	1,182.27		222.65
Security Ins. Co.	200.93		82.70					
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	177.34	94.60	21.65	24.10	56.58	96.30		164.60
Springfield Fire & Marine	403.25	175.85	428.95	232.20		479.57	41.66	373.22
Standard Fire Ins. Co.			*14.96					
Sun Ins. Office	72.64		248.44			6.50		
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.								
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	718.47		602.29	160.50	906.56	466.62		684.65
United States Fire Ins. Co.			21.84					
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.			141.37					
Western Assurance Co.			352.84					
Totals	$ 6,688.30	$ 3,843.73	$18,342.84	$ 5,782.47	$ 5,871.97	$ 5,954.12	$ 835.90	$ 4,181.74
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	133.76	76.87	366.85	115.65	117.44	119.08	16.72	83.63

PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1917 BY THE VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT CITIES AND TOWNS OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COMPANY	Wilton	Williston	Willow City	Wimbledon	Wishek	Wyndmere	Total
Aetna Ins. Co.	$ 482.39	$ 174.03	$ 188.06	$ 282.79	$ 448.34	$ 180.00	$ 59,042.05
American Alliance Ins. Co.		51.02				130.34	16,126.00
American Central Ins. Co.		213.10			88.26		10,546.24
American Druggists Fire Ins. Co.				96.00		32.28	1,358.44
American Eagle Fire Ins. Co.		94.85		30.00			6,231.02
American Ins. Co.							18,404.94
Bankers & Merchants Fire Ins. Co.		292.07	76.27		49.32	38.94	17,401.60
Boston Ins. Co.		29.89					13,327.53
British America Assur. Co.		212.51					4,345.07
Camden Fire Ins. Association							2,940.42
Citizens Ins. Co.							2,392.00
Commercial Union Assur. Co.	317.41	194.32	18.00	222.00	234.27	355.95	36,015.46
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co.		117.27					5,752.70
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.		966.61		117.60		30.36	22,286.51
Continental Ins. Co.	17.00	1,405.00	210.00	18.00			23,503.00
Evangelical Mutual Ins. Co.					25.15		559.13
Federal Ins. Co.							220.35
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.		239.79			128.40	363.42	27,587.25
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia	41.10	291.89		369.07	513.02	275.51	39,040.16
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.	171.42	302.75		93.25			26,668.90
Firemen's Ins. Co.		771.67		23.80	25.20		18,706.01
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.		329.34		575.14			10,963.03
Germania Fire Ins. Co.		85.04	175.56			72.56	18,085.91
Great American Ins. Co.	329.20	535.92	20.60	67.78	158.68	214.27	53,785.23
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co.							1,583.12
Glens Falls Ins. Co.							6,575.03
Grain Dealers Natl. Mutl. Fire		43.33		42.75			1,659.98
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.		99.65					3,712.02
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.		617.10		257.60			44,109.82
Hardware Dealers Mutl. Fire		163.14	43.60	194.62	30.80	134.70	15,509.76
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	674.16	682.62	148.00	275.00	364.00	355.70	106,873.04
Home Ins. Co.	21.24	1,124.88	549.65	273.74	475.61		96,165.70
Imperial Assurance Co.							3,165.11
Insurance Co. of North America				419.19	299.84		33,364.64
Liverpool & London & Globe, Ltd.	286.21	209.97	144.46		86.55	79.25	45,353.20
Liverpool & London & Globe							3,288.37
London & Lancashire		146.03					19,281.37
London Assurance Corp.		260.12					3,489.64
Mechanics Ins. Co.							81.65
Michigan Comm'l Ins. Co.		48.10					3,729.33
Michigan Millers Mutl. Fire		433.54	8.40	77.41			15,219.60

Mill Owners Mutl. Fire	8.70	157.36					6,549.45
Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.	31.54	217.76	18.00	25.28			15,880.44
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co.		74.22					6,511.76
Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	57.62	253.23		130.78	19.77	150.37	35,920.26
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co.		199.85		56.10		74.38	6,002.17
Minnesota Implement Mutl. Fire	9.00	80.10	51.65	148.77	52.68	269.50	18,144.84
National Fire Ins. Co.	76.79	767.93		360.84	124.04	83.85	38,475.58
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.		233.56					8,943.53
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.		52.67					11,059.96
North British & Merc. Ins. Co.		435.96	56.86	58.40	139.27		28,203.43
Northern Assurance Co.		213.64	52.94	251.65		180.65	41,293.28
North River Ins. Co.		125.59					6,563.86
Northwestern Fire & Marine	96.70	111.05		152.58	108.30		39,621.86
Northwestern National Ins.		89.90		113.10		88.84	15,346.92
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	20.13	522.27			28.20		17,276.43
Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.			4.00				355.79
Ohio Millers Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.		429.19	47.30	62.30	179.25		18,699.62
Old Colony Ins. Co.		302.77					3,741.98
Orient Ins. Co.		170.46				36.60	6,229.54
Palatine Ins. Co.		225.72		139.95	354.35		20,977.89
Patriotic Assurance Co., Ltd.		57.05					1,336.95
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.	84.88	476.11			284.51	106.72	25,252.15
Peoples Natl. Fire Ins. Co.				70.50		49.60	6,832.19
Phoenix Assurance Co.		88.85			55.40		8,833.20
Phenix Fire Ins. Co.							83.60
Phoenix Ins. Co.	198.96	333.31	133.10	400.65	123.79		38,038.08
Providence-Washington Ins. Co.	907.37	449.71					15,159.83
Queen Ins. Co. of America		558.98		254.10	722.94		31,553.38
Queen City Fire Ins. Co.		204.16					5,898.09
Reliance Ins. Co.		461.67					4,056.18
Rhode Island Ins. Co.		148.85					3,235.96
Royal Ins. Co.	895.24	322.20					35,984.87
Safeguard Ins. Co.							688.11
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	326.44	381.44	94.50	260.42	413.86	201.35	61,757.80
Security Ins. Co.		501.90		93.64	141.12		23,861.15
Security Mutl. Fire Ins. Co.	50.90	419.58	71.60	103.40	12.90	58.90	16,919.79
Springfield Fire & Marine	410.16	491.54	462.65	78.53		274.25	55,264.09
Standard Fire Ins. Co.		140.93					4,669.06
Sun Ins. Office		203.95					10,952.46
Svea Fire & Life Ins. Co.		809.21					3,089.75
Twin City Fire Ins. Co.	758.38	512.16		429.21	268.89		80,732.38
United States Fire Ins. Co.		356.23		55.55	56.37		12,081.48
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.		213.70					7,626.79
Western Assurance Co.		518.14					8,442.70
Totals	$ 6,272.94	$22,448.45	$ 2,575.20	$ 6,681.49	$ 6,013.08	$ 3,765.39	$ 1,646,597.76
2 per cent, premiums, fire departments	125.46	448.97	51.50	133.64	120.26	75.31	32,931.96

Public Document No. 22

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER

of

Agriculture and Labor

to the

Governor of North Dakota

For the Term ending June 30,

1918



BISMARCK TRIBUNE CO
State Printers
1918

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

August 31, 1918.

Honorable Lynn J. Frazier, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the Department of Agriculture and Labor including the reports of the Dairy and Farmers' Institute Departments.

Respectfully,

J. N. Hagan, Commissioner.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

JUNE 30, 1918.

J. N. Hagan ..... Commissioner
Edgar I. Olsen ..... Deputy Commissioner
R. H. Thistlethwaite ..... Statistician
May L. Swift ..... Stenographer

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

J. J. Osterhous ..... Dairy Commissioner
S. H. Abbott ..... Assistant Dairy Commissioner
H. C. Puderbaugh ..... Assistant Dairy Commissioner
Margaret Brown ..... Secretary

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Edgar I. Olsen ..... Superintendent
Vesta Buswell ..... Secretary

INTRODUCTORY.

The biennial period ending June 30, 1918, has been unique and momentous in the agricultural history of the state of North Dakota. During more than half of that period the United States has been an active participant in the greatest of all wars of which mankind has any knowledge, while during the year preceding the date of our entry into the conflict the whole economical structure of our national industries has been strained and abnormal owing to the desperate needs of the warring nations in Europe.

North Dakota has long been the greatest producer of spring wheat on this continent, hence the vital importance of our productive power becomes at once apparent, even to the most casual observer. The cry has been, and still is, for wheat and yet more wheat, so our state has been, during the past two years in a lesser or greater degree, the object of anxious scrutiny among those who have been charged with the furnishment of foodstuffs to our allies, both before and after our joining the actual fighting forces.

Following the greatest crop ever raised in the history of the state—that of 1915—our wheat crop, both for 1916 and 1917, was almost a failure in many parts of the commonwealth, the yield for 1916 being only 36,695,000 bushels from 7,453,000 acres of which but 5,910,625 acres were threshed, and that of 1917 only 50,805,000 bushels from 7,543,000 acres of which 6,699,000 were threshed. Compare these figures with the 151,000,000 bushels harvested in 1915 and we find that the 1915 crop exceeded the combined crops of 1916 and 1917 by 54,000,000 bushels. The yield per acre sown for the respective years under discussion figure out as follows:

1915	18.2 bushels
1916	4.92 bushels
1917	6.73 bushels

A careful computation of all the items of cost entering into the production of an acre of wheat in North Dakota shows that cost to have been, for the year 1917, 19.29 cents per acre, which estimate does not include storage and cost of farm management. This cost was as much less than that amount for the year 1916 as the cost of seed wheat was less than that of 1917, and will be more or less for 1918 as the cost for seed wheat compares with that of 1917 and the additional cost of labor, farm machinery, etc., exceeds that of 1917.

The direct cause of the 1916 partial failure was the ravages of black rust, which swept over the state towards the end of the growing season like a devastating cyclone, turning a harvest of bright promise into one far below an average. The quality of the grain harvested was also vitally affected, causing the weight of a bushel of wheat to fall as low as forty pounds in many instances. It was this latter condition that caused much dispute between sellers and buyers concerning the actual value of the

wheat, culminating during the early part of 1917 in federal investigation and the establishment of new standards of grain inspection. The state legislature also in the 1917 session established new standards and their alleged conflict with those established by the federal authorities still continues to be an active subject for debate and adjustment.

In 1917 the poor state yield per acre was caused by drouthy conditions prevailing practically all over the state during the growing period, but more particularly in the central and western parts.

It will be gathered from the foregoing summary of conditions that for the last two crops, even with the government minimum price established at $2.20 per bushel at Minneapolis, the average North Dakota farmer has been producing wheat at an actual loss. To such an extent had these two successive partial crop failures depleted the financial resources of our farmers in the central and western parts of the state that remedial legislative action became an actual necessity, and such action was taken at the special January session of the state legislature, to which reference is made later.

It was at this most trying period of our agricultural history that the call to arms came, followed shortly by the President's urgent request for increased acreage of all food grains. Never before has North Dakota demonstrated her sterling loyalty to the cause of suffering manhood than in her practical response to these urgent demands. The staple food grains raised in the state are conspicuously wheat and grain. The following comparative table will show the extent to which North Dakota came to the front in this world's crisis, notwithstanding the almost bankrupt condition of some of those who responded. Comparison is made between the acreage planted to both crops in 1917, before the United States entered into the war, and 1918, when she was an active participant:

Grain	Acreage Sown 1917	Acreage Sown 1918	Gain
Wheat	7,543,000	8,172,000	629,000
Rye	1,318,000	1,906,000	588,000
Totals	8,861,000	10,078,000	1,217,000

The yield of the 1918 crop is still a matter of conjecture, but that North Dakota has more than contributed her share, so far as can be done up to the time covered by this report, is amply demonstrated by the above figures.

FLAX.

Another important and vital necessity to the world at the present time is the flax crop, and in this, as in spring wheat and rye, North Dakota leads all other states and provinces on this continent. The state's avreages for the following years are given as follows:

1916 548,483
1917 1,198,369
1918 ..... 1,165,000 (estimated)

The actual figures as returned by the assessors to be planted in 1918

was 765,213; the difference between that acreage and the acreage given above being accounted for by the splendid efforts put forth by the State Council of Defense to bring more acres under cultivation, so that there would be a larger acreage available for the planting of wheat in the spring of 1919. This was accomplished by a ruling of the Council permitting residents to cultivate vacant and uncultivated land not owned by themselves, a percentage being given to the fee owner in compensation for its use. It is estimated that 400,000 acres have been added to the state's acreage by this means.

OTHER STATISTICS.

Exact figures concerning acreages of other crops in the state, such as oats, barley, speltz, corn and potatoes will be found in the tables which are appended to this report. In considering such acreages it should be remembered that our farmers have loyally subordinated everything to the increase in acreage of the strictly food grains, wheat and rye; and such slight reduction in the areas devoted to other crops as are shown are distinctly attributable to that cause.

In common with other northern states North Dakota has suffered loss with its corn crop in 1917, owing to drouth and early frosts. The acreage for 1918, however, has been fairly well maintained and prospects for the crop maturing are good at this writing. Cutworms have done some damage in parts of the state, but replanting of the damaged areas has been quite extensively practised. The greater part of our corn is used for silage and too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this valuable method of utilizing the green plant.

GATHERING STATISTICS.

Never before has the necessity for correct and complete statistical data been greater than at the present time. Both federal and state officials are repeatedly calling for information along these lines. It is believed that the data collected by this department is the most accurate obtainable for the principal cereal crops grown in the state. The same, however, cannot be said for other items on the schedule such as farm labor, coal mine, manufacturing, elevators, etc. Greater diligence in these matters is therefore urgently requested from those officials, county auditors and assessors who are charged respectively with the tabulation and collection from the individual farmer of all data required by this department. The former should see to it that no payment is made to assessors for alleged services rendered until complete statistical returns have been made, and particularly should the assessors be impressed with the importance of their duties in this regard at the annual meeting held with the county auditors just previous to the commencement of their annual visits to the people for assessing purposes.

FARM LABOR.

Although the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly made no appropriation to handle the farm labor problem in North Dakota for the past biennial period, the Department of Agriculture and Labor spent considerable time

and energy on the distribution of farm labor, especially during the harvest and threshing period.

The problem of obtaining and distributing farm labor in North Dakota for harvesting and threshing has had the attention of the state and federal governments for many years past; but the various agencies engaged in the distribution of this class of labor have always worked independent and at cross purposes with each other, with the result of considerable duplication, loss of energy and confusion. After one year's experience with the farm labor problems of the state, this department has sought to co-ordinate all agencies engaged in the distribution of labor by bringing them under one head and effecting co-operation between the federal and state agencies.

This plan met with the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture and the office of the Farm Help Specialist for North Dakota was established in the office of the Department of Agriculture and Labor for the state. The United States Department of Labor, during the harvest and threshing season of 1917, also placed a special agent in the office of the Department of Agriculture and Labor to assist in the distribution of farm labor and through this agency a large number of men were placed during the season of 1917.

Bismarck did not offer the best location for the establishment of an employment office, however, so appeal was made to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to establish a permanent free employment bureau at Fargo. This was done early in April and since that time has proved an important factor in furnishing men to the farms of the state especially in the extreme eastern portion. Later, employment offices were established at Grand Forks, Minot, Bismarck, Jamestown, Devils Lake and Oakes, the latter three only being opened for the period of threshing and harvesting.

The office of Farm Help Specialist which was established in this department by the U. S. Department of Agriculture early in November, 1917, began immediately to set up an organized machine for the distribution of farm labor through the county agricultural agents and as a result forty-one counties out of fifty-three in the state were well organized for the handling and distribution of labor. The county agents suborganized their respective counties by the appointment of volunteer labor agents in every municipality within their counties. Moreover, the county agents during the busy seasons of the year arranged to devote their entire time and attention to labor problems and the distribution of labor. This is the first time in the history of the state that the county agents have cooperated with the department in the distribution of labor and the results were far-reaching and satisfactory.

On account of the heavy drain on the manpower of the state for military purposes, a shortage of experienced farm labor to handle the harvest and threshing for the season of 1918 was anticipated by the department early in the season and the attention of the department was immediately turned to the utilization of local volunteer labor of the cities and towns, and cooperating with the North Dakota Council of Defense and the Federal Department of Agriculture, through the Farm Help Specialist, the Farm Labor Reserve organization, which proved an important factor in

the harvest of the 1918 crop, was started early in April.

By the commencement of harvest in North Dakota in 1918, the Farm Labor Reserves were organized in forty-nine out of the fifty-three counties in the state with active county committees serving as directors of the Farm Labor Reserves in their respective counties. The forty-nine counties so organized in turn reported to this office municipal organizations in a total of 596 cities, towns and villages of the state. The municipal committees in turn reported total enrollment in the state of 16,587 volunteers who pledged from ten days to two months work in the harvest fields and for threshing. Approximately 80,000 days of labor were made available through the organization of the Farm Labor Reserves which proved an important factor in the shocking and taking care of the 1918 crop.

Early in the harvest of 1918 a call was sent out to the Farm Labor Reserves for assistance and there was a liberal response all over the state by those who had signed the pledge cards. The spirit of volunteer labor, which was created by the Farm Labor Reserve organization soon became outrageous and it is safe to estimate that nearly double the number of men who signed for volunteer work in the harvest fields responded to the emergency. In addition to supplying full-time help for the harvest and threshing, the Farm Labor Reserve chairmen encouraged the organization of evening shocking parties among those who could not leave their business in the daytime and a large percentage of the grain of the state was shocked by such parties.

As the war continues the farm labor problem becomes more serious. During the eighteen month period from January 1, 1917 to July 1, 1918, twenty-five thousand men were taken from North Dakota for military service. There were also a large number of men attracted from the farms by the high wages being paid in the munition plants and shipbuilding industries of the nation, and it is safe to estimate that the manpower of the state has been reduced by approximately 30,000 men during the above mentioned period. The program of the Provost Marshal General in the raising of an army of 5,000,000 men calls for more men and North Dakota will be justly expected to furnish its quota of this army. Indications are that the next eighteen months will take nearly as many more men out of the state for military service and other war work and the number of Class 1 men of the cities having been practically exhausted, North Dakota's future credit for the army will have to naturally come from the farm.

If North Dakota is to maintain normal production for the duration of the war, the labor problem of our state must be seriously considered.

I, therefore, recommend that the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly, give serious consideration to the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration in North Dakota with ample appropriation to meet this ever increasing labor problem. I would further recommend that the legislature in establishing a Bureau of Immigration, also provide ways and means for the building up and establishment of an Employment System which will be under state control and which will work for the best advantage of all the farmers rather than any clique of individuals.

And, inasmuch as North Dakota is dependent upon outside labor to a

great extent during harvest and threshing, I would further recommend that every effort of the state administration and the legislative assembly be bent on securing from the federal government through Director General McAdoo of the United States railroad free transportation or reduced rates for farm labor. Had the government of the United States foreseen the labor situation of the northwest soon enough this year and put a reduced rate for farm labor into effect, our farm labor problem for 1918 would have solved itself because of the tempting wages offered.

LIST OF COUNTY FAIRS—1918.

Barnes Co. Fair Association, Valley City, July 9 to 11th; Guy C. Martin, Secy.

Griggs Co. Fair Association, Cooperstown, July 9 to 11th; J. A. H. Winsloe, Secy.

North Dakota State Fair Association, Fargo, July 15 to 20th; F. W. McRoberts, Secy.

Pembina Co. Fair, Hamilton, July 15 to 17th; Franklin Page, Secy.

Cavalier Co. Fair, Langdon, July 18 to 20th; R. E. Groom, Secy.

Bottineau Co. Agr'l Society, Bottineau, July 23 to 25th; S. H. Wilson, Secy.

Pierce Co. Agr'l Society, Rugby, July 23 to 25th; O. A. Spillum, Secy.

Wells Co. Fair Association, Fessenden, July 30 to Aug. 1st.; A. F. Belcher, Secy.

Towner Co. Fair Association, Cando, July 9 to 11th; D. F. McLeod, Secy.

Mercer Co. Fair Association, Beulah, August 20 to 23rd; H. H. Kenson, Secy.

Missouri Slope Agr'l & Fair Ass'n, Mandan, Sept. 10 to 12th; J. A. Biggs, Secy.

Grand Forks Co. Agr'l Society, Grand Forks, July 23 to 27th; D. V. Moore, Secy.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is becoming more and more apparent that different methods of cultivation will have to be adopted if the state is to be cleaned up from Russian thistle and similar noxious weeks. I would, therefore, urge upon our farmers to increase their corn and potato acreages to as great an extent as possible. Thorough cultivation of such tracts has been found to be the best way of destroying those moisture stealing pests and also of furnishing the best possible seedbed for the ensuing wheat or other small grain crop.

The building of potato warehouses is also strongly recommended which should be preceded by the organization of potato growing societies so that standard varieties may be grown accessible in large quantities to the location of the neighborhood warehouse.

The exploitation of farmers' products by unscrupulous middlemen points strongly to the necessity of organized marketing under the control of the state government. I would, therefore, recommend legislative action providing for the creation of a Marketing Bureau. This bureau could work advantageously in connection with this department in such work as it undertakes for the promotion of immigration.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT.

Probably no single legislative enactment of recent years has been of more immediate and practical benefit to the farmers of the state than the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, passed at a special session of the legislature held in January, 1918.

Following a conference with the banking interests of North Dakota, at which the fact developed that but little financial aid could be looked for from the state banking institutions by those who would be compelled to borrow money for seed and feed grain, Governor Frazier called a special session, as above noted, for the purpose of passing an enlarged and more comprehensive feed and seed bonding act and for other urgent reasons. The urgency of the matter was caused by two successive crop failures in the western and central parts of the state which so impaired the resources and credit of many farmers in those parts that outside aid of some kind was absolutely necessary, if the appeal of the President for a largely increased acreage of food grains was to be complied with. That the act as passed was timely and effective is proven by the fact that 29 out of 53 counties availed themselves in one way or another of its provisions by issuing bonds and warrants in the total sum of $3,180,000.00.

Of the $2,190,000.00 issued in various county bonds, the sum of $960,000.00 was loaned by the state at four per cent annual interest, from the school and institutional funds. The remainder was borrowed from private bond firms at an average rate of interest fractionally over six per cent, making the average interest rate to the farmer, after all expenses had been paid, of about five and one half per cent. When it is considered that interest rates under similar conditions on money borrowed from banks would be probably ten per cent the great saving to the farmer borrowers becomes at once apparent. The following table shows the loans floated:

Counties Bonding Under the Act.

County.	Amount.	Total.
Benson	$ 50,000	
Billings	65,000	
Bowman	75,000	
Burke	100,000	
Divide	40,000	
Dunn	140,000	
Golden Valley	125,000	
Grant	100,000	
Hettinger	150,000	
Kidder	50,000	
McHenry	200,000	
McKenzie	180,000	
McLean	200,000	
Mercer	60,000	
Oliver	35,000	
Renville	225,000	
Sheridan	100,000	
Slope	95,000	
Williams	200,000	
		$2,190,000.00

Counties Bonding Prior to Passage of Act But Proceeding Under Its Provisions.

Burleigh	$ 200,000	
Mountrail	200,000	
		$400,000.00

Counties Issuing Warrants Under the Act.

Adams	$ 45,000	
Bottineau	36,000	
Morton	11,000	
Pierce	33,000	
Sioux	10,000	
Wells	55,000	
Stutsman	150,000	
Ward	250,000	
		590,000.00
Grand Total		$3,180,000.00

BARBERRY WORK.

The eradication of barberry bushes in the state as provided for in Senate Bill 139 of the Fifteenth legislative assembly of North Dakota has been successfully carried on during the summer months of 1917 and 1918. This was done by putting on a publicity campaign conducted through the newspapers and different organizations in the state and in actual inspection work covering every town of any importance.

During the summer of 1917 the following men were employed as inspectors:

Worth G. Couey, Fargo, N. D., from May 15th to July 31st.

Martin G. Hagen, Fargo, N. D., from May 15th to July 31st.

Robt. F. Hurtt, Hoople, N. D., from June 15th to July 31st.

These men covered only the larger towns in the state and succeeded in locating a large number of bushes.

As expected, the barberry bushes, which are cultivated shrubs, were found to a much greater extent in the older and larger towns in the state where they were used as hedges and as ornamental plants.

In addition to covering the towns visited, that is, going from one residence to another and seeing whether or not any barberry bushes were present on the premises, everything possible was done to interest local people in destroying the bushes. It was found that practically everyone was willing to do this when the relationship between the barberry bushes and black stem rust was explained. It was also noted that a very few people actually knew what a barberry bush was like and for this reason in addition to distributing posters and literature which illustrated and described the same, steps were taken to bring the matter to the attention of different organizations and individuals. A large number of meetings especially of Farm, Commercial and Women's Clubs were attended by the agents and the description of the plant and its relationship to rust was discussed. Much credit is due the women's clubs of the state for the active interest they took in conducting propoganda that led to the eradication of the shrub.

During 1918 the same general procedure was followed except that all towns were made in place of just the larger ones.

The agents employed were:

Louis Anderson from May 15 to May 25.
O. A. Nelson from May 29 to July 15.
Roy C. Reis from May 28 to July 15.
Geo. C. Mayoue from June 14 to July 15.

The National Government for the purpose of eradicating this menace to the wheat crop appropriated $50,000.00. It was recognized that this was a national matter as the black rust spores are very easily carried by the wind from one state to another and that while local outbreaks could be controlled by destroying bushes in the state that in case of a general outbreak in neighboring states the infection might become general in North Dakota.

Under the provision of this act, North Dakota was given the assistance of one man to aid in completing this work.

In order to reach the people who might have some of the bushes on their premises, especially on farms and not know it, arrangements were made to have an exhibit of the different kinds of barberry bushes at the fairs held at Fargo, Grand Forks and Mandan. Much interest was shown in the exhibits by the people in attendance. In addition to acquainting them with the characteristics of the plant and its relationship, the life history of the rust was shown in its different stages:

1. Cluster cup on barberry leaf.
2. Medaspores on wheat stem, or summer spore.
3. Teleutaspores on wheat stem or winter spore.
4. Enlarged microscopic photograph of a cross-section of the cluster cup stage on barberry leaf showing the spores being thrown off.

Statistical matter showing the number of places where barberry was found in state.

1917

	No. of places found		No. of places found
Fargo	34	Valley City	5
Wahpeton	3	Grand Forks	16
Lidgerwood	2	Grafton	3
Oakes	3	Devils Lake	3
Kulm	2	Minnewaukan	1
Napoleon	2	New Rockford	2
Davenport	2	Cooperstown	4
Mayville	2	Towner	1
Hope	1	Anamoose	2
Casselton	5	Harvey	7
Jamestown	2	Fessenden	7
Carrington	1	Bottineau	5
Wilton	1	Mohall	1
Langdon	1	Park River	1
Cando	1	Columbus	1
Leeds	1	Velva	1
Minot	5	New Salem	1
Bismarck	10	Larson	1
Mandan	10	Bowman	1
Dickinson	2	Crosby	1
Garrison	1		

1918

	No. of places found		No. of places found
Fargo	6	Wing	1
Adams	1	Leonard	1
Bottineau	2	Davenport	2
Leeds	3	Fairmount	2
Strasburg	1	Walcott	1
Grand Rapids	2	Abercrombie	1
Oakes	1	Gilby	2
Chaffee	2	Buxton	1
Jamestown	2	Grand Forks	4
Grafton	1	Lankin	1
Park River	2	Sarles	1
Crystal	2	Braddock	1
Manfred	2	Lisbon	2
New Rockford	1	Marion	1
Elgin	1	Binford	2
Northwood	1	Pekin	1
Hope	1	Blabon	1
Hillsboro	1	Mayville	1
Fullerton	1	Engleville	1
Gwinner	1	Litchville	1
Verona	1	Hastings	1
Luverne	1	Portal	1
Williston	1	Kenmare	1
Medora	1		

Where names of towns appear in both lists, as a rule, barberry found in 1918 was a new growth from old roots. Number of bushes found on each place ranged from 1 to 1,200. Total number of bushes estimated 10,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.

While the state has been thoroughly covered as far as the towns and cities are concerned, there is without question some bushes left in the state. There will be found in the country and possibly a few that were overlooked in making the different towns.

From our experience in 1918 we can expect to find a fairly large number of new shoots coming up from places where the old plants were not thoroughly removed. These should be destroyed as the new growth is probably more susceptible to infection than the old. In addition to again putting on a publicity campaign in regard to the necessity of eradicating

the few remaining bushes an agent should cover practically all territory where bushes were found to ascertain if any new shots are appearing and if the owners of the premises on which the bushes were found did destroy them in accordance with the law.

Due to recent regulations by the State Nursery inspector and voluntary action on the part of the members of the National Nurserymen's Association, no more barberry bushes will be permitted to be shipped into this or other states.

The department is much indebted to H. L. Bolley, Botanist of the North Dakota Experiment Station for his untiring and excellent assistance in carrying out the provisions of the law; the assistance of E. S. Reynolds, Associate Professor of Botany, especially in the training of inspectors is also appreciated.

OF THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS' INSTITUTE FROM JULY 1,, 1917 TO JUNE 30, 1918.

Practically all the Institutes during this period were held during the months of January, February and March, 1918. The work was handled by two corps of speakers; one working from January 8th, to March 30th, and the other from January 20th to March 15th.

The members of the corps and the general subjects handled by each one were as follows:

CORPS NO. 1.

Katherine Staley, Garrison, N. D., Domestic Science.
T. C. Spelling, New York, N. Y., Marketing.
Mathew Duffey, Esmond, N. D., Livestock.
H. S. Marquis, Freemont, Neb., Community Singing.
[illegible], N. D., Farm Crops.

CORPS NO. 2.

Mrs. G. W. Randlett, Fargo, N. D., Domestic Science.
J. J. Osterhous, Bismarck, N. D., Dairying.
H. C. Puderbaugh, Fargo, N. D., Marketing.
F. W. Mees, Glen Ullin, N. D., Farm Crops.

Other speakers who at times filled in and to whom we are greatly indebted for so doing are: J. A. McGovern and O. B. Tewes of the State Grain Grading Department; W. R. Porter, W. C. Palmer, A. P. Hollis, T. A. Hoverstad and Mr. Sanderson, all of the Agricultural College; Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Field Secretary of the Dunseith Tubercular Sanitarium and Mr. Little of the Agricultural Department of the Soo Railway. At the different meetings County Agricultural Agents and the Home Demonstration Agents appeared on the program and otherwise assisted in making the meetings a success.

The salaries of the following were paid out of the regular Institute fund: Miss Staley, Mrs. Randlett, Mr. Duffey, Mr. Spelling, Mr. Marquis and Mr. Mees. The expenses of these as well as the other speakers mentioned were also paid out of the Institute Fund. Without the excellent assistance given by the State Dairy Department, the State Grain Grading Department and the Agricultural College it would have been impossible to have carried on the work as successfully as was done.

The subjects handled and the number of times taken up were as follows:

Increasing Production	16	Weeds and Weed Control	20
Marketing	43	Care and Mgt. of Livestock	19
Breeding Associations	15	Grading and Marketing of Grain	9
Corn, Silos and Silage	18	Elevator Accounting	5
Pastures and Forage Crops	7	Food Conservation	35
Potato Culture	8	Bread Making	2
Planting Trees	1	Home Economics	6
Dairying	19	Modern Conveniences	4
Alfalfa and Sweet Clover	21	Health	3
Poultry	12		

The comparative interest in the different subjects is shown approximately by the number of times each was given, as at all times the wishes

of those present were taken into consideration in regard to what was taken up. The need of greater production and conservation of all foodstuffs as a war measure were continually and emphatically emphasized at every opportunity.

Literature was distributed at all the meetings; this consisted of the Institute Annual, a booklet of Agricultural interest, and the different bulletins issued by the Agricultural College, International Harvester Company and the Department of Agriculture, both State and National.

The marked difference in attendance is due to a number of reasons, chief among them being favorable weather conditions and a more varied program. In addition to the subjects commonly discussed at Institutes the subject of Marketing received special attention. It is probably unnecessary to state that this was well received. In order to make the sessions entertaining as well as instructive, each corps carried a person who had the ability to arrange for a short musical program at each Institute. This consisted principally of numbers by local talent and of community singing a phase of music that is fast becoming very popular.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE INSTITUTES.

In general, the procedure should follow the same lines as in the past, the two new features introduced this year—Marketing and Community Singing—should be, if possible, emphasized more strongly.

In arranging for Institutes arrangements should be made where possible to cooperate with some local organization. Among these should be included—Community Clubs, Farm Clubs, Commercial Clubs, Local Organizations of the Equity, Farmers' Union and the Grange, also County Councils of Defense.

In the past the different railway companies that operate in the state have kindly furnished free transportation to all members of the Institute force when going to or returning from Institutes. This kindness on their part has made it possible to put on a large number of Institutes with a comparatively smal appropriation; however, due to Federal regulations passes that were issued have been recalled. In order to put on the number of Institutes required by law a larger appropriation will be necessary or the number of members on each corps will have to be reduced and this will affect to a large extent the success of the Institutes. The other alternative is that the charge made the town or organization putting on the Institute will need to be materially increased. This, however, is not recommended.

That interest in the Farmers Institute is still being maintained is shown by the fact that more requests for Institutes were received than could be held. Places from where applications were received and where no dats could be given were: Amidon, Beulah, Englevale, Maxbass, New Leipzig, Sherwood, Tolna, Towner, Washburn, Westhope and Arnegard. In making out the schedule for the summer and for future meetings these places will receive the first consideration.

The success of an Institute depends to a large extent on road and weather conditions. Reports covering this phase showed that for the 44 Institutes held the following conditions prevailed:

Condition of Weather.

Good 27 times	Fair 9 times	Bad 8 times

Condition of Roads.

Good 17 times	Fair 11 times	Poor 16 times

In looking over the statistical matter accompanying this report it will be noticed that the daily attendance averaged 367.5. This compares very favorably with the average of 180.7 for 1915; 153.6 for 1916 and 140.8 for the Institutes held from January 5th to March 24th, 1917.

CORPS No. 1.

Town	Date	Attendance
Regan	January 8 and 9	300
Ross	January 12	100
Ray	January 15 and 16	160
Tioga	January 17 and 18	325
Killdeer	January 22 and 23	230
Taylor	January 25 and 26	466
Kenmare	February 1 and 2	313
Velva	February 4 and 5	585
Hillsboro	February 6 and 7	395
Lakota	February 8	253
Adams	February 11 and 12	900
Perth	February 14 and 15	330
Baker	February 20 and 21	195
White's Siding	February 21	152
Doyon	February 23	255
Niagara	February 26	290
Maddock	February 28	815
New Rockford	March 1 and 2	325
Grace City	March 5 and 6	409
Fessenden	March 8 and 9	499
McClusky	March 12 and 13	142
Tappen	March 15 and 16	371
Fairmount	March 19 nad 20	450
Columbus	March 21	175
Alexander	March 26	125
Charbonneau	March 28	225
Average attendance		9,442
Total attendance		363

CORPS No. 2.

Town	Date	Attendance
Milnor	January 22	680
Havana	January 24 and 25	390
Lisbon	February 1	60
Bowman	February 5 and 6	335
Rhame	February 7 and 8	795
Edgeley	February 11 and 12	490
Verona	February 13 and 14	340
Dawson	February 14 and 15	315
Upham	February 19 and 20	565
Russell	February 21 and 22	500
Kathryn	February 25	155
Fingal	February 26	150
Hannaford	February 27	395
Michigan	March 1	600
Regent	March 6 and 7	270
Leith	March 8	160
Golden Valley	March 12	113
Powers Lake	March 15	380
Total attendance		6,693
Average attendance		372

Total number of institutes ..	44
Total attendance (1918).....	16,135
Average daily attendance (1918)	367
Average daily attendance July 1, 1914-July 1, 1915..	180.7
Average daily attendance January 5 to March 24, 1917	140.8
Total attendance	6,757
Total attendance (1916)	14,134
Average daily attendance....	153.6

GRAND SUMMARY

Total number of institutes...	44
Total attendance	16,135
Average daily attendance...	367
Total number of days.....	71
Attendance per day	277
Number of sessions	162
Average attendance per session	99.6

STOCK BRAND SYSTEM.

The State of North Dakota through its stock brand department, which is an auxiliary to the Department of Agriculture and Labor, has established probably the most complete system of brand records in the United States. This has been accomplished during the present biennial period by earnest thought on the part of those in immediate charge and is considered iron-clad in its protection to brand owners. So thorough has been the work that not a single case of mutilation or fraud has been reported by anyone having his brand recorded. It will be of interest to many to know that there are at present over 8,000 brand owners in the state.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS GATHERED IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1917.

Number of farms in North Dakota	66,993
Acres in farms	34,550,900
Acres under cultivation	15,[illegible],171

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR 1916.

Crop	Acres	Bushels	Yield	Average Price	Value
Spring Wheat	6,318,156	4,937,244	30,029,777	6.08	4.75
Durum Wheat	1,120,947	583,620	6,[illegible],087	6.8	5.15
Winter Wheat	18,[illegible]½	9,765½	112,495	11.52	6.81
Flax	548,463½	517,668½	4,871,543	9.41	8.88
Oats	2,215,415	1,962,895	35,482,434	18.08	16.02
Barley	1,833,[illegible]½	1,650,606½	20,760,364	12.58	11.32
Hull-less Barley	6,797	1,027	16,027	15.88	2.36
Spring Rye	31,[illegible]½	29,578½	300,761	10.17	9.78
Winter Rye	658,417	406,467	4,415,210	10.86	6.76
Speltz	60,819	55,732	1,015,215	18.21	16.69
Corn	238,679	257,341*	1,273,943		
Potatoes	55,260		3,942,114	71.34	
Roots	5,[illegible]99		48,201		
Millet	96,182		140,[illegible]**		
Hungarian	5,[illegible]7		1,[illegible]**		
Clover	2,[illegible]77		29,382**		
Timothy	146,[illegible]99		145,460**		
Alfalfa	57,194		58,925**		
Brome Grass	30,121		20,468**		
Other Tame Hay	61,560		120,812**		
Prairie Hay			1,697,363**		

*Cut for fodder.
**Tons cut.

ACREAGE LOST BY HAIL—1916

Total Loss	4[illegible]
Three-fourths Loss	154,523
Half Loss	178,758
Quarter Loss	367,748

CROP AVERAGE—1914.

Spring Wheat	7,499,126	Roots	5,303 —11-24
Durum Wheat	1,287,693	Millet	124,464
Winter Wheat	48,396	Hungarian	4,505¼
Flax	1,040,550½	Clover	61,474¼
Oats	2,541,131	Timothy	164,[illegible]8½
Barley	2,049,847	Alfalfa	37,23[illegible]½
Hull-less Barley	7,995	Brome Grass	18,472 —7-8
Spring Rye	51,089½	Other Tame Grass.	28,397½
Winter Rye	585,768	Total Acreage of Crops and Tame Grasses	14,280,671 —137-480
Speltz	97,299		
Corn	552,946½		
Potatoes	72,538 —217-480		

Garden Products sold 1916, (Value)	$ 124,136.54
Poultry and Eggs Sold 1916, (Value)	1,198,843.64

DAIRY PRODUCTS—1916.

Pounds of butter made in families	10,532,677
Pounds of cheese made in families	43,222
Pounds of milk sold to cheese factories	152,739
Pounds of milk sold to creameries	1,309,198
Pounds of cream sold to creameries	9,710,518
Received for milk and cream sold to cheese factories, creameries or stations	2,675,493.15
Received for milk and cream sold other than specified	734,394.74
Number of cows milkink in 1917	230,290

SHEEP AND WOOL—1916

Number of sheep sheared	56,946
Pounds of wool clipped	466,533

ORCHARDS AND FRUITS—1916

Fruit trees in bearing	29,248
Fruit trees not in bearing	59,138
Acres in berries	2,932
Received for fruit marketed	$87,562.50
Acres in artificial forests	29,987
Number of farms with mulberry bush other than Japanese	4,697

LIVE STOCK—1917

Horses of all ages	551,575
Mules	10,568
Cattle, all ages	891,073
Cattle, Pure Bred	11,850
Sheep, all ages	93,152
Sheep, pure bred	31,593
Hogs, all ages	365,486
Hogs, pure bred	10,158
Value of animals fattened and killed for home use	$5,054,907.32
Received for cattle, hogs, and sheep sold for market	1,812,314.56
Received for horses sold for market	3,101,307.61
Value of all kinds of stock bought in 1916	5,740,619.64

COAL MINES—1916

Number of Mines	81
Tons mined	411,940
Number of men employed	744
Total wages paid miners	$940,615.51

VITAL STATISTICS—1916

Males living on farms	172,321
Females living on farms	167,151
Births	8,765
Deaths	1,774

FARM LABOR STATISTICS—1916

Male employes	31,736
Average wages paid per month	$ 28.27
Female employes	6,496
Average wages paid per month	$ 22.63
Total wages paid during year	$11,862,905.10

CREAMERIES AND STATIONS—1916

Number of creameries	49
Cream and milk stations	89
Pounds of butter manufactured	4,064,445

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—1917

Number of organizations	47
Total Membership	2,342

ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES—1917

Farmers Elevators	426
Capacity in bushels	10,889,500
Independent Elevators	314
Capacity in bushels	7,132,000
Line Elevators	1,023
Capacity in bushels	23,625,450
Lumber yards	572

FLOURING MILLS—1916

Number of mills	65
Barrels of daily capacity	14,359
Barrels milled in 1916	1,637,293

FARMS AND ACREAGE—1917.

COUNTY	No. of Farms	Acreage	Acres under Cultivation
Adams	812	280,260	115,510
Barnes	1,493	636,175	496,414
Benson	1,370	545,099	393,601
Billings	661	227,974	74,081
Bottineau	2,094	844,871	656,121
Bowman	800	235,771	102,192
Burke	1,055	362,102	244,969
Burleigh	1,340	459,318	216,356
Cass	1,859	815,691	683,035
Cavalier	1,640	746,572	527,079
Dickey	1,105	532,575	335,381
Divide	1,401	414,537	254,841
Dunn	1,362	889,487	186,650
Eddy	614	283,430	192,368
Emmons	1,278	612,748	270,140
Foster	629	321,352	257,266
Golden Valley	826	276,511	152,425
Grand Forks	1,746	792,542	652,958
Griggs	900	391,502	297,919
Hettinger	1,135	384,398	221,425
Kidder	918	358,835	175,219
LaMoure	1,418	589,432	436,809
Logan	978	428,526	201,458
McHenry	1,688	578,395	414,428
McIntosh	754	367,790	172,149
McKenzie	1,730	509,147	179,946
McLean	1,690	500,104	294,721
Mercer	950	434,807	164,200
Morton	1,500	952,869	213,383
Mountrail	1,825	318,900	174,396
Nelson	1,175	532,430	385,412
Oliver	638	204,365	71,983
Pembina	1,307	520,831	381,201
Pierce	1,063	449,317	332,716
Ramsey	1,364	645,540	485,976
Ransom	1,196	395,287	270,775
Renville	884	311,840	237,459
Richland	1,973	630,227	435,287
Rolette	1,207	398,644	257,485
Sargent	850	301,353	194,727
Sheridan	1,500	363,856	214,681
Slope	899	334,071	162,791
Sioux	390	120,960	19,844
Stark	1,090	400,638	201,000
Steele	783	348,689	281,479
Stutsman	2,350	821,344	549,190
Towner	1,021	540,542	436,778
Traill	1,363	236,589	190,482
Walsh	2,087	682,106	519,139
Ward	1,666	438,450	267,630
Wells	1,485	615,207	459,481
Williams	2,105	595,619	312,293
Grant	1,046	351,283	137,723
Totals	66,993	24,970,906	15,563,071

SPRING WHEAT—1916

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	57,884	30,811	215,501	7.0	
Barnes	143,469	120,644	774,640	6.4	
Benson	159,279	130,737	885,494	6.8	
Billings	30,760	23,994	141,578	5.9	
Bottineau	278,483	227,337	1,350,415	5.9	
Bowman	49,705	33,136	203,269	6.1	
Burke	132,163	57,564	250,925	4.4	
Burleigh	83,806	68,702	437,758	6.4	
Cass	233,230	149,012	763,157	5.1	
Cavalier	145,617	140,414	1,166,265	8.3	
Dickey	99,244	61,445	241,420	3.9	
Divide	162,132	95,896	637,142	6.6	
Dunn	95,066	85,573	575,670	6.7	
Eddy	50,732	46,682	312,241	6.7	
Emmons	139,491	71,557	317,333	4.4	
Foster	60,742	60,177	317,160	5.3	
Golden Valley	70,887	57,029	431,075	7.6	
Grand Forks	255,410	219,744	1,233,694	5.6	
Griggs	94,004	90,368	550,643	6.1	
Hettinger	139,933	66,449	301,950	4.5	
Kidder	63,954	57,568	280,547	4.9	
LaMoure	106,620	89,066	478,644	5.4	
Logan	97,666	41,254	233,446	5.7	
McHenry	178,863	143,396	913,831	6.4	
McIntosh	114,918	50,280	158,283	3.1	
McKenzie	92,674	74,815	520,854	7.0	
McLean	145,212	131,715	868,479	6.6	
Mercer	78,695	57,418	469,291	8.2	
Morton	124,233	97,170	563,410	5.8	
Mountrail	83,234	81,115	515,143	6.4	
Nelson	111,482	104,167	656,203	6.3	
Oliver	21,043	19,442	135,388	7.0	
Pembina	122,816	118,058	1,075,227	9.1	
Pierce	162,382	139,715	777,821	5.6	
Ramsey	182,761	160,672	1,016,711	6.3	
Ransom	41,136	33,944	232,641	6.9	
Renville	113,241	76,713	421,786	5.5	
Richland	176,246	80,086	460,203	5.7	
Rolette	103,422	82,493	554,969	6.7	
Sargent	41,311	33,649	162,380	4.8	
Sheridan	119,004	119,004	632,218	5.3	
Slope	78,227	72,207	316,328	4.6	
Sioux	4,021	3,974	53,747	13.5	
Stark	130,749	112,642	731,739	6.5	
Steele	105,170	71,429	398,162	5.6	
Stutsman	168,042	161,487	835,656	5.2	
Towner	191,088	154,830	1,077,749	7.0	
Traill	99,099	48,129	207,984	4.3	
Walsh	242,990	214,914	1,461,332	6.8	
Ward	118,842	102,740	649,286	6.3	
Wells	154,672	149,542	856,401	5.7	
Williams	171,304	146,690	952,016	6.5	
Grant	88,998	70,329	254,572	3.6	
Sheridan	119,004	119,004	632,218	5.3	
Totals	6,316,150	4,937,294	30,029,777	6.08	4.75

DURUM WHEAT.

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	5,912	5,595	30,617	5.5	
Barnes	71,459	67,742	517,289	7.7	
Benson	34,052	31,956	249,314	7.8	
Billings	3,276	2,334	21,706	9.3	
Bottineau	7,414	6,887	82,080	11.9	
Bowman	3,957	2,453	15,465	6.3	
Burke	1,709	1,138	10,167	8.9	
Burleigh	10,248	7,446	64,425	8.6	
Cass	53,132	39,625	220,045	5.8	
Cavalier	29,335	28,890	258,132	8.9	
Dickey	83,396	72,970	373,574	5.2	
Divide	1,317	1,307	6,188	4.7	
Dunn	3,801	3,681	39,090	10.6	
Eddy	26,586	24,033	189,246	7.9	
Emmons	21,137	17,292	99,951	5.3	
Foster	45,115	44,81	309,363	6.9	
Golden Valley	4,612	3,207	38,590	11.4	
Grand Forks	4,561	4,571	38,011	8.3	
Griggs	31,611	27,739	165,790	6.0	
Kidder	12,035	12,024	84,623	7.0	
Lamoure	8,188	3,333	19,178	5.8	
Logan	12,036	12,024	84,623	7.0	
McHenry	101,414	96,963	558,367	5.8	
McIntosh	6,871	6,513	38,871	6.0	
McKenzie	3,594	3,289	29,067	8.8	
McLean	63	63	151	2.4	
Mercer	4,626	4,400	58,126	13.2	
Morton	3,809	3,779	28,112	7.4	
Mountrail	15,757	1,270	10,809	8.5	
Nelson	691	691	4,962	7.1	
Oliver	974	968	6,645	6.9	
Pembina	59,428	38,248	315,411	8.3	
Pierce	345	345	4,261	12.4	
Ramsey	5,444	5,244	41,379	7.9	
Ransom	2,416	2,263	19,677	8.7	
Renville	32,821	30,619	257,091	8.4	
Richland	88,428	77,495	465,927	6.0	
Rolette	1,296	1,080	10,267	9.5	
Sargent	7,718	4,497	25,401	5.6	
Sheridan	5,416	5,091	33,641	6.6	
Sioux	50,381	45,136	240,552	5.3	
Slope	12,138	12,138	101,579	8.4	
Stark	4,447	3,358	24,274	7.2	
Steele	1,578	1,360	20,165	14.8	
Stutsman	8,128	7,949	71,580	9.0	
Towner	13,437	10,309	49,390	4.8	
Traill	72,034	64,800	436,689	6.7	
Walsh	22,074	21,084	175,265	8.3	
Ward	200	175	500	2.9	
Wells	2,054	1,839	11,662	6.3	
Williams	1,117	1,017	10,655	10.5	
Grant	99,576	97,089	619,242	6.4	
	2,968	2,979	28,821	9.7	
	5,086	3,919	22,201	5.7	
Totals	1,120,947	963,626	6,553,037	6.8	5.8

WINTER WHEAT—1916

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	187	172	2,025	11.8	
Barnes	90	90	800	8.9	
Benson	45	80	1,075	13.4	
Billings	16				
Bottineau	32	2	34	17.0	
Bowman	1,550	776	5,850	7.5	
Burke	154	104	245	2.4	
Burleigh	62				
Cass	5	5	460		
Cavalier					
Dickey	31	31	292	9.4	
Divide					
Dunn	20				
Eddy					
Emmons	218	208	2,015	9.7	
Foster					
Golden Valley	9,632	5,458	67,952	12.4	
Grand Forks	20	15	190	12.7	
Griggs					
Hettinger	794	394	3,816	9.7	
Kidder	33	23	218	9.5	
LaMoure	40	14	245	3.1	
Logan	137	37	540	14.6	
McHenry	161½				
McIntosh	39	39	112	2.9	
McKenzie	420	295	4,460	15.1	
McLean	105	105	1,060	10.1	
Mercer					
Morton	30	4	60	15.0	
Mountrail					
Nelson					
Oliver	39	39	310	7.9	
Pembina	6	6	96	16.0	
Pierce	499	499	4,370	8.8	
Ramsey	112	15½	112	7.2	
Ransom					
Renville	250	80	1,560	19.5	
Richland	6				
Rolette	74				
Sargent					
Sheridan					
Slope	1,083	679	9,462	13.9	
Sioux	120	120	740	6.2	
Stark					
Steele					
Stutsman	80	40	480	12.0	
Towner	125	42	596	14.2	
Traill					
Walsh	33	33	650	19.7	
Ward	24	24	183	7.6	
Wells	155	155	1,300	8.4	
Williams	35				
Grant	267	95	1,307	13.8	
Totals	16,509½	9,705½	112,495	11.59	6.81

FLAX.

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	11,192	10,711	89,943	8.4	.....
Barnes	14,849	13,704	130,669	9.5	.....
Benson	4,472	3,815	52,978	13.9	.....
Billings	8,383½	8,320½	82,239	9.9	.....
Bottineau	6,210	5,252	44,036	8.4	.....
Bowman	8,636	7,702	59,741	7.8	.....
Burke	6,076	4,974	29,522	5.9	.....
Burleigh	21,984	20,297	223,709	11.0	.....
Cass	10,314	9,471	71,702	7.6	.....
Cavalier	3,210	3,185	33,459	10.5	.....
Dickey	7,464	7,460	61,929	8.3	.....
Divide	14,629	12,486	107,022	8.6	.....
Dunn	23,628	23,185	246,041	10.6	.....
Eddy	3,349	3,267	27,048	8.6	.....
Emmons	19,066	17,925	180,360	10.1	.....
Foster	6,200	6,005	54,033	9.1	.....
Golden Valley	15,508	15,234	122,946	8.1	.....
Grand Forks	4,853	4,734	38,943	8.2	.....
Griggs	7,232	6,486	54,766	8.4	.....
Hettinger	20,336	20,165	208,420	10.3	.....
Kidder	23,238	22,657	212,167	9.4	.....
LaMoure	11,723	10,582	86,106	8.1	.....
Logan	22,493	17,570	215,298	12.2	.....
McHenry	2,570	2,406	20,059	8.3	.....
McIntosh	16,035	15,817	160,980	10.2	.....
McKenzie	18,394	18,135	199,291	11.0	.....
McLean	26,602	26,210	281,005	10.7	.....
Mercer	15,045	15,143	71,576	4.7	.....
Morton	19,838	19,226	185,242	9.6	.....
Mountrail	12,348	12,289	122,790	10.0	.....
Nelson	5,203	4,805	35,433	7.4	.....
Oliver	4,180	4,056	44,882	11.1	.....
Pembina	7,389	7,363	68,544	9.3	.....
Pierce	2,384	2,097	19,820	9.4	.....
Ramsey	6,115	5,648	55,110	9.7	.....
Ransom	2,922	2,751	19,704	7.2	.....
Renville	6,751	6,169	45,918	7.4	.....
Richland	5,990	3,963	24,458	6.2	.....
Rolette	1,659	1,570	15,275	9.7	.....
Sargent	2,351	3,052	18,319	6.0	.....
Sheridan	7,504	7,504	81,016	10.8	.....
Slope	13,906	15,266	137,289	9.0	.....
Sioux	2,760	2,130	10,640	5.0	.....
Stark	8,297	8,297	57,843	7.0	.....
Steele	5,882	5,254	44,423	8.5	.....
Stutsman	22,237	22,163	226,484	10.2	.....
Towner	5,312	4,930	50,393	10.2	.....
Traill	2,323	2,286	8,311	3.6	.....
Walsh	3,842	3,522	43,694	12.4	.....
Ward	8,774	6,622	73,921	11.2	.....
Wells	6,759	6,264	66,290	10.6	.....
Williams	15,783	15,072	156,291	10.4	.....
Grant	14,283	12,472	92,655	7.4	.....
Totals	548,483½	517,668½	4,871,543	9.41	8.88

OATS—1916

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	16,162	16,163	348,386	21.6	
Barnes	66,246	57,991	852,193	14.7	
Benson	58,941	54,484	969,439	17.8	
Billings	12,117	11,808	276,304	23.4	
Bottineau	83,909	70,470	1,517,084	21.5	
Bowman	15,435	13,871	363,089	26.2	
Burke	40,401	22,596	391,656	17.3	
Burleigh	27,571	24,292	596,328	24.5	
Cass	98,707	77,120	1,016,601	13.2	
Cavalier	126,552	126,511	3,134,483	24.8	
Dickey	36,861	29,978	490,920	16.4	
Divide	34,648	24,201	590,447	24.4	
Dunn	25,647	24,924	748,549	30.0	
Eddy	67,235	24,246	488,820	14.3	
Emmons	14,486	14,290	315,576	22.1	
Foster	43,537	41,926	488,312	11.6	
Golden Valley	19,876	19,830	475,260	24.0	
Grand Forks	85,147	79,005	1,119,418	14.2	
Griggs	46,450	43,040	430,834	10.0	
Hettinger	26,277	25,999	579,448	22.3	
Kidder	20,751	20,018	437,609	21.9	
LaMoure	46,338	41,996	677,118	16.1	
Logan	8,837	6,098	165,359	27.1	
McHenry	60,358	56,584	1,150,641	20.3	
McIntosh	5,906	5,795	86,939	15.0	
McKenzie	30,131	29,376	740,405	25.2	
McLean	36,424	36,013	826,606	23.0	
Mercer	19,677	19,736	241,894	12.3	
Morton	22,880	22,258	500,749	22.5	
Mountrail	22,232	22,007	558,270	25.4	
Nelson	58,845	52,996	648,166	12.2	
Oliver	6,636	6,589	180,097	27.3	
Pembina	70,324	63,654	299,015	4.7	
Pierce	46,127	45,355	896,310	19.8	
Ramsey	60,651	58,523	1,256,216	21.5	
Ransom	39,499	32,869	491,256	14.9	
Renville	32,371	24,896	431,363	17.3	
Richland	78,717	44,567	477,143	10.7	
Rolette	46,266	43,815	858,084	19.6	
Sargent	24,618	17,408	217,270	12.5	
Sheridan	28,079	28,079	531,882	18.9	
Slope	19,260	19,260	464,844	24.1	
Sioux	2,016	1,965	20,960	10.7	
Stark	19,842	18,692	348,716	18.7	
Steele	39,263	30,277	327,502	10.8	
Stutsman	81,408	78,553	1,035,531	13.2	
Towner	68,918	64,778	1,567,898	24.2	
Traill	33,574	25,743	226,743	8.8	
Walsh	75,082	73,502	1,353,594	18.4	
Ward	36,639	35,038	776,071	22.1	
Wells	69,190	68,139	1,039,236	15.3	
Williams	42,967	40,642	1,100,697	27.1	
Grant	15,384	15,145	355,053	23.4	
Totals	2,215,415	1,962,805	35,482,434	18.08	16.02

BARLEY—1916

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	7,871	6,717	83,832	12.5	
Barnes	69,595	64,647	921,028	14.2	
Benson	45,829	45,272	577,016	12.7	
Billings	2,478½	2,459½	39,028	15.9	
Bottineau	46,226	39,145	492,791	12.6	
Bowman	4,852	3,738	55,896	15.0	
Burke	11,132	9,850	101,402	10.4	
Burleigh	18,225	15,254	222,030	14.5	
Cass	88,273	65,718	796,871	12.1	
Cavalier	101,614	100,020	1,585,012	15.8	
Dickey	42,770	36,847	393,514	10.7	
Divide	5,154	4,827	53,152	11.5	
Dunn	21,507	10,755	211,032	20.1	
Eddy	27,050	27,000	273,006	10.1	
Emmons	26,273	25,017	328,918	13.2	
Foster	36,148	32,477	362,431	11.1	
Golden Valley	9,003	8,935	134,025	15.3	
Grand Forks	92,410	87,703	1,109,745	12.7	
Griggs	37,114	35,764	470,424	13.2	
Hettinger	11,217	10,101	129,615	12.8	
Kidder	18,501	27,025	243,361	9.0	
Lamoure	66,647	60,648	716,848	11.8	
Logan	30,203	22,077	375,446	17.0	
McHenry	27,647	23,382	279,132	11.9	
McIntosh	29,186	29,137	288,120	10.2	
McKenzie	5,137	4,822	90,015	18.6	
McLean	21,539	20,343	309,674	15.2	
Mercer	21,124	11,169	181,248	16.2	
Morton	12,272	12,116	153,510	12.7	
Mountrail	13,008	12,876	167,254	13.0	
Nelson	69,700	61,008	703,039	10.8	
Oliver	3,654	3,650	63,971	17.4	
Pembina	70,343	63,927	722,224	11.3	
Pierce	30,518	27,008	354,584	13.1	
Ramsey	91,293	84,702	1,057,276	12.5	
Ransom	39,131	34,701	389,279	11.2	
Renville	15,189	11,302	111,021	9.8	
Richland	53,539	22,912	250,325	10.9	
Rolette	28,164	25,622	441,423	17.2	
Sargent	19,648	14,650	134,405	9.5	
Sheridan	24,880	24,610	413,523	16.8	
Slope	4,589	4,139	67,036	14.2	
Sioux	740	740	9,990	13.5	
Stark	5,967	5,967	12,642	2.1	
Steele	40,396	34,413	397,439	11.5	
Stutsman	100,220	95,850	1,037,560	10.8	
Towner	54,765	54,667	691,364	12.6	
Traill	39,832	27,948	309,570	11.1	
Walsh	83,583	77,525	853,018	11.0	
Ward	25,308	25,000	327,616	13.1	
Wells	66,082	65,287	861,121	13.2	
Williams	18,833	16,772	240,468	14.3	
Grant	10,998	8,595	154,139	17.9	
Totals	1,833,790½	1,650,606½	20,760,364	12.58	11.32

HULL-LESS BARLEY—1916

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	69	67	926	13.8	
Barnes					
Benson	11	11	110	10.0	
Billings	10	10	116	11.6	
Bottineau	2,900				
Bowman					
Burke					
Burleigh	57	42	912	21.7	
Cass					
Cavalier	7	7	165	23.6	
Dickey					
Divide	2,042				
Dunn	32	32	323	10.1	
Eddy					
Emmons					
Foster	16	16	170	10.6	
Golden Valley	33	28	350	12.5	
Grand Forks					
Grant	7	7	80	8.5	
Hettinger	4	4	40	10.0	
Kidder	7	7	85	12.1	
LaMoure	41	41	451	11.0	
Logan					
McHenry					
McIntosh					
McKenzie	26	22	513	23.6	
McLean	37	37	475	12.8	
Mercer					
Morton	41	41	336	8.2	
Mountrail					
Nelson					
Oliver					
Pembina					
Pierce					
Ramsey					
Ransom					
Renville					
Richland	115				
Rolette	10	10	170	17.0	
Sargent					
Sheridan					
Sioux					
Slope					
Stark	383	383	6,917	18.1	
Steele					
Stutsman	722	42	470	11.2	
Towner	32	32	320	10.0	
Traill					
Walsh	20	10	50	5.0	
Ward	8	8	300	37.5	
Wells	112	112	1,397	12.5	
Williams	39	39	950	24.4	
Grant	11	11	126	11.5	
Totals	6,797	1,023	16,027	15.66	9.21

SPRING RYE.

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	123	123	1,275	10.4	
Barnes	210	210	700	3.3	
Benson	1,367	1,393	16,890	12.1	
Billings	99	99	825	8.3	
Bottineau	269	229	3,222	14.1	
Bowman	101½	101½	695	6.8	
Burke	236	155	1,318	8.5	
Burleigh	2,328	2,328	21,435	9.2	
Cass	325	290	2,035	7.0	
Cavalier	1,295	1,295	18,785	14.5	
Dickey	113	113	1,126	9.9	
Divide	141	71	800	11.3	
Dunn	115	74	1,184	16.0	
Eddy	215	175	2,060	11.8	
Emmons					
Foster	660	660	6,055	9.2	
Golden Valley					
Grand Forks	180	180	1,170	6.5	
Griggs	353	353	3,810	10.8	
Hettinger	136	136	1,353	9.9	
Kidder	1,627	1,369	11,809	8.6	
LaMoure	260	255	1,220	4.8	
Logan	832	803	6,230	7.8	
McHenry	1,358	1,358	13,793	10.2	
McIntosh	1,444	1,374	10,486	7.6	
McKenzie	30	32	464	14.5	
McLean	957	917	9,820	10.7	
Mercer	247	333	4,167	12.5	
Morton	107	15	90	6.0	
Mountrail	52	52	890	17.1	
Nelson	696	686	4,481	6.5	
Oliver	45	45	60	1.3	
Pembina	550	430	5,427	12.6	
Pierce	4,116	4,116	45,544	11.1	
Ramsey	408	408	4,462	15.8	
Ransom	35	35	140	4.0	
Renville	119	92	1,397	15.2	
Richland	157	147	1,182	8.0	
Rolette	3,437	3,427	40,828	11.9	
Sargent					
Sheridan	453	453	3,450	7.6	
Slope	25	105	335	3.2	
Sioux	60	60	1,160	19.3	
Stark	906	850	6,847	8.1	
Steele	60	60	1,200	20.0	
Stutsman	2,417	2,394	16,664	7.0	
Towner	317	312	5,455	17.5	
Traill					
Walsh	509	250	3,290	13.2	
Ward	398	388	4,050	10.4	
Wells	557	382	5,615	14.7	
Williams	209	360	2,172	6.0	
Grant	85	85	1,300	15.3	
Totals	30,739½	29,578½	300,761	10.17	9.78

WINTER RYE—1916

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	2,993	1,786	22,479	12.6	
Barnes	3,139	2,652	29,849	11.3	
Benson	19,959	7,155	80,416	11.2	
Billings	1,098	983	4,385	4.5	
Bottineau	68,279	41,267	581,865	14.1	
Bowman	9,198	4,463	53,387	12.0	
Burke	7,606	2,423	27,855	11.5	
Burleigh	9,698	16,765	56,116	3.3	
Cass	7,081	5,027	54,251	10.8	
Cavalier	29,762	16,707	177,207	10.6	
Dickey	9,241	6,906	55,970	8.1	
Divide	1,123	521	5,941	11.4	
Dunn	898	185	1,968	10.6	
Eddy	6,173	3,041	27,863	9.2	
Emmons	20,567	13,329	124,516	9.3	
Foster	510	510	5,150	10.1	
Golden Valley	969	550	7,160	13.0	
Grand Forks	8,143	6,424	60,455	9.4	
Griggs	2,227	1,286	13,871	10.8	
Hettinger	4,676	3,149	33,265	10.6	
Kidder	15,476	9,589	81,909	8.5	
LaMoure	16,335	9,546	75,215	7.9	
Logan	13,803	6,521	78,203	12.0	
McHenry	65,079	57,932	545,940	9.4	
McIntosh	6,710	2,986	28,736	9.6	
McKenzie	609	454	5,270	11.6	
McLean	16,500	12,885	122,551	9.5	
Mercer	2,749	1,406	15,114	10.7	
Morton	6,208	2,435	18,730	7.4	
Mountraill	1,232	923	9,830	10.7	
Nelson	13,589	8,159	79,909	9.8	
Oliver	1,354	1,329	15,261	11.5	
Pembina	10,328	6,631	95,327	14.4	
Pierce	48,514	31,903	389,418	12.2	
Ramsey	20,142	11,508	137,787	12.0	
Ransom	394	226	1,669	7.4	
Renville	17,991	5,562	64,903	11.7	
Richland	9,063	4,767	45,243	9.5	
Rolette	55,838	22,335	303,058	13.6	
Sargent	1,313	863	7,105	8.2	
Sheridan	12,175	12,175	115,244	9.5	
Slope	3,287	1,695	20,404	12.0	
Sioux	630	625	9,145	14.6	
Stark	435	278	2,240	8.1	
Steele	1,904	2,891	19,797	6.8	
Stutsman	19,414	12,624	128,024	10.1	
Towner	44,205	19,232	339,336	17.6	
Traill	2,315	1,092	14,802	13.6	
Walsh	6,901	3,567	35,012	9.8	
Ward	13,061	7,680	90,065	11.7	
Wells	8,203	6,236	58,165	9.3	
Williams	2,327	756	7,456	9.9	
Grant	6,993	4,527	30,373	6.7	
Totals	658,417	406,467	4,415,210	10.86	6.70

SPELTZ—1916

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Acres Harvested	Bushels Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre Sown
Adams	1,539	1,466	28,119	19.2	.....
Barnes	582	572	19,365	33.7	.....
Benson	245	235	5,775	24.6	.....
Billings	623	623	14,834	23.8	.....
Bottineau	596	574	11,890	20.7	.....
Bowman	1,050	808	22,836	28.3	.....
Burke	188	183	3,000	16.4	.....
Burleigh	5,540	4,833	98,155	20.3	.....
Cass	609	627	15,900	25.4	.....
Cavalier	251	228	1,975	8.7	.....
Dickey	3,659	3,279	43,617	13.3	.....
Divide	206	142	2,825	19.2	.....
Dunn	917	817	20,870	25.5	.....
Eddy	1,033	760	12,139	16.0	.....
Emmons	3,944	3,697	70,261	19.0	.....
Foster	496	581	8,450	14.5	.....
Golden Valley	814	814	21,746	26.7	.....
Grand Forks	235	235	4,760	20.3	.....
Griggs	311	311	6,405	20.6	.....
Hettinger	1,648	1,444	30,597	21.2	.....
Kidder	1,702	1,702	33,724	19.3	.....
LaMoure	2,901	2,737	40,594	14.8	.....
Logan	3,924	3,067	64,974	21.2	.....
McHenry	600	600	11,088	18.3	.....
McIntosh	4,625	4,558	72,398	15.9	.....
McKenzie	576	571	13,746	24.1	.....
McLean	1,838	1,813	41,631	23.0	.....
Mercer	1,393	1,377	29,769	21.6	.....
Morton	1,238	1,219	20,627	16.9	.....
Mountrail	92	92	2,345	25.5	.....
Nelson	142	137	3,630	26.5	.....
Oliver	193	178	4,263	23.9	.....
Pembina	139	139	1,249	9.0	.....
Pierce	124	124	1,140	9.2	.....
Ramsey	569	569	10,175	17.9	.....
Ransom	591	584	7,259	12.4	.....
Renville	147	112	2,500	22.3	.....
Richland	588	239	1,745	7.3	.....
Rolette	316	316	8,185	25.9	.....
Sargent	977	555	5,985	10.8	.....
Sheridan	714	714	12,035	16.9	.....
Slope	1,351	1,354	30,521	22.5	.....
Sioux	240	240	4,597	19.2	.....
Stark	1,280	1,225	8,297	6.8	.....
Steele	166	166	2,170	13.1	.....
Stutsman	3,606	2,358	32,531	13.8	.....
Towner	1,352	1,319	27,051	20.5	.....
Traill	94	94	1,845	19.6	.....
Walsh	55	55	1,383	25.1	.....
Ward	511	489	15,280	31.2	.....
Wells	1,200	1,161	10,470	9.0	.....
Williams	308	887	7,896	8.9	.....
Grant	2,781	2,752	40,693	14.8	.....
Totals	60,819	55,732	1,015,215	18.21	16.89

CORN—1916

COUNTY	Acres Planted	Cut for Fodder	Acres Husked	Bushels Husked
Adams	3,422	1,992	2,687	29,413
Barnes	21,630	18,923	791	18,675
Benson	3,870	3,044	346	1,625
Billings	636⅜	471⅛	62½	1,524
Bottineau	3,692	5,024	52	1,340
Bowman	2,956	2,146	797	11,321
Burke	103	215	.....	.....
Burleigh	11,782	2,462	3,916	62,534
Cass	47,117	44,054	4,997	52,240
Cavalier	593½	531	62½	1,215
Dickey	27,132	11,988	12,825	272,444
Divide	280	472	18	50
Dunn	465	560	496	5,185
Eddy	3,490	2,732	217	1,577
Emmons	10,559	5,054	5,422	123,721
Foster	4,080	4,812	647	4,700
Golden Valley	1,943	1,594	311	8,630
Grand Forks	19,397	18,656	813	6,325
Griggs	7,288	7,144	30	1,520
Hettinger	1,981	1,385	535	5,992
Kidder	2,549	1,391	1,163	8,114
LaMoure	17,202	13,859	3,617	94,280
Logan	1,311	155	649	13,820
McHenry	6,477	5,475	374	6,635
McIntosh	2,473	539	1,336	27,450
McKenzie	1,141	1,127	129	3,459
McLean	4,416	2,781	840	16,095
Mercer	1,470	682	757	16,200
Morton	3,508½	1,459	1,692	46,131
Mountrail	193½	193½	.....	.....
Nelson	4,424	3,660	504	617
Oliver	834	505	329	6,680
Pembina	5,645	5,489	.....	.....
Pierce	2,256	2,016	240	1,390
Ramsey	4,173½	4,116½	127	2,395
Ransom	18,272½	14,539½	5,210½	96,547
Renville	903	1,036	3	75
Richland	26,739	16,580½	7,937	115,651
Rolette	633	631	20½	360
Sargent	16,530	11,312	3,766	80,330
Sheridan	748	687	293	2,090
Slope	1,988½	2,469	676	8,959
Sioux	1,562	464	1,095	11,996
Stark	3,747	1,215	2,417	25,103
Steele	5,420	4,670	741	2,303
Stutsman	10,830	8,419	1,716	30,675
Towner	1,125½	1,099½	78	570
Traill	1,835	1,499	312	7,085
Walsh	7,095½	7,445	275	938
Ward	1,349½	1,560½	44	1,245
Wells	5,311	4,655	734	3,995
Williams	1,133¾	1,144¼	617¼	5,700
Grant	2,966	1,208	1,629	26,015
Totals	338,679⅝	257,341⅜	74,346¼	1,273,943

POTATOES—1916

COUNTY	Acres Planted	Bushels Dug	Yield per Acre
Adams	240	23,258	96.9
Barnes	1,408½	116,560	82.8
Benson	909	89,530	98.5
Billings	220—5-6	23,693	107.7
Bottineau	1,125	129,300	114.9
Bowman	322¾	34,669	107.4
Burke	400	35,974	89.9
Burleigh	1,401—1-115	81,679¼	58.3
Cass	7,529⅜	391,406	52.0
Cavalier	1,224	123,413	100.8
Dickey	736	58,165	79.0
Divide	434¼	39,349	90.7
Dunn	423	50,484	119.3
Eddy	726	49,266	67.9
Emmons	508¼	39,556	77.9
Foster	1,013¾	86,638	85.2
Golden Valley	365½	45,626	125.0
Grand Forks	3,295—5-16	237,516	72.1
Griggs	664½	67,632	101.9
Hettinger	367	37,537	102.3
Kidder	290¼	23,216	80.1
LaMoure	955	84,613	88.6
Logan	386	31,377	81.3
McHenry	609¾	54,214	80.0
McIntosh	264	28,220	106.9
McKenzie	469	72,264	154.1
McLean	459	50,200	109.4
Mercer	528	39,539	74.9
Morton	582—97-100	58,362½	109.3
Mountrail	379¼	48,685	128.5
Nelson	823	80,025	97.2
Oliver	178	16,402	92.1
Pembina	2,331	200,709	86.1
Pierce	418	49,543	118.5
Ramsey	1,039¼	104,190	100.3
Ransom	962	62,103	64.6
Renville	290—19-24	22,923	78.8
Richland	3,783—23-24	104,746	27.7
Rolette	720½	95,299	132.4
Sargent	693	39,036	56.3
Sheridan	532	32,578	61.2
Slope	342—5-16	30,885	90.3
Sioux	176	9,965	56.6
Stark	3,493	92,627	26.5
Steele	449½	29,286	65.2
Stutsman	1,147	122,913	107.2
Towner	748	85,673	114.5
Traill	2,167	24,773	11.4
Walsh	3,541	217,974	61.6
Ward	928—1-48	78,395	84.5
Wells	751	78,721	104.8
Williams	1,206⅝	86,054¼	71.4
Grant	302	25,653	84.9
Totals	55,260—319-1200	3,942,114	71.34

ROOTS—1916

COUNTY	Acres Planted	Bushels Dug
Adams	⅜	70
Barnes	9	799
Benson	74	432
Billings	8½	197
Bottineau	1¼	163
Bowman	7¼	408
Burke	55	10
Burleigh	6⅛	163
Cass	.....	20
Cavalier	20	3,835
Dickey	10	71
Divide	9¼	293
Dunn	68	859
Eddy	5	347
Emmons	¾	30
Foster	18⅛	2,836
Golden Valley	68¼	266
Grand Forks	297	20
Griggs	¼	305
Hettinger	2	180
Kidder	.....	5,405
LaMoure	3½	317
Logan	730	272
McHenry	6¼	312
McIntosh	.....	.....
McKenzie	9	988
McLean	5	321
Mercer	½	40
Morton	73¾	8,485
Mountrail	11¼	15
Nelson	.....	.....
Oliver	.....	.....
Pembina	2	315
Pierce	6	.....
Ramsey	8¾	650¼
Ransom	166	322
Renville	¼	105
Richland	322⅛	11
Rolette	6¼	2,330
Sargent	.....	.....
Sheridan	26	108
Slope	200¼	64
Sioux	66	5,976
Stark	621	956
Steele	.....	.....
Stutsman	153	643
Towner	14¼	943
Traill	13	476
Walsh	166½	1,122
Ward	46⅛	210
Wells	3	424
Williams	135¼	908
Grant	5	179
Totals	3,400⅛	43,201¼

HAY—1916
MILLET

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Tons Cut
Adams	632	856
Barnes	6,755	10,404
Benson	2,213	3,648
Billings	205	372
Bottineau	746	1,080
Bowman	1,741	2,056
Burke	148	208
Burleigh	893½	1,279
Cass	1,938	1,981
Cavalier	180½	263
Dickey	4,739	10,626
Divide	110	206
Dunn	323	687
Eddy	2,309	3,325
Emmons	1,316	2,540
Foster	2,345	3,453
Golden Valley	229	283
Grand Forks	4,153	5,839
Griggs	3,283	3,675
Hettinger	1,521	2,428
Kidder	272	611
LaMoure	6,091	9,605
Logan	457	787
McHenry	1,120	1,496
McIntosh	86	161
McKenzie	547	996
McLean	746	1,311
Mercer	310	604
Morton	2,293	3,468
Mountrail	266	368½
Nelson	752	952
Oliver	56	151
Pembina	3,548	3,970
Pierce	844	1,440
Ramsey	1,253	1,811
Ransom	2,294	2,294
Renville	336	386
Richland	1,679½	1,382
Rolette	83½	178
Sargent	1,421	2,255
Sheridan	652	1,152
Slope	1,156	1,646
Sioux	190	206
Stark	7,103	13,002
Steele	3,555	4,755
Stutsman	3,835	4,626
Towner	958	1,772
Traill	3,359	3,611
Walsh	8,000	8,385
Ward	682	1,216
Wells	5,222	7,168
Williams	135¾	908
Grant	742	743
Totals	96,182¼	140,399

HAY—1916
HUNGARIAN

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Tons Cut
Adams		
Barnes	32	35
Benson	171	65
Billings		
Bottineau		
Bowman	20	27
Burke		
Burleigh	15	35
Cass	5	10
Cavalier	6½	
Dickey	324	1,179
Divide		
Dunn		
Eddy	80	35
Emmons	11	11
Foster		
Golden Valley	8	
Grand Forks	429	511
Griggs	13	6
Hettinger		
Kidder	78	
LaMoure	293	783
Logan	38	20
McHenry	25	25
McIntosh		
McKenzie	3	3
McLean	12	8
Mercer		
Morton	25	25
Mountrail	15	
Nelson		
Oliver		
Pembina	202	213
Pierce		
Ramsey	11	15
Ransom		
Renville	10	
Richland		78
Rolette		
Sargent		
Sheridan		
Slope	6	10
Sioux		
Stark	241	411
Steele	581	546
Stutsman	145	2
Towner	½	2
Traill	132	135
Walsh	245	317
Ward		
Wells		
Williams		
Grant		
Totals	3,177	4,505

HAY—1916
CLOVER.

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Tons Cut
Adams	7.2	7
Barnes	533	317
Benson	190	113
Billings	55	29
Bottineau	232	251
Bowman	40	.....
Burke	5	.....
Burleigh	20¼	52
Cass	9,768	13,916
Cavalier	124	343
Dickey	174	142
Divide	31	19
Dunn	120	94
Eddy	90	109
Emmons	135	18
Foster	67	56
Golden Valley	128	5
Grand Forks	2,015	2,277
Griggs	104	272
Hettinger	22½	83
Kidder	43	.....
LaMoure	219	168
Logan	15	60
McHenry	94	6
McIntosh	.....	.....
McKenzie	242	153
McLean	.....	70
Mercer	2	3
Morton	72½	51
Mountrail	18	18
Nelson	123	161
Oliver	.....	.....
Pembina	1,073	1,550
Pierce	26	15
Ramsey	368½	255
Ransom	539	726
Renville	77	20
Richland	2,444	2,702
Rolette	60	106
Sargent	106	167
Sheridan	21	22
Slope	82	53
Sioux	.....	.....
Stark	.....	.....
Steele	775	497
Stutsman	368	253
Towner	268	51
Traill	3,051	3,065
Walsh	386	711
Ward	192	100
Wells	178	123
Williams	224½	87
Grant	47	66
Totals	24,975—9-20	29,362

HAY—1916
TIMOTHY

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Tons Cut
Adams	122.2	25
Barnes	6,459	6,769
Benson	2,277	2,296
Billings	741¾	610
Bottineau	4,022	3,573
Bowman	106	356
Burke	2,317	1,316
Burleigh	1,085½	867
Cass	14,573	16,789
Cavalier	2,885½	3,689
Dickey	1,389	948
Divide	467	584
Dunn	1,456	1,376
Eddy	2,501	3,254
Emmons	219½	1,223
Foster	1,213	1,914
Golden Valley	3,268	2,395
Grand Forks	17,167	15,018
Griggs	1,088	1,029
Hettinger	995½	1,037
Kidder	455	265
LaMoure	5,133	4,770
Logan	153	149
McHenry	1,113	760
McIntosh	.....	.....
McKenzie	408	420
McLean	259	332
Mercer	95	41
Morton	146	97
Mountrail	742	684
Nelson	2,467	2,314
Oliver	115	107
Pembina	11,936	13,274
Pierce	518	574
Ramsey	4,718	4,089
Ransom	5,932	8,239
Renville	3,376	2,692
Richland	7,238	6,382½
Rolette	494	477
Sargent	2,274	2,019
Sheridan	69	108
Slope	594	559
Sioux	10	33
Stark	965	1,857
Steele	3,856	3,512
Stutsman	2,106	2,826
Towner	2,399	2,331
Traill	11,451	11,726
Walsh	6,270	3,997
Ward	1,093	798
Wells	3,809	3,554
Williams	1,381	1,133—1-10
Grant	373	273
Totals	146,300 19-20	145,460 1-10

HAY—1916
ALFALFA

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Tons Cut
Adams	809.4	1,272.2
Barnes	1,981	3,441
Benson	263	415
Billings	641¼	886
Bottineau	864	1,188
Bowman	506	624
Burke	92½	180
Burleigh	388—5-16	2,503
Cass	1,234	2,651
Cavalier	513	1,042½
Dickey	1,408	1,877
Divide	184½	200
Dunn	650	1,068
Eddy	222	312
Emmons	552	819
Foster	270	509
Golden Valley	1,293	1,581
Grand Forks	23,596	3,724
Griggs	208¼	196
Hettinger	394	583
Kidder	341	587
LaMoure	989	1,489
Logan	160	284
McHenry	411½	599
McIntosh	5½	27
McKenzie	2,171	4,351
McLean	106	252
Mercer	531	759
Morton	757¾	1,051
Mountrail	48⅛	126½
Nelson	537	561
Oliver	88	155
Pembina	627	931
Pierce	242	358
Ramsey	471½	261½
Ransom	1,087	2,730
Renville	116½	205
Richland	668½	1,269
Rolette	153	190
Sargent	1,099	1,195
Sheridan	152	112
Slope	1,343	1,733
Sioux	60	300
Stark	747	1,242
Steele	546	1,067
Stutsman	1,426	2,065
Towner	245	176
Traill	1,299	1,831
Walsh	557	997
Ward	177	258
Wells	501	728
Williams	2,773¾	4,009½
Grant	687	954
Totals	57,194-67-80	58,925—1-5

HAY—1916
BROME GRASS

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Tons Cut
Adams	193	106
Barnes	830	517
Benson	168	93
Billings	205	342
Bottineau	1,530	1,670
Bowman	60	55
Burke	747	587
Burleigh	413¼	446
Cass	266	166
Cavalier	403	79½
Dickey	311	188
Divide	476	1,110
Eddy	553	409
Dunn	673	272
Emmons	377	215
Foster	592	337
Golden Valley	184	39
Grand Forks	587	564
Griggs	713	572
Hettinger	961	651
Kidder	1,348	1,501
LaMoure	798	516
Logan	36	25
McHenry	1,563	398
McIntosh	27	36
McKenzie	191	181
McLean	1,151	1,227
Mercer	514	341
Morton	166½	103
Mountrail	357	286
Nelson	371	180
Oliver	5	9
Pembina	112	106
Pierce	589	175
Ramsey	291½	160
Ransom	97	248
Renville	357	305
Richland	153	87
Rolette	524	203½
Sargent	200	87
Sheridan	93	98
Slope	478	169
Sioux	.....	.....
Stark	1,121	1,900
Steele	321	230
Stutsman	3,193	761
Towner	1,474	525
Traill	220	248
Walsh	484	430
Ward	843	292
Wells	1,251	621
Williams	1,270½	491
Grant	280	110
Totals	**30,121¾**	**20,468**

HAY—1916
OTHER TAME HAY

COUNTY	Acres Sown	Tons Cut	Prairie Hay Tons Cut
Adams	10	26	29,036
Barnes	1,023	5,213	26,439
Benson	839	3,360	40,790
Billings	837	1,199	13,648
Bottineau	4,667	4,730	26,606
Bowman	103	183	20,956
Burke	1,390	1,954	9,909
Burleigh	373	884	67,688
Cass	5,932	7,673	16,942
Cavalier	621	1,739	43,877
Dickey	419	2,694	54,347
Divide	487	430	21,428
Dunn	710	1,208	40,173
Eddy	829	1,513	22,808
Emmons	64	62	75,489
Foster	2,289	4,019	28,376
Golden Valley	426	749	5,825
Grand Forks	2,071	3,060	30,864
Griggs	2,097½	2,822	13,597
Hettinger	170	308	40,346
Kidder	15	1,696	51,091
LaMoure	456	2,833	41,680
Logan	.....	9	60,093
McHenry	609	1,279	40,610
McIntosh	.....	.....	46,936
McKenzie	1,431	2,323	38,363
McLean	717	842	41,367
Mercer	1,119	1,753	42,397
Morton	1,198½	5,618½	49,919
Mountrail	742	743	14,836
Nelson	1,901	2,885	50,172
Oliver	.....	.....	8,669
Pembina	1,781	3,451	18,065
Pierce	823	1,189	27,181
Ramsey	2,970	4,517	42,025
Ransom	741	2,265	27,374
Renville	1,027	1,821	7,165
Richland	3,446	6,418	51,382
Rolette	568½	1,238	31,135
Sargent	818	1,662	25,353
Sheridan	.....	.....	31,744
Slope	1,696	4,791	22,168
Sioux	24	64	6,986
Stark	319	436	35,873
Steele	643	1,114	10,827
Stutsman	1,932	4,508	70,986
Towner	2,907	3,415	23,069
Traill	418	344	9,794
Walsh	2,289	2,724	28,837
Ward	724	9,334	29,382
Wells	2,897	4,975	29,809
Williams	1,985	2,669	32,490
Grant	36	70	20,541
Totals	61,560½	120,812½	1,697,363

ACREAGE LOST BY HAIL—1916

COUNTY	Total Loss	¾ Loss	½ Loss	¼ Loss
Adams	2,742	548	469	1,059
Barnes	410	250	1,510	14,077
Benson	6,780	6,103	7,672	45,028
Billings	65	480	30	1,089
Bottineau	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowman	7,946	1,479	1,640	4,112
Burke	64,310	9,110	7,772	5,453
Burleigh	10,053	3,119	5,733	8,476
Cass	245	45	750	7,424
Cavalier	1,135	630	1,285	7,684
Dickey	1,645	840	1,710	6,336
Divide	66,030	10,810	7,267¼	1,225
Dunn	4,837	3,754	2,102	2,964
Eddy	195	200	3,705	28,315
Emmons	31,099	769	1,862	2,927
Foster	.....	.....	.....	1,770
Golden Valley	31,018	1,310	1,737	6,926
Grand Forks	22,517	9,798	6,615	14,977
Griggs	1,055	985	1,990	4,480¼
Hettinger	2,402	550	1,277	485
Kidder	3,213	1,359	2,426	1,458
LaMoure	985	355	3,030	9,190
Logan	7,010	250	650	4,235
McHenry	7,502	4,148	5,059	8,759
McIntosh	2,162	9,325	14,866	39,669
McKenzie	7,301	1,306	1,758	2,462
McLean	3,042	1,754	1,739	4,362
Mercer	3,071	5,061	7,410	4,788
Morton	5,238	1,433	5,375½	5,889
Mountrail	.....	235	775	.....
Nelson	17,429	12,648	11,747	14,585
Oliver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembina	5,705	2,758	2,180	1,373
Pierce	1,075	1,361	10,179	18,925
Ramsey	2,399	3,100	5,385	17,575
Ransom	15	.....	.....	.....
Renville	32,990	8,868	6,635	4,846
Richland	707	¾	.....	140
Rolette	16,048	16,015	6,172	12,479
Sargent	1,926	420	585	2,415
Sheridan	2,103	1,397	1,130	4,303
Slope	326	95	170	2,423
Sioux	336	480	226	317
Stark	1,000	3,205	4,013	3,981
Steele	23,823	4,870	4,395	175
Stutsman	11,277	7,303	5,505	12,256
Towner	4,595	1,170	4,555	9,507
Traill	23,853	7,700	1,397	7,620
Walsh	2,912	430	1,085	2,568
Ward	1,725	2,147	2,030	1,447½
Wells	206	.....	10,687	1,861
Williams	4,894	4,560	1,988	3,233
Grant	8,674	190	480	100
Totals	458,026	154,523¾	178,758¾	367,748¾

ACREAGE FOR 1917.

COUNTY	Spring Wheat	Durum Wheat	Winter Wheat	Flax	Oats
Adams	43,418½	9,489	684	16,071	22,992
Barnes	128,089	84,784	30	28,107	98,451
Benson	131,076	50,634	900	15,059	61,928
Billings	22,164	4,233	230	14,814	16,780
Bottineau	246,497	22,123	2,767	20,243	100,218
Bowman	28,970	5,918	2,596	13,080	20,520
Burke	116,516	3,485	378	18,930	39,922
Burleigh	74,547	17,887	218	28,248	39,371
Cass	227,571	46,569	454	23,472	107,577
Cavalier	112,706	39,156	232	12,660	150,171
Dickey	67,312	77,188	38	10,373	131,755
Divide	154,631	4,536	.....	31,251	39,562
Dunn	69,085	15,902	655	42,169	33,990
Eddy	44,208	36,813	.....	7,076	39,877
Emmons	258,386	24,276	2,400	27,495	22,027
Foster	55,091	59,470	90	13,580	45,715
Golden Valley	49,175	8,693	19,939	21,054	25,150
Grand Forks	221,381	6,130	178	14,971	89,553
Griggs	96,012	32,938	565	18,210	49,138
Hettinger	94,059	7,318	1,331	41,186	37,220
Kidder	46,610½	25,008	153	25,945	26,215
LaMoure	86,293	109,193	35	21,025	54,610
Logan	70,720	10,866	216	31,696	10,286
McHenry	146,025	9,403	177	5,741½	61,480
McIntosh	75,088	390	133	26,626	6,082
McKenzie	72,718	15,287	646	32,907	35,434
McLean	133,945	9,178	294	41,069	40,150
Mercer	76,880	3,535	320	24,036	28,284
Morton	93,290	2,584	100	37,794	27,177½
Mountrail	80,027	980	.....	24,263	29,715
Nelson	101,218	55,326	235	10,431	62,715
Oliver	24,478	258	1,596	4,933	7,620
Pembina	118,957	11,755	945	15,115	74,695
Pierce	138,315	6,358	20	7,291	49,532
Ramsey	147,780	62,708	188	17,982	74,243
Ransom	48,304	64,760	100	4,432	41,426
Renville	106,736	5,207	254	15,135	35,586
Richland	139,478	3,685	184	15,212	86,093
Rolette	71,158	8,205	54	5,738	45,069
Sargent	49,090	40,084	.....	2,966	22,664
Sheridan	100,971	16,072	.....	23,374	28,192
Slope	55,350	7,107	4,071	24,286	25,808
Sioux	3,986	2,875	400	5,986	2,784
Stark	131,692	9,246	.....	12,015	14,632
Steele	93,813	13,142	390	15,826	47,237
Stutsman	140,539	70,486	361	40,382	54,104
Towner	150,025	27,238	820	15,780	70,252
Traill	83,498	395	.....	6,886	30,629
Walsh	211,436	4,335	45	14,969	97,966
Ward	107,968½	3,381	110	16,674	42,433
Wells	132,227	117,569	1,370	14,837	67,578
Williams	144,208	8,882	375	40,301	52,302½
Grant	75,407	4,053	1,119	20,849	19,220
Totals	5,499,126	1,287,093	48,396	1,040,550½	2,544,131

ACREAGE FOR 1917—Continued

COUNTY	Barley	Barley Hull-less	Rye Spring	Rye Winter	Speltz
Adams	11,566	114	129	4,514	2,050
Barnes	85,373	70	310	3,016	895
Benson	55,989	25	3,743	16,103	618
Billings	3,931	81	157½	84	971½
Bottineau	44,140	235	2,688	51,951	1,442
Bowman	5,703	37	238	11,608	2,235
Burke	20,164	134	670	3,876	232
Burleigh	23,632	170	3,885	9,582	16,807
Cass	92,267	20	285	6,243	652
Cavalier	109,808	59	2,307	29,979	139
Dickey	48,170	60	177	9,418	4,240
Divide	8,526	110	335	2,103	468
Dunn	19,710	47	210	1,940	1,824
Eddy	29,153	3	.....	3,562	1,050
Emmons	38,703	55	146	15,676	5,331
Foster	34,859	30	1,306	517	858
Golden Valley	9,102	209	.....	1,670	2,105
Grand Forks	104,838	.....	134	5,798	673
Griggs	47,953	.....	128	1,501	613
Hettinger	18,542½	175	497	11,108	3,107
Kidder	24,042	116	1,836	10,998	2,727
LaMoure	82,527	222	493	11,660	3,123
Logan	37,608	.....	1,861	21,729	5,789
McHenry	22,057	61	1,441	43,748	793
McIntosh	30,485	.....	1,856	17,310	6,498
McKenzie	8,531	205	13	2,012	1,349
McLean	25,837	60	951	23,032	2,834
Mercer	23,232	558	1,320	1,399	2,200
Morton	21,614½	54	101	3,765	1,744½
Mountrail	14,555	.....	616	2,857	28
Nelson	79,810	.....	.....	8,984	828
Oliver	4,301	15	1,017	1,021	333
Pembina	61,228	1,561	984	8,084	292
Pierce	26,056	.....	8,269	40,392	365
Ramsey	91,448	.....	580	19,319	795
Ransom	35,795	99	.....	163	690
Renville	11,484	.....	38	15,716	377¼
Richland	52,281	12	97	6,575	488¼
Rolette	23,952	223	3,141	30,163	693½
Sargent	18,573	.....	.....	912	753
Sheridan	30,035	6	185	18,824	902
Slope	6,302	87	828	4,472	2,288
Sioux	466	40	80	420	465
Stark	5,614	330	411	.....	1,321
Steele	49,195	.....	43	1,215	227
Stutsman	142,406	1,443	1,291	18,776	3,938
Towner	46,161	144	2,772	39,146	1,866
Traill	44,316	.....	100	2,143	883
Walsh	84,509	745	444	9,300	128
Ward	27,448	5	1,372	14,439	811
Wells	69,201	192	1,304	8,417	1,375
Williams	21,937	90	260	2,281	621
Grant	14,701	93	40	6,247	3,463
Totals	2,049,847	7,995	51,089½	585,768	97,299

ACREAGE FOR 1917—Continued

COUNTY	Corn	Potatoes	Roots	Millet	Hungarian
Adams	8,230	360	29¼	1,615	.....
Barnes	25,895	1,781¼	45	6,654	65
Benson	6,125	1,394	13	2,757	10
Billings	1,231	313—317-480	26—5-6	472	.....
Bottineau	7,889	1,584	22	1,048	10
Bowman	6,008	492½	20¾	2,618	.....
Burke	593	546¼	.....	270	16
Burleigh	11,278	980	32	1,725	10
Cass	73,735	7,853⅛	114⅛	2,228	467¾
Cavalier	1,057	1,464	133½	168	½
Dickey	40,303	935	563	7,486	631
Divide	932½	517⅜	18¼	149	24
Dunn	1,870	712	11	854	.....
Eddy	5,121	730	11	2,920	102
Emmons	18,665	491	8	1,367	10
Foster	8,660	1,130⅝	19⅞	2,208	.....
Golden Valley	3,245	557	100	291	12
Grand Forks	24,212	2,981⅝	127	5,112	414
Griggs	11,166½	1,033	58½	4,228	14
Hettinger	4,344	505	9	2,888	.....
Kidder	10,000	383	622	328	.....
LaMoure	26,231	1,315	91	8,557	684
Logan	3,586	364	17	873	10
McHenry	9,693¼	952⅛	31⅜	1,243	8
McIntosh	3,066	265	.....	209	.....
McKenzie	2,491	736	71	1,054	17
McLean	6,218	724	8	1,385	.....
Mercer	2,495	493	275	530	.....
Morton	6,333½	870—2-3	56	2,651½	.....
Moutnrail	458¼	631½	14½	625½	10
Nelson	7,041	3,041	525¼	842	.....
Oliver	1,710	228	.....	109	.....
Pembina	9,887	8,176	5	4,193	215
Pierce	2,900	604	3	907	.....
Ramsey	5,305	1,633	25	1,047	32
Ransom	29,285	1,053	6	3,288	25
Renville	2,982¾	417—5-6	10¾	613	10
Richland	52,162	2,572	27¼	2,802	.....
Rolette	619½	1,078¾	10¼	92	12
Sargen t	23,176	656	.....	3,043	.....
Sheridan	2,183	1,512	.....	810	.....
Slope	1,325½	1,437—2-3	117¼	1,998½	.....
Sioux	1,040	396	89	60	.....
Stark	2,592	3,714	432	7,103	241
Steele	10,479	665	.....	4,676	1,078
Stutsman	18,479	1,511	1,350	5,250	5
Towner	1,657½	1,135¼	29¼	969	75
Traill	14,326	2,454	14	3,979	30
Walsh	11,831	3,114	31	9,512	262
Ward	3,568½	1,258—2-3	16¼	881½	.....
Wells	8,962	1,272	9	6,682	5
Williams	2,260¾	1,144	20¼	827	.....
Grant	7,042	370	35	866	.....
Totals	552,946½	72,538 217-480	5,303 11-24	124,464	4,505¼

ACREAGE FOR 1917—Continued

COUNTY	Clover	Timothy	Alfalfa	Brome Grass	Other Tame Grasses
Adams	57	164	1,840	117	.....
Barnes	1,566	6,931	1,179	337	440
Benson	229	2,440	269	137	289
Billings	164	1,562	452½	233	77
Bottineau	747	3,758	529	1,132	3,429
Bowman	115	157	570	110	77½
Burke	184	3,913	55	461	1,017
Burleigh	197	2,402	552	298	200
Cass	15,085	16,712	1,143½	341	1,848
Cavalier	161	4,228½	444¾	408	425½
Dickey	262	1,580	1,199	265	25
Divide	78	525	65	176	401
Dunn	444	2,737	1,259	736	612
Eddy	225	3,536	88	210	227
Emmons	479	121½	754	424	42
Foster	137	1,311	288	539	1,548
Golden Valley	314	5,716	1,445	141	112
Grand Forks	3,331	16,704	2,661½	212	1,012
Griggs	818	1,328	165½	203	1,232
Hettinger	284	1,926	943	1,055	214
Kidder	48¼	570	490	765¼	568
LaMoure	653	9,007	1,246	1,168	538
Logan	120	290	222	69	8
McHenry	565	928	184	792	198
McIntosh	.....	78	.....	15	.....
McKenzie	541	754	1,934	164	961
McLean	65	428	453	1,198	134
Mercer	77	14	290	154	88
Morton	189	219	1,277¾	176	155
Mountrail	15	1,098½	51	95	77
Nelson	754	2,695	260	206	830
Oliver	12	586	25	.....	.....
Pembina	3,515	11,897	1,112	111	413
Pierce	203	325	105	61	189
Ramsey	825	4,244	74	24	1,985
Ransom	1,558	6,089	1,320	122	103
Renville	63	2,922	76	144	575
Richland	5,078½	7,490	503	359	258
Rolette	4	164	61	27	600½
Sargent	10,236	2,977	1,382	137	170
Sheridan	41	47	172	151	7
Slope	124	1,020	2,266	315½	208
Sioux	10	2	120	.....	.....
Stark	.....	965	747	1,121	319
Steele	1,579	3,901	673	233	82
Stutsman	595	4,659	1,545	658	918
Towner	966	2,858	180	732	2,377
Traill	6,384	7,945	388	90	110
Walsh	990	3,011	547	177	204
Ward	181½	1,464	111½	637	485
Wells	188	6,108	455	376	885
Williams	485	1,180	1,425½	384⅛	1,630
Grant	532	351	1,636	176	94
Totals	61,474¼	164,038½	37,234½	18,472⅞	28,397½

ACREAGE FOR 1917—Continued.

COUNTY	Total Acreage of Crop, Including Tame Gresses
Adams	122,839¾
Barnes	475,018¾
Benson	349,738
Billings	67,978—237-480
Bottineau	512,452
Bowman	101,073¾
Burke	211,362
Burleigh	232,121
Cass	624,637½
Cavalier	465,707¾
Dickey	401,980
Divide	244,408⅛
Dunn	194,767
Eddy	174,912
Emmons	418,856
Foster	227,357¾
Golden Valley	149,030
Grand Forks	500,422
Griggs	267,305
Hettinger	226,711
Kidder	153,382¾
LaMoure	418,671
Logan	196,330
McHenry	306,521¼
McIntosh	168,101
McKenzie	177,825
McLean	287,963
Mercer	166,180
Morton	200,152—11-12
Mountrail	156,117¼
Nelson	335,741¼
Oliver	48,242
Pembina	337,540
Pierce	281,895
Ramsey	430,237
Ransom	238,618
Renville	198,346—7-12
Richland	375,357
Rolette	191,065½
Sargent	176,819
Sheridan	223,484
Slope	139,411—5-12
Sioux	19,219
Stark	192,495
Steele	239,954
Stutsman	509,196
Towner	365,183
Traill	204,570
Walsh	446,256
Ward	223,245—5-12
Wells	439,012
Williams	280,614—⅛
Grant	156,294
Total	14,252,716—477-480

VALUE OF GARDEN PRODUCTS AND POULTRY AND EGGS SOLD 1916.

COUNTY	Garden Products	Poultry and Eggs
Adams	$ 872.55	$ 155.52
Barnes	1,764.00	35,169.00
Benson	3,927.00	22,982.00
Billings	672.00	3,661.70
Bottineau	5,428.00	41,163.85
Bowman	2,017.00	12,004.00
Burke	225.00	13,040.00
Burleigh	3,247.00	24,551.00
Cass	3,002.00	59,260.06
Cavalier	8,180.00	28,983.00
Dickey	1,378.00	45,164.00
Divide	3,508.00	9,847.00
Dunn	1,945.00	15,768.00
Eddy	866.00	16,387.00
Emmons	1,525.00	20,624.00
Foster	3,795.00	15,970.00
Golden Valley	5,089.00	9,916.50
Grand Forks	508.00	53,299.00
Griggs	603.00	19,527.00
Hettinger	1,557.00	19,235.00
Kidder	820.00	12,084.00
LaMoure	1,371.00	51,492.00
Logan	283.00	10,881.00
McHenry	3,668.00	22,743.00
McIntosh	1,508.50	12,253.55
McKenzie	7,737.00	11,330.00
McLean	1,518.00	21,357.00
Mercer	627.00	14,517.00
Morton	1,459.80	15,044.50
Mountraill	3,974.20	14,446.00
Nelson	1,472.00	22,210.00
Oliver	.....	4,025.50
Pembina	2,970.00	62,106.00
Pierce	752.00	6,427.00
Ramsey	6,901.50	33,155.48
Ransom	2,698.00	23,680.00
Renville	741.00	7,110.00
Richland	942.00	79,492.00
Rolette	3,326.00	13,855.00
Sargent	101.00	31,501.00
Sheridan	551.00	17,901.00
Slope	2,564.00	11,836.00
Sioux	2,998.00	2,463.00
Stark	5,785.00	12,650.00
Steele	110.00	21,298.00
Stutsman	2,509.55	20,106.24
Towner	3,010.00	21,001.95
Traill	200.65	18,512.00
Walsh	1,043.00	34,298.00
Ward	4,065.00	17,631.00
Wells	3,002.00	31,171.00
Williams	3,687.49	24,517.29
Grant	1,633.00	18,320.00
Totals	$ 124,136.54	$ 1,198,843.64

DAIRY PRODUCTS—1916.

County	Lbs. of Butter Made in Famalies	Lbs. of Cheese Made in Families	Lbs. of Milk Sold to Factories	Lbs. of Milk Sold to Creameries	Lbs. of Cream Sold to Creameries
Adams	67,557	.....	.....	.....	225,236
Barnes	380,413	.....	.....	161,450	241,110
Benson	200,415	.....	.....	.....	164,120
Billings	22,227	573	.....	.....	8,200
Bottineau	374,263	3,780	250	13,180	161,369
Bowman	66,699	1,668	.....	9,075	96,077
Burke	103,295	250	.....	1,250	45,973
Burleigh	156,851	155	10,000	11,500	393,652
Cass	376,804	3,160	38,800	149,920	240,752
Cavalier	285,099	50	900	3,225	226,770
Dickey	148,500	.....	92	95,330	438,157
Divide	175,499	.....	.....	.....	11,601
Dunn	123,798	120	.....	.....	25,604
Eddy	124,795	20	.....	585,030	160,755
Emmons	89,336	85	.....	50	497,279
Foster	153,431	.....	8,760	200	97,835
Golden Valley	104,873	200	.....	4,000	8,863
Grand Forks	425,825	.....	190	25,979	324,080
Griggs	172,302	.....	200	19,660	91,461
Hettinger	108,806	50	780	15	154,812
Kidder	85,232	.....	2,000	1,000	233,970
LaMoure	246,590	2,495	.....	40,500	312,634
Logan	34,383	2,400	.....	.....	421,910
McHenry	106,006	.....	1,050	7,100	135,140
McIntosh	9,237	265	.....	.....	118,670
McKenzie	131,257	35	.....	.....	10,645
McLean	116,539	.....	.....	.....	89,132
Mercer	65,691	2,817	.....	.....	57,395
Morton	93,090	170	.....	180	404,908
Mountrail	161,943	.....	1,400	62,500	62,648
Nelson	209,135	50	675	1,000	161,350
Oliver	36,348	.....	.....	11,900	216,574
Pembina	351,207	.....	.....	4,600	363,410
Pierce	104,610	.....	.....	12,320	53,550
Ramsey	2,525,000	6,050	300	120	249,339
Ransom	180,268	100	81,250	66,000	243,065
Renville	52,333	.....	20	200	23,552
Richland	311,471	5	500	3,014	364,275
Rolette	125,263	24	500	775	122,740
Sargent	102,204	475	41	1,031	279,202
Sheridan	100,049	319	.....	.....	195,432
Slope	52,118	375	3,000	2,575	101,585
Sioux	18,433	.....	.....	.....	30,480
Stark	35,296	.....	.....	.....	364,852
Steele	186,630	260	.....	100	15,681
Stutsman	231,766	16,491	100	2,203	613,269
Towner	226,106	.....	846	3	159,810
Traill	150,788	.....	.....	18	70,956
Walsh	297,475	.....	.....	2,860	151,217
Ward	126,330	.....	.....	800	226,722
Wells	239,235	40	.....	6,615	165,530
Williams	196,728	140	725	300	45,593
Grant	63,128	600	.....	.....	31,586
Totals	**10,532,677**	**43,222**	**152,739**	**1,309,198**	**9,710,518**

DAIRY PRODUCTS—1916—Continued.

County	Received for Milk and Cream Sold to Cheese Factories Creameries or Stations	Received for Milk and Cream Sold Other Than Specified	Number of Cows Milking, 1917
Adams	$ 41,180.31	.....	3,336
Barnes	54,350.00	$ 4,553.00	5,475
Benson	38,267.00	14,202.00	5,377
Billings	3,945.00	.....	1,072
Bottineau	4,083.95	14,119.00	6,184
Bowman	35,304.00	9,218.00	2,634
Burke	9,689.00	3,045.00	2,270
Burleigh	69,869.00	21,753.00	5,155
Cass	55,342.23	34,950.50	7,013
Cavalier	28,351.00	15,017.00	5,102
Dickey	74,707.00	16,624.00	4,916
Divide	930.00	4,243.50	3,307
Dunn	8,635.00	6,252.00	3,332
Eddy	11,016.00	10,321.00	2,581
Emmons	142,573.00	21,935.00	7,040
Foster	6,188.00	6,596.00	2,907
Golden Valley	1,715.00	435.00	1,548
Grand Forks	48,467.00	4,710.00	7,136
Griggs	28,037.00	2,775.00	3,081
Hettinger	72,223.00	4,570.00	4,083
Kidder	226,993.80	21,835.00	4,212
LaMoure	72,760.00	26,354.00	5,665
Logan	76,160.00	16,745.00	4,519
McHenry	52,835.00	6,865.00	4,856
McIntosh	158,441.00	31,774.50	5,721
McKenzie	2,985.00	4,862.00	2,650
McLean	80,830.00	125.00	5,088
Mercer	41,866.00	24,300.00	3,211
Morton	87,164.62	55,484.00	5,808
Mountrail	28,041.00	4,339.53	4,268
Nelson	45,757.00	14,817.00	4,981
Oliver	31,049.00	9.00	1,739
Pembina	74,849.00	9,705.00	5,057
Pierce	28,039.00	14,580.00	3,647
Ramsey	56,626.96	19,282.97	5,036
Ransom	54,837.00	14,657.00	5,064
Renville	2,138.00	2,597.00	1,465
Richland	79,932.00	28,099.00	9,605
Rolette	39,024.00	10,535.00	3,840
Sargent	67,757.00	21,633.00	4,263
Sheridan	65,733.00	580.00	4,194
Slope	209,881.00	3,168.00	2,289
Sioux	3,965.00	2,441.00	546
Stark	72,970.00	38,255.00	3,246
Steele	57,303.00	10,364.00	3,203
Stutsman	13,837.12	7,837.00	8,420
Towner	33,247.93	3,698.74	3,669
Traill	19,944.40	80.00	2,729
Walsh	14,120.00	12,983.00	6,106
Ward	32,462.00	99,186.00	4,616
Wells	34,367.00	8,713.00	9,210
Williams	8,633.83	23,171.00	4,277
Grant	66,021.00	.....	3,541
Totals	$ 2,675,493.15	$ 734,394.74	230,290

SHEEP AND WOOL—1916.

COUNTY	No. of Sheep Sheared	Pounds of Wool Clipped
Adams	179	1,444
Barnes	291	2,411
Benson	1,635	13,117
Billings	.....	.....
Bottineau	1,162	8,550
Bowman	829	6,105
Burke	56	407
Burleigh	556	3,038
Cass	1,627	13,678
Cavalier	488	4,184
Dickey	3,514	18,741
Divide	274	2,669
Dunn	202	810
Eddy	3,267	29,428
Emmons	1,827	12,026
Foster	565	2,452
Golden Valley	1,290	680
Grand Forks	,2133	9,344
Griggs	693	4,408
Hettinger	5	48
Kidder	1,186	6,234
LaMoure	250	2,043
Logan	967	6,919
McHenry	780	5,265
McIntosh	1,998	13,303
McKenzie	102	1,332
McLean	331	2,681
Mercer	1,621	11,824
Morton	843	4,953
Mountrail	378	1,930
Nelson	1,231	9,928
Oliver	12	120
Pembina	12,129	96,035
Pierce	141	1,190
Ramsey	1,404	11,069
Ransom	356	2,513
Renville	47	300
Richland	626	4,953
Rolette	497	3,634
Sargent	492	3,991
Sheridan	410	3,733
Slope	3,554	27,899
Sioux	174	844
Stark	455	1,214
Steele	815	6,607
Stutsman	771	4,817
Towner	1,112	9,330
Traill	842	6,104
Walsh	587	5,559
Ward	716	5,175
Wells	1,059	8,802
Williams	224	1,304
Grant	243	1,118
Totals	56,946	406,533

ORCHARDS AND FRUITS—1916.

COUNTY	Fruit Trees Bearing	Fruit Trees Not Bearing	Acres in Berries	Received for Fruit Marketed	Acres in Artificial Forests	No. of Farms with Barberry Bush Other than Japanese
Adams	149	111	108		26½	.....
Barnes	1,919	4,350½	4¾	$ 1.00	1,288	367
Benson	310	409	8	.....	675	.....
Billings	49	571	13⅜	.....	15⅞	.....
Bottineau	102	385	62	7.50	.....	1,042
Bowman	.....	20	.....	.....	17	.....
Burke	.....	46	½	25.00	125½	.....
Burleigh	1,060	1,389	1⅛	1.00	301	.....
Cass	1,722	2,834	37¼	192.00	1,067	.....
Cavalier	12	.....	1⅛	10.00	626¼	.....
Dickey	906	1,253	20	92.00	231	.....
Divide	.....	195	134—5-16	12.00	242¾	.....
Dunn	80	503	74	6.00	1,132½	.....
Eddy	411	616	5	113.00	768	.....
Emmons	1,861	1,195	76	74.00	175	.....
Foster	.....	.....	.....	.....	370½	351
Golden Valley	47	464	.....	15.00	98	.....
Grand Forks	1,689	2,209	13—3-5	61.20	3,110½	665
Griggs	154	130	.....	.....	100	.....
Hettinger	14	32	1½	.....	186	.....
Kidder	22	154	185¼	.....	2,584¼	.....
LaMoure	2,457	3,368	39½	75.00	642	.....
Logan	194	1,682	46	.....	28	.....
McHenry	117	387	4	49.00	759	3
McIntosh	.....	152	50	.....	10	.....
McKenzie	15	541	5	175.00	36	.....
McLean	20	153	.....	.....	49	.....
Mercer	19	53	278	14.00	15	352
Morton	247	558	¾	.....	1,651¼	417
Mountrail	.....	139	¾	.....	114	.....
Nelson	852	605	¾	20.00	775	121
Oliver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Pembina	279	255	.....	.....	565	.....
Pierce	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	.....
Ramsey	88	197	470	50.00	979	.....
Ransom	2,384	3,690	18—2-5	170.00	679½	.....
Renville	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	5,650	9,785	55—7-16	332.00	402½	.....
Rolette	1	16	2¾	18.00	366¾	84
Sargent	2,588	3,401	1	60.00	545	.....
Sheridan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slope	6	18	1-16	20.00	35½	.....
Sioux	10	148	35	60.00	184	.....
Stark	108	792	9	245.00	147	.....
Steele	570	1,304	12	48.00	1,303	.....
Stutsman	880	1,026	829	1,622.00	1,263	.....
Towner	83	93	6	90.00	639	.....
Traill	305	483	5	.....	888	.....
Walsh	286	132	¾	.....	903	.....
Ward	178	220	119—5-16	.....	244½	1
Wells	1,084	1,694	121	737.00	1,293	987
Williams	65	165	4¾	10.00	1,022	214
Grant	255	2,213	73	165.00	573	.....
Totals	29 248	50,138	2,933	$ 4,592.50	29,987⅝	4,607

LIVE STOCK—1917.

COUNTY	All Ages Horses	(A) Mares	(B) Colts	Bred Colts (C) Pure	Mules
Adams	6,583	510	162	5	156
Barnes	12,492	.....	.....	.....	405
Benson	13,964	574	233	27	131
Billings	6,952	887	176	6	13
Bottineau	19,188	1,637	750	144	260
Bowman	5,077	448	185	.....	38
Burke	6,192	656	162	6	16
Burleigh	10,583	1,360	108	.....	896
Cass	19,615	.....	.....	5,331	197
Cavalier	11,908	.....	.....	1,369	78
Dickey	12,650	2,584 (b&c)	.....	.....	321
Divide	10,633	620 (b&c)	.....	.....	92
Dunn	11,910	317	.....	.....	31
Eddy	6,138	1,737	1,440	157	122
Emmons	15,316	.....	.....	.....	65
Foster	6,690	332 (b&c)	.....	.....	467
Golden Valley	2,819	1,849	294	12	151
Grand Forks	16,643	.....	.....	.....	267
Griggs	8,903	176 (b&c)	.....	.....	62
Hettinger	10,110	1,768	209	4	89
Kidder	8,163	831	147	3	80
LaMoure	13,364	1,811	773	10	184
Logan	9,655	5,220	3,410	1,025	34
McHenry	12,007	.....	.....	.....	241
McIntosh	7,355	.....	.....	.....	7
McKenzie	13,466	2,800	1,317	.....	38
McLean	11,783	.....	.....	.....	72
Mercer	9,939	2,487 (b&c)	.....	.....	183
Morton	10,813	3,453	842	3	100
Mountrail	13,580	.....	.....	.....	196
Nelson	12,248	960	93	1	1,311
Oliver	2,766	2,433	104	.....	.....
Pembina	11,286	.....	.....	.....	73
Pierce	10,143	1,986 (b&c)	.....	.....	31
Ramsey	15,219	709	.....	.....	732
Ransom	10,156	1,056	207	6	117
Renville	5,184	254	17	5	57
Richland	15,579	1,444	350	25	281
Rolette	9,266	605 (b&c)	.....	.....	74
Sargent	7,581	1,637 (b&c)	.....	.....	120
Sheridan	8,915	1,044	.....	.....	73
Slope	7,431	275	115	102	110
Sioux	2,386	895	185	20	31
Stark	4,717	2,639	1,302	.....	75
Steele	7,704	424	297	41	39
Stutsman	17,583	5,233 (b&c)	.....	.....	656
Towner	13,293	2,339 (c&b)	.....	.....	362
Traill	5,998	374	7	9	112
Walsh	14,456	941	164	.....	71
Ward	10,402	743	277	.....	479
Wells	13,339	.....	.....	.....	70
Williams	14,231	1,038	310	2	491
Grant	7,202	.....	.....	.....	256
Totals	551,575	59,086	13,636	8,313	10,563

LIVE STOCK 1917—Continued.

COUNTY	Cattle All Ages	Cattle Pure Bred	Sheep All Ages	Sheep Pure Bred	Hogs All Ages
Adams	15,574	157	563	62	4,437
Barnes	17,402	752	1,800	6,178	12,686
Benson	15,762	330	2,772	60	6,331
Billings	12,413	142	1,039	.....	2,961
Bottineau	20,016	122	2,380	10	5,394
Bowman	14,693	43	7,868	1	3,303
Burke	7,903	49	20	20	1,307
Burleigh	23,688	275	1,193	8	5,307
Cass	24,466	295	4,320	69	15,091
Cavalier	11,902	143	1,339	91	4,418
Dickey	21,280	488	3,554	56	15,799
Divide	15,262	217	397	4	2,145
Dunn	20,772	106	12	138	6,288
Eddy	10,049	51	1,022	31	3,228
Emmons	31,333	43	1,950	7	11,972
Foster	10,718	95	563	79	3,418
Golden Valley	10,360	78	395	3	4,995
Grand Forks	20,237	144	2,883	912	11,033
Griggs	10,553	169	2,005	6	4,481
Hettinger	20,661	76	263	3	5,136
Kidder	15,600	229	1,769	81	4,356
LaMoure	19,622	224	803	33	12,483
Logan	14,522	23	1,851	21	3,835
McHenry	17,014	33	1,174	56	4,666
McIntosh	15,543	.....	2,556	.....	4,991
McKenzie	18,026	702	290	.....	5,208
McLean	16,660	51	602	46	6,050
Mercer	18,713	73	2,752	4	5,960
Morton	20,059	404	559	.....	5,056
Mountrail	11,371	62	603	.....	3,887
Nelson	15,235	168	2,270	442	4,761
Oliver	12,750	602	108	178	1,705
Pembina	14,474	179	15,014	263	4,309
Pierce	11,144	136	946	18	3,872
Ramsey	16,587	84	1,986	423	5,366
Ransom	16,414	129	1,602	719	7,208
Renville	4,577	2	73	.....	1,626
Richland	25,106	461	1,391	173	9,115
Rolette	11,965	192	664	141	2,596
Sargent	14,607	697	947	.....	10,901
Sheridan	12,651	82	996	4	4,403
Slope	14,553	72	4,821	16	6,387
Sioux	10,498	136	582	.....	536
Stark	13,046	615	390	.....	9,515
Steele	6,971	375	1,338	25	4,529
Stutsman	43,542	611	2,258	104	9,460
Towner	10,920	231	2,566	208	4,758
Traill	8,727	223	2,422	330	5,571
Walsh	16,789	215	658	119	4,869
Ward	13,803	130	481	.....	4,431
Wells	16,312	718	1,431	126	4,961
Williams	16,641	107	506	62	4,183
Grant	12,567	109	405	260	4,176
Totals	841,053	11,850	93,152	11,590	305,460

LIVE STOCK—1917—Continued.

County	Hogs Pure Bred	Value of Animals fattened and killed for home use	Received for cattle, hogs and sheep sold for market	Received for horses sold to market	Value of all kinds of stock bought in 1916
Adams	168	$ 37,263.00	$ 158,295.00	$ 27,340.00	$ 102,847.50
Barnes	806	164,334.00	377,735.00	73,612.00	102,287.00
Benson	334	92,820.00	217,624.00	71,925.00	86,064.00
Billings	14	30,567.00	144,347.60	75,544.00	92,156.50
Bottineau	158	164,860.00	304,054.00	122,360.50	180,861.50
Bowman	13	29,548.00	121,266.00	31,572.00	102,960.00
Burke	4	55,781.00	156,108.00	31,240.00	62,941.00
Burleigh	2,981	84,227.00	367,959.00	75,931.00	216,560.00
Cass	673	168,838.00	545,672.00	70,382.00	142,261.00
Cavalier	115	142,455.00	143,276.00	90,393.00	78,785.00
Dickey	1,224	408,780.00	709,102.00	68,659.00	165,808.00
Divide	123	56,962.00	19,474.65	55,432.50	129,941.80
Dunn	86	58,777.00	210,356.00	66,929.00	118,631.00
Eddy	125	55,105.00	171,579.00	34,507.00	148,252.00
Emmons	1,590	90,826.00	394,214.00	90,379.00	144,096.00
Foster	148	63,909.50	197,994.00	36,963.00	72,285.00
Golden Valley	171	40,198.00	173,010.00	52,201.00	146,750.00
Grand Forks	510	175,732.00	383,753.00	99,568.00	232,952.00
Griggs	82	67,117.00	183,063.00	95,008.00	114,920.00
Hettinger	128	66,216.00	187,800.00	48,992.00	131,111.00
Kidder	32	48,099.00	232,199.50	47,577.50	94,950.00
LaMoure	855	120,639.00	418,565.00	60,611.00	169,887.00
Logan	18	66,471.00	147,518.00	47,459.00	211,678.00
McHenry	227	106,713.00	168,365.00	56,940.00	100,957.00
McIntosh	4	94,416.00	156,702.00	39,476.00	52,799.00
McKenzie	32	62,357.00	210,385.00	70,315.00	148,193.00
McLean	49	76,594.00	267,052.00	45,445.00	124,656.00
Mercer	.....	200,945.00	234,987.00	42,253.00	114,298.00
Morton	26	82,668.00	217,033.50	39,360.00	68,871.00
Mountrail	26	54,366.00	116,777.30	27,969.00	92,990.82
Nelson	458	125,298.00	265,100.00	70,592.00	119,516.00
Oliver	66	25,472.30	83,518.00	9,219.00	17,763.00
Pembina	73	150,450.00	306,052.00	69,805.00	106,463.00
Pierce	289	117,592.00	110,327.00	34,848.00	68,617.00
Ramsey	143	134,816.00	239,072.00	112,776.00	98,586.00
Ransom	94	102,890.00	413,045.00	51,902.00	112,473.00
Renville	19	30,292.00	109,610.00	18,382.00	45,122.00
Richland	455	180,014.00	444,554.00	77,137.00	110,730.00
Rolette	29	69,900.00	149,670.00	55,194.00	56,932.00
Sargent	270	65,284.00	282,020.00	47,591.00	81,555.00
Sheridan	256	65,139.00	124,383.00	31,886.00	59,864.00
Slope	344	51,259.00	209,458.00	56,886.00	161,348.00
Sioux	21	4,980.00	7,498.00	11,665.00	70,490.00
Stark	67	119,835.00	218,962.00	67,248.00	87,291.00
Steele	173	99,518.00	164,614.00	128,399.00	64,999.00
Stutsman	3,288	21,844.72	30,431.01	4,522.66	22,675.87
Towner	238	100,847.00	177,312.00	121,562.00	102,590.00
Traill	176	79,983.00	198,155.00	30,721.00	12,173.00
Walsh	135	122,837.60	169,695.00	45,908.00	80,363.75
Ward	48	65,331.00	199,755.70	51,600.00	104,496.00
Wells	223	147,385.00	257,484.00	93,671.00	117,366.00
Williams	1,508	97,589.50	216,951.30	80,287.45	205,535.90
Grant	61	95,067.00	129,381.00	33,082.00	81,920.00
Totals	19,158	$ 5,041,807.32	$ 1,843,314.56	$ 3,101,207.61	$ 5,740,619.64

COAL MINES—1916

COUNTY	No. of Mines	Tons Mined	Average cost per ton	Men Employed	Total Wages Paid Miners	Average Hours Daily Labor
Adams	4	10,390	$ 3.86	17	$ 9,323.00	10.
Barnes						
Barnes						
Benson						
Billings						
Bottineau						
Bowman	1	3,600	.75	5	1,800.00	9.
Burke	2	12,700	.85	15		10.
Burleigh	5	224,346½	.83	295	234,857.87	8.
Cass						
Cavalier						
Dickey						
Divide	4					
Dunn	5	8,401	1.50	13	3,280.00	
Eddy						
Emmons						
Foster						
Golden Valley	1	500	.70	1		8.
Grand Forks						
Griggs						
Hettinger	5	10,400	1.03	18	7,025.00	8.
Kidder						
LaMoure						
Logan						
McHenry						
McIntosh						
McKenzie	1	1,053	1.45	7	1,615.00	8.
McLean	4	10,500	.84	18	5,010.00	8.
Mercer	10	4,940	1.53	13	2,050.00	8.
Morton	20	9,481		210	8,994.64	
Mountrail	3	1,700	1.50	17	2,700.00	13.
Nelosn						
Oliver	2	428	.75	1	75.00	10.
Pembina						
Pierce						
Ramsey						
Ransom						
Renville						
Richland						
Rolette						
Sargent						
Sheridan						
Slope	2	995	1.99			16.
Sioux						
Stark	5	97,381	2.05	145	59,214.00	10.
Steele						
Stutsman						
Towner						
Traill						
Walsh						
Ward	3	13,400	2.75	24	400.00	6¼
Wells						
Williams	4	4,725	1.42	12	4,301.00	8.75
Grant						
Totals	81	414,940½		811	$ 340,645.51	9.4

VITAL STATISTICS—1916.

COUNTY	on farms Living Males	on farms Living Females	Births	Deaths
Adams	1,783	1,488	82	30
Barnes	4,354	3,166	163	38
Benson	3,782	2,884	160	25
Billings	1,515	1,255	74	15
Bottineau	5,532	4,494	177	41
Bowman	1,501	1,271	66	12
Burke	2,794	2,366	127	19
Burleigh	3,110	2,324	139	21
Cass	5,898	4,407	155	22
Cavalier	3,574	2,822	116	23
Dickey	3,252	2,648	144	23
Divide	3,414	2,611	177	45
Dunn	3,388	2,740	218	39
Eddy	1,780	1,223	61	21
Emmons	3,462	2,880	232	53
Foster	1,715	1,311	47	29
Golden Valley	2,029	1,459	86	12
Grand Forks	5,343	4,181	179	45
Griggs	2,374	1,816	92	24
Hettinger	2,957	2,474	194	44
Kidder	2,476	2,019	166	28
LaMoure	3,841	3,139	215	35
Logan	2,948	2,490	337	59
McHenry	4,212	3,560	204	50
McIntosh	2,559	2,378	215	52
McKenzie	3,264	2,541	190	17
McLean	3,828	3,114	183	30
Mercer	2,996	2,698	220	41
Morton	3,542	3,034	214	40
Mountrail	3,328	2,883	130	26
Nelson	3,639	2,773	124	28
Oliver	867	886	55	4
Pembina	4,309	3,314	142	51
Pierce	3,304	2,779	155	29
Ramsey	4,156	3,084	149	29
Ransom	3,501	2,765	147	41
Renville	1,938	1,594	506	73
Richland	5,244	4,525	229	43
Rolette	3,493	2,991	158	30
Sargent	2,914	1,748	87	36
Sheridan	2,811	2,413	153	21
Slope	1,816	1,643	251	34
Sioux	584	469	36	26
Stark	2,812	2,452	150	111
Steele	2,290	1,826	67	10
Stutsman	6,467	4,458	310	59
Towner	3,117	2,362	117	16
Traill	2,163	1,608	51	23
Walsh	6,117	4,140	216	43
Ward	3,381	2,765	149	22
Wells	4,335	3,365	204	47
Williams	4,665	3,575	230	35
Grant	2,460	1,940	136	37
Totals	172,234	137,151	8,585	1,774

FARM LABOR STATISTICS—1916.

COUNTY	Male Employees	Av. Wages Per Month	Female Employees	Av. Wages Per Month	Total Wages paid during Year
Adams	212	$ 22.60	19	$ 15.10	$ 47,193.00
Barnes	1,176	28.96	203	29.03	718,113.00
Benson	1,033	47.00	111	24.00	487,628.00
Billings	211	28.94	19	24.05	59,788.00
Bottineau	1,387	45.00	314	25.00	711,295.00
Bowman	229	32.75	32	22.00	57,343.00
Burke	524	50.00	99	20.00	206,580.00
Burleigh	706	21.76	57	21.00	234,960.00
Cass	1,434	24.13	284	26.36	1,017,960.00
Cavalier	766	40.00	111	20.00	294,175.00
Dickey	690	42.85	76	22.50	211,569.00
Divide	773	31.71	134	24.64	218,881.00
Dunn	454	35.00	70	20.00	117,463.00
Eddy	423	40.00	61	25.00	254,494.00
Emmons	367	39.50	35	18.00	95,832.00
Foster	439	40.00	28	25.00	262,962.00
Golden Valley	506	63.00	32	28.00	94,754.00
Grand Forks	1,649	35.00	593	18.00	772,724.00
Griggs	656	.....	136	.....	303,848.00
Hettinger	515	40.00	41	20.70	125,916.00
Kidder	614	45.00	40	25.00	91,047.25
LaMoure	835	45.00	155	22.50	471,503.00
Logan	322	30.85	49	17.50	63,630.75
McHenry	675	43.00	98	23.00	254,452.00
McIntosh	161	37.50	29	24.50	38,177.00
McKenzie	541	30.00	104	.....	136,705.00
McLean	679	42.75	54	21.60	184,770.00
Mercer	208	26.00	24	15.00	49,991.00
Morton	332	32.15	44	39.25	105,665.00
Mountrail	344	40.00	56	20.00	157,760.00
Nelson	1,201	44.00	281	33.00	573,905.00
Oliver	75	28.40	1	27.50	18,147.00
Pembina	786	40.00	138	20.00	280,123.00
Pierce	523	44.00	188	25.00	375,214.00
Ramsey	1,325	40.00	201	25.00	732,418.00
Ransom	759	43.72	163	31.15	413,375.00
Renville	303	35.00	51	20.00	103,699.00
Richland	754	28.18	157	19.72	382,224.00
Rolette	534	40.00	58	22.00	206,206.00
Sargent	1,015	50.00	70	25.00	213,512.00
Sheridan	256	32.71	26	21.81	59,848.00
Slope	333	44.22	34	26.36	157,179.00
Sioux	68	40.00	14	15.50	6,985.00
Stark	500	40.00	47	20.00	33,280.00
Steele	607	40.81	121	21.82	377,696.00
Stutsman	1,023	33.10	409	22.40	468,307.00
Towner	941	37.00	148	25.00	412,788.00
Traill	796	56.00	352	36.00	571,499.00
Walsh	1,351	32.00	275	14.00	564,756.00
Ward	605	36.48	116	11.87	142,045.10
Wells	851	32.00	118	23.00	573,756.00
Williams	903	36.15	255	15.72	291,082.00
Grant	136	36.00	75	18.00	58,682.00
Totals	**34,506**	**$ 38.27**	**6,406**	**$ 22.68**	**$14,862,905.10**

CREAMERIES AND STATIONS—1916

COUNTY	Creameries	Lbs. of Butter Manufactured	Cream and Milk Stations
Adams			
Barnes	1	140,000	
Benson	1	60,266	
Billings			
Bottineau			
Bowman			9
Burke			
Burleigh	1	109,138	
Cass			
Cavalier			2
Dickey	2		
Divide	1		
Dunn			
Eddy	2	119,000	4
Emmons			
Foster			
Golden Valley	1	20,000	
Grand Forks	2	2,098,686	
Griggs	1		
Hettinger	1		
Kidder	3		
LaMoure	2	105,000	
Logan			9
McHenry			
McIntosh			
McKenzie	1		
McLean	3	181,250	17
Mercer			2
Morton	9	319,000	
Mountrail			20
Nelson			
Oliver	2	146,250	
Pembina	1		7
Pierce	1	25,000	
Ramsey	1	99,876	4
Ransom	2	20,000	
Renville			
Richland	1		2
Rolette			
Sargent			
Sheridan			8
Slope			
Sioux			1
Stark	2		
Steele			
Stutsman	1		
Towner			
Traill			
Walsh	1	18,000	
Ward	4	512,831	4
Wells			
Williams	2	90,418	
Grant			
Totals	49	4,064,445	89

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—1916.

COUNTY	No.	Capital Invested	Average Hours Daily Labor	Value of Goods Manufactured	Value Material	Weeks Operated
Adams						
Barnes						
Benson						
Billings						
Bottineau	2	$ 1,200.00	10	$ 4,700.00	$ 1,170.00	40
Bowman						
Burke						
Burleigh	5	272,000.00	8.8	171,031.00	110,000.00	52
Cass						
Cavalier						
Dickey						
Divide						
Dunn						
Eddy						
Emmons						
Foster						
Golden Valley						
Grand Forks	26	623,960.00	8.63	2,908,184.00	2,165,262.00	49.9
Griggs						
Hettinger	1			3,000.00		
Kidder						
LaMoure						
Logan						
McHenry						
McIntosh	1	1,200.00				
McKenzie						
McLean						
Mercer						
Morton	1	475,000.00	10	150,000.00	15,000.00	36
Mountrail						
Nelson						
Oliver						
Pembina	1	4,000.00	10	3,400.00	1,700.00	52
Pierce						
Ramsey						
Ransom	3	43,000.00	10.66	589,000.00	559,000.00	103
Renville						
Richland						
Rolette						
Sargent						
Sheridan						
Slope						
Sioux						
Stark	14					
Steele						
Stutsman	4	1,200.00	8			
Towner						
Traill						
Walsh	2	103,000.00	9½	1,004,000.00	657,000.00	59
Ward	7	54,000.00	9¾	128,500.00	62,000.00	208
Wells						
Williams	1	3,000.00		11,000.00		52
Grant						
Totals	68	$ 1,581,560.00	9.48	$ 4,972,815.00	$ 3,571,132.00	

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—1916—Continued.

COUNTY	Total Wages Pd.	Male Employees	Av. Daily Wages	Female Employees	Av. Daily Wages
Adams					
Barnes					
Benson					
Billings					
Bottineau	$ 780.00	2	$ 5.00		
Bowman					
Burke					
Burleigh	41,400.00	28	2.81	10	$ 1.65
Cass					
Cavalier					
Dickey					
Divide					
Dunn					
Eddy					
Emmons					
Golden Valley					
Grand Forks	308,517.00	318	3.32	87	1.84
Griggs					
Hettinger					
Kidder					
LaMoure					
Logan					
McHenry					
McIntosh					
McKenzie					
McLean					
Mercer					
Morton	11,000.00	90	2.24		
Mountrail					
Nelson					
Oliver					
Pembina	900.00	2	3.00		
Pierce					
Ramsey					
Ransom	12,425.00	18	2.90	12	1.83
Renville					
Richland					
Rolette					
Sargent					
Sheridan					
Slope					
Sioux					
Stark					
Steele					
Stutsman					
Towner					
Traill					
Walsh	28,000.00	38	2.00		
Ward	12,291.64	30		5	
Wells					
Williams	3,744.00	4	3.00		
Grant					
Totals	$ 419,057.64	530	$ 3.03	114	$ 1.77

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—1917.

COUNTY	Number	Total bership in County
Adams		
Barnes		
Benson		
Billings		
Bottineau		
Bowman		
Burke		
Burleigh	9	514
Cass		
Cavalier	1	50
Dickey		
Divide		
Dunn		
Eddy		
Emmons		
Foster		
Golden Valley		
Grand Forks	12	476
Griggs		
Hettinger		
Kidder		
LaMoure		
Logan		
McHenry		
McIntosh		
McKenzie		
McLean		
Mercer		
Morton		
Mountrail		
Nelson		
Oliver		
Pembina		
Pierce		
Ramsey		
Ransom	4	450
Renville		
Richland		
Rolette		
Sargent		
Sheridan		
Slope	1	34
Sioux		
Stark	5	233
Steele		
Stutsman	7	382
Towner		
Traill		
Walsh		
Ward	8	203
Williams		
Grant		
Totals	47	2,342

ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES—1917.

COUNTY	Farmers Elevators	Capacity in Bushels	Ind'pendent Elevators	Capacity in Bushels
Adams	3	.....	2	.....
Barnes	15	450,000	14	420,000
Benson	7	242,000	24	596,000
Billings	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bottineau	6	220,000	7	175,000
Bowman	7	210,000	.....	.....
Burke	1	24,000	3	70,000
Burleigh	3	105,000	.....	.....
Cass	8	400,000	7	190,000
Cavalier	10	400,000	3	110,000
Dickey	10	350,000	16	480,000
Divide	10	.....	6	.....
Dunn	5	191,000	.....	.....
Eddy	5	180,000	12	390,000
Emmons	6	140,000	5	90,000
Foster	9	.....	5	.....
Golden Valley	6	296,000	6	120,000
Grand Forks	13	494,500	12	377,000
Griggs	8	305,000	3	80,000
Hettinger	9	275,000	4	105,000
Kidder	6	215,000	5	198,000
LaMoure	21	.....	17	.....
Logan	3	95,000	.....	.....
McHenry	15	.....	15	.....
McIntosh	.....	.....	20	360,000
McKenzie	6	108,000	6	90,000
McLean	16	349,000	.....	.....
Mercer	5	150,000	.....	.....
Morton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mountrail	10	300,000	8	200,000
Nelson	10	366,000	11	423,000
Oliver	1	40,000	2	40,000
Pembina	9	139,500	.....	.....
Pierce	11	402,000	6	165,000
Ramsey	10	420,000	9	335,000
Ransom	9	347,000	4	155,000
Renville	4	163,000	3	95,000
Richland	21	.....	5	.....
Rolette	7	180,000	4	81,000
Sargent	20	628,500	4	97,000
Sheridan	2	40,000	5	40,000
Slope	1	25,000	1	35,000
Sioux	1	25,000	.....	.....
Stark	13	.....	10	.....
Steele	8	.....	1	.....
Stutsman	15	596,000	.....	.....
Towner	6	227,000	9	434,000
Traill	12	500,000	6	250,000
Walsh	9	280,000	3	88,000
Ward	8	541,000	9	433,000
Wells	10	.....	6	.....
Williams	5	110,000	14	350,000
Grant	9	360,000	2	60,000
Totals	426	10,889,500	314	7,132,000

ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES—1917—Continued.

COUNTY	Line Elevators	Capacity in Bushels	Lumber Yards
Adams	7	.....	11
Barnes	37	1,110,000	24
Benson	38	934,000	.....
Billings	2	.....	1
Bottineau	25	623,000	12
Bowman	13	295,000	11
Burke	5	122,000	3
Burleigh	3	157,000	5
Cass	17	538,000	12
Cavalier	56	1,750,000	22
Dickey	6	210,000	12
Divide	12	.....	13
Dunn	9	333,000	.....
Eddy	.....	.....	6
Emmons	13	340,000	12
Foster	13	.....	10
Golden Valley	3	175,000	12
Grand Forks	36	1,159,000	.....
Griggs	23	580,000	10
Hettinger	11	302,000	14
Kidder	5	180,000	14
LaMoure	15	.....	22
Logan	15	368,000	6
McHenry	35	.....	19
McIntosh	.....	.....	10
McKenzie	4	48,000	12
McLean	25	563,000	17
Mercer	11	330,000	15
Morton	30	1,781,000	.....
Mountrail	16	480,000	22
Nelson	21	576,000	13
Oliver	3	105,000	5
Pembina	53	165,950	16
Pierce	20	561,000	9
Ramsey	41	1,109,000	17
Ransom	9	360,000	12
Renville	18	467,500	8
Richland	37	.....	20
Rolette	23	575,000	.....
Sargent	24	573,000	.....
Sheridan	11	940,000	7
Slope	.....	.....	4
Sioux	.....	.....	3
Stark	5	.....	13
Steele	18	.....	8
Stutsman	56	1,780,000	30
Towner	31	963,000	14
Traill	38	898,000	15
Walsh	61	1,496,000	18
Ward	8	183,000	11
Wells	27	.....	.....
Williams	27	785,000	8
Grant	.....	210,000	14
Totals	1,023	23,625,450	572

FLOURING MILLS—1916.

COUNTY	Number	Barrels Daily Capacity	Barrels Milled 1916
Adams	1	50	4,006
Barnes	1	1,800	400,000
Benson	1	3,000	.....
Billings	.....	.....	.....
Bottineau	3	.....	3,000
Bowman	2	.....	.....
Burke	1	75	2,900
Burleigh	1	250	29,410
Cass	1	550	87,757
Cavalier	.....	.....	.....
Dickey	2	.....	.....
Divide	1	.....	.....
Dunn	.....	.....	.....
Eddy	1	75	18,000
Emmons	1	65	.....
Foster	.....	.....	.....
Golden Valley	.....	.....	.....
Grand Forks	2	800	.....
Griggs	1	100	.....
Hettinger	1	400	4,000
Kidder	.....	.....	.....
LaMoure	2	155	.....
Logan	.....	.....	.....
McHenry	.....	.....	.....
McIntosh	2	55	.....
McKenzie	2	150	2,000
McLean	2	.....	.....
Mercer	3	225	67,500
Morton	3	.....	.....
Mountrail	1	24	.....
Nelson	.....	.....	.....
Oliver	.....	.....	.....
Pembina	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	2	225	50,400
Ramsey	2	120	16,694
Ransom	1	100	40,000
Renville	1	25	.....
Richland	4	600	.....
Rolette	.....	.....	.....
Sargent	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	.....	.....	.....
Slope	.....	.....	.....
Stark	4	895	220,727
Steele	1	125	6,500
Sioux	.....	.....	.....
Stutsman	3	975	.....
Towner	1	50	3,000
Traill	2	175	.....
Walsh	1	1,000	300,000
Ward	2	1,850	361,400
Wells	2	170	.....
Williams	2	225	20,000
Grant	2	50	.....
Totals	65	14,359	1,637,293

SUMMARY STATION AGENTS REPORT—1917.
(Pounds Shipped for Year Ending July 31st.)

Grain	Amount	Grain	Amount
Winter Rye	20,904,894	Speltz	63,720
Spring Rye	17,896,875	Corn	480,376
Spring Wheat	254,082,562	Potatoes	36,452,178
Durum Wheat	151,205,077	Millet Seed	1,074,108
Winter Wheat	8,203,702	Clover Seed	62,261
Flax	62,197,182	Timothy Seed	527,231
Oats	58,187,389	Alfalfa Seed	1,206
Barley	118,228,328	Brome Grass Seed	815,536
Hull-less Barley	160,085	Hay (Tons)	6,346

STATION AGENTS' REPORTS—1917.
POUNDS SHIPPED.

COUNTY	Spring Wheat	Durum Wheat	Winter Wheat	Flax	Oats
Adams	2,660,000	440,000		1,317,000	530,720
Barnes	4,238,360	1,748,055		474,715	
Benson	2,619,348	853,410		68,670	407,552
Billings	50,000				
Bottineau	23,518,414	1,009,676	105,190	494,590	4,595,602
Bowman	4,710,162			459,347	834,167
Burke	8,371,980	2,400,000		1,112,920	856,360
Burleigh	2,642,150	5,073,716		4,046,679	641,120
Cass	4,917,048	504,610		376,767	356,420
Cavalier	26,280,965	10,104,812	1,103,255	1,394,770	27,375,083
Dickey	4,845,620	9,702,013		1,450,730	80,180
Divide	11,902,892	40,000		502,714	134,892
Dunn					43,900
Eddy	124,902	139,170		93,700	
Emmons	1,530,900	613,250		1,662,120	
Foster	5,935,428	4,759,871	3,610,000	885,830	1,156,352
Golden Valley					
Grand Forks	3,643,219	1,502,340		421,213	639,541
Griggs					
Hettinger					
Kidder	144			237,862	1,365
LaMoure	3,635,756	43,687,114		618,228	341,176
Logan	3,210,231	603,580		6,662,654	
McHenry	13,433,845	1,784,730		1,051,245	3,447,370
McIntosh				80,000	
McKenzie	3,477,500	270,470	2,053,660	1,561,378	442,029
McLean	8,772,120	60,000	60,000	7,463,842	1,449,455
Mercer	189,250	242,675		94,327	
Morton	9,437,080	300,000	111,080	1,850,000	940,000
Mountrail	11,405,995			5,593,132	1,063,640
Nelson	3,315,270	2,817,627		257,580	666,699
Oliver					
Pembina	919,150	103,700		118,726	35,880
Pierce	1,892,460	40,000		220,800	658,640
Ramsey	10,739,971	3,101,907		840,846	2,020,694
Ransom	1,826,000				50,000
Renville	1,231,200	731,050		98,990	170,290
Richland	179,120	9,760		50,000	81,133
Rolette	4,337,790			97,400	894,730
Sargent	386,133	886,667		121,690	
Sheridan	5,278,434	991,710	743,180	1,009,509	595,170
Slope	1,824,720	142,020		84,238	
Sioux	55,425			434,558	300
Stark	9,125,174	1,286,895		3,807,840	1,313,670
Steels					
Stutsman	5,906,103	11,422,107	140,000	4,606,238	1,630,282
Towner	3,459,910	442,580		124,432	603,400
Traill					36,000
Walsh	5,658,230	1,072,000	173,800	258,866	539,095
Ward	6,331,001	38,987,000		2,609,000	2,164,000
Wells	8,983,660	1,359,900	103,537	476,339	214,020
Williams	19,802,712	1,663,662		6,341,792	768,066
Grant	1,276,690	307,000		663,906	408,486
Totals	254,082,562	151,205,077	8,203,702	62,197,182	58,187,389

STATION AGENTS' REPORTS—1917.
POUNDS SHIPPED.

COUNTY	Barley	Barley Hull-less	Rye Spring	Rye Winter	Speltz
Adams				60,000	
Barnes	1,197,790		206,990		
Benson	2,080,587	85	63,000	445,912	
Billings					
Bottineau	5,062,931		836,373	6,030,150	
Bowman	185,242				
Burke	910,000		583,640	220,000	
Burleigh	816,5[illegible]		568,778		
Cass	2,194,400		421,070	190,960	
Cavalier	33,089,376		268,040	3,002,430	
Dickey	2,546,970		827,100	120,000	
Divide	275,900		60,000		
Dunn					
Eddy	172,560				
Emmons	494,680			961,047	
Foster	1,959,938		130,384	201,000	200
Golden Valley					
Grand Forks	1,509,530			170,520	
Griggs					
Hettinger					
Kidder	648,800		51,460		40,000
LaMoure	3,273,173			289,992	
Logan	2,951,632			1,538,152	
McHenry	2,053,405		9,155,810	1,517,340	
McIntosh	50,000		50,000		
McKenzie	33,020			41,260	
McLean	9,512,629		50,230	189,000	2,420
Mercer	59,015			22,400	
Morton	180,000				
Mountrail	959,220		55,220		
Nelson	1,048,904			562,841	
Oliver	70,373			55,420	
Pembina	512,711				
Pierce	360,600		536,620	180,000	
Ramsey	5,673,284			795,450	
Ransom	726,480				
Renville	134,720		85,000		
Richland	126,710				
Rolette	1,091,210			2,003,944	20,870
Sargent	116,000				
Sheridan	1,411,948		733,300		
Slope				163,784	
Sioux	345			111,114	
Stark	474,410		75,730	127,550	
Steele					
Stutsman	21,398,271	160,000	1,279,642	956,428	
Towner	1,559,340		467,100	172,000	
Traill				36,000	
Walsh	1,032,146		39,388		
Ward	3,773,240		722,000	430,000	
Wells	4,399,625		660,000		
Williams	1,806,760			83,920	
Grant	294,027			226,280	230
Totals	118,228,328	160,085	17,896,875	20,904,894	63,720

STATION AGENTS' REPORTS—1917.
POUNDS SHIPPED.

COUNTY	Corn	Potatoes	Roots	Millet Seed	Hungarian Seed
Adams					
Barnes	1,455	294,783			
Benson		1,142,015			
Billings		45,000			
Bottineau		1,595,183			
Bowman		545,282			
Burke		183,272		580	
Burleigh	141,335	212,470			
Cass	40,096	2,578,057		4,110	
Cavalier		564,130			
Dickey	25,399	164,470		652,850	
Divide		92,123			
Dunn		162,000			
Eddy		36,000			
Emmons					
Foster	225	1,269,786		1,685	
Golden Valley					
Grand Forks	135,200	8,084,123		24,000	
Griggs					
Hettinger		36,000			
Kidder	1,680	413,200			
LaMoure	1,916	246,263		246,795	
Logan		5,310			
McHenry	1,270	426,780			
McIntosh		300,000			
McKenzie		773,328			
McLean	86	227,089		261	
Mercer		36,000			
Morton		536,018			
Mountrail		84,630			
Nelson		306,441			
Oliver					
Pembina	60	2,441,606		35,180	
Pierce		224,000			
Ramsey	2,245	800,750			
Ransom		108,000			
Renville		512,830			
Richland	1,268	168,000			
Rolette		1,772,250			
Sargent	121,370	152,770		12,900	
Sheridan		6,362		356	
Slope		2,610			
Sioux					
Stark		69,000		850	
Steele					
Stutsman	198	884,399		50,880	
Towner		451,724			
Traill		1,401,036			
Walsh		6,094,680			
Ward	343	636,500			
Wells	70,305			1,900	
Williams	275,210			761	
Grant	6,230	9,893		41,009	
Totals	480,376	36,452,178		1,074,108	

STATION AGENTS' REPORTS—1917.
POUNDS SHIPPED.

COUNTY	Clover Seed	Timothy Seed	Alfalfa Seed	Brome Grass Seed	Tay (Tons)
Adams					
Barnes		5,370			
Benson					
Billings					
Bottineau	800	600		865	1,117
Bowman					
Burke		820		1,155	460
Burleigh	1,025	15,000			
Cass	33,242	223,481			
Cavalier					
Dickey		860			
Divide					
Dunn					
Eddy				30,000	
Emmons					
Foster				500	
Golden Valley					
Grand Forks	320	94,368			
Griggs					
Hettinger					
Kidder		4,645		27,953	
LaMoure		2,763			
Logan					
McHenry					3,345
McIntosh					
McKenzie					
McLean		1,475		82,928	
Mercer	886				
Morton				3,000	1,238
Mountrail					15
Nelson					
Oliver					
Pembina	20,400	15,376			
Pierce					
Ramsey					
Ransom					
Renville		90,375		60	
Richland					
Rolette	5,588			150	
Sargent				4,315	
Sheridan		770			
Slope					
Sioux			300		41
Stark		1,100	670		
Steele		1,910			130
Stutsman					
Towner		9,500		3,125	
Traill		55,308			
Walsh				646,440	
Ward				7,000	
Wells		1,000			
Williams			100		
Grant		2,510	136	8,045	
Totals	62,261	527,231	1,206	815,536	6,346

SUMMARY

REPORTS OF ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES
1917

BUSHELS BOUGHT
(For Year Ending July 31st)

GRAIN	Amount
Spring Wheat	24,921,123
Durum Wheat	4,110,079
Winter Wheat	15,114
Flax	3,781,720
Oats	6,352,807
Barley	7,937,041
Hull-less Barley	31,185
Spring Rye	782,627
Winter Rye	2,127,078
Speltz	5,598
Corn	114,719
Potatoes	3,870
Millet Seed	65,098
Hungarian Seed	1,042
Clover Seed	1,588
Timothy Seed	19,322
Alfalfa	65

REPORTS OF ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES
1917

BUSHELS BOUGHT

County	Spring Wheat	Durum Wheat	Winter Wheat	Flax	Oats
Adams	58,856	17,138		70,583	47,528
Barnes	878,478	505,707		87,211	103,485
Benson	5,838,980	115,190		32,050	93,314
Billings					
Bottineau	928,470	41,812		34,949	251.028
Bowman	258,224	35,570	1,142	114,630	89,097
Burke	180,185	4,208		26,911	31,353
Burleigh	238,126	21,225		77,768	50,554
Cass	469,737	31,481		17,901	111,740
Cavalier	748,447	183,722		32,421	1,352(424
Dickey	243,367	292,653		40,167	77,320
Divide	436,964	9,528		98,383	29,198
Dunn	371,080	52,501		217,196	144,833
Eddy	291,853	102,381		19,109	72,948
Emmons	151,013	67,204		97,576	1,549
Foster	225,899	148,734		38,248	101,373
Golden Valley	124,242	2,159	10,162	32,614	57,591
Grand Forks	581,064	38,336		26,193	97,087
Griggs	376,411	119,125		37,819	86,727
Hettinger	295,563	18,185		178,640	175,005
Kidder	166,824	39,897		176,664	74,792
LaMoure	428,485	419,040		78,863	69,775
Logan	89,808	26,708		140,540	615
McHenry	782,463	34,302		28,131	221,445
McIntosh	72,645	766		180,565	59
McKenzie	316,418	45,021		138,267	45,166
McLean	536,557	15,227		183,252	121,916
Mercer	209,742	8,255		84,409	90,913
Morton	195,250	9,333		96,442	26,338
Mountrail	599,477	9,090		263,164	237,515
Nelson	540,247	99,858		23,407	78,194
Oliver	37,085	4,207		16,375	11,075
Pembina	621,853	32,833		29,569	92,115
Pierce	428,039	24,855		17,375	105,037
Ramsey	723,134	167,006		42,571	237,190
Ransom	162,689	253,802		8,488	50,408
Renville	587,666	10,910		89,211	141,228
Richland	257,883	39,672		10,908	165,700
Rolette	345,863	37,504		12,020	270,670
Sargent	147,309	306,866	3,810	19,350	90,355
Sheridan	194,060	37,031		42,807	32,350
Slope					
Sioux					
Stark	490,398	53,537		181,114	120,495
Steele	188,023	105,747		38,011	67,937
Stutsman	561,171	194,257		213,153	181,942
Towner	538,958	48,474		25,011	239,243
Traill	271,955	33,200		15,839	36,271
Walsh	863,910	32,286		23,935	137,846
Ward	706,309	14,747		129,871	263,886
Wells	569,542	175,067		37,629	78,097
Williams	487,063	13,033		99,959	58,811
Grant	107,978	10,609		54,451	31,269
Totals	24,921,123	4,110,079	15,114	3,781,720	6,352,807

REPORTS OF ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES
1917

BUSHELS BOUGHT

County	Barley	Hull-less Barley	Spring Rye	Winter Rye	Speltz
Adams	24,690		1,973	14,452	279
Barnes	351,533		8,556	11,114	
Benson	228,594		13,830	46,878	
Billings					
Bottineau	198,592		99,185	259,662	
Bowman	25,215		29,954	30,503	52
Burke	36,976		3,051	12,111	347
Burleigh	42,379		5,844	21,183	
Cass	87,535		8,229	11,461	90
Cavalier	878,765		62,716	97,194	
Dickey	204,263		9,466	26,344	1,267
Divide	24,470			3,543	
Dunn	90,592		4,187		700
Eddy	118,501		7,984	17,423	
Emmons	74,672		25,317	57,741	501
Foster	153,966		3,103	4,293	
Golden Valley	25,609		233	10,824	
Grand Forks	237,546		10,118	23,921	
Griggs	207,832	337	3,804	2,535	
Hettinger	39,105		7,319	9,430	
Kidder	116,210		39,175	26,099	401
LaMoure	423,434	94	11,066	48,553	
Logan	107,044		7,739	25,754	
McHenry	116,997		45,778	325,800	
McIntosh	117,853		14,196	13,464	
McKenzie	18,765		63	2,286	
McLean	137,980		35,981	86,047	350
Mercer	62,853		4,609	2,819	
Morton	20,672		266	2,594	
Mountrail	136,021		1,427	9,114	
Nelson	238,592		20,876	13,720	
Oliver	4,399		1,739	779	
Pembina	305,408		19,745	27,778	
Pierce	122,952		57,334	208,679	
Ramsey	560,147		12,813	52,303	
Ransom	104,852	19,360	1,435		
Renville	94,984	7,651	21,509	74,237	
Richland	72,640	1,203	13,691	5,124	
Rolette	195,111		67,182	192,745	
Sargent	97,217		3,543	1,870	
Sheridan	91,494			35,270	
Slope					
Sioux					
Stark	66,692		820	4,756	
Steele	159,413		8,493	423	
Stutsman	239,838	2,540	32,241	42,690	845
Towner	286,942		15,832	163,658	
Traill	128,241		16,403	7,916	
Walsh	282,413		3,035	26,841	
Ward	221,863		6,145	41,429	455
Wells	225,729		9,840	14,683	
Williams	97,487		529	3,240	
Grant	32,033		4,259	5,795	311
Totals	7,937,041	31,185	782,627	2,127,078	5,598

REPORTS OF ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES
1917

BUSHELS BOUGHT

County	Corn	Potatoes	Millet Seed	Hungarian Seed	Clover Seed
Adams	7				
Barnes			28,199		
Benson	2,607				
Billings					
Bottineau	287				
Bowman	12				
Burke					
Burleigh					
Cass	14,611	3,870	44		1,572
Cavalier	4,877				
Dickey	3,973		16,106	1,042	
Divide					
Dunn					
Eddy					
Emmons		67			
Foster	2,697				
Golden Valley					
Grand Forks	3,091				
Griggs					
Hettinger	9				
Kidder	3,311				
LaMoure	4,158		12,858		
Logan					
McHenry	2,315				
McIntosh	1,066				
McKenzie					
McLean					
Mercer					
Morton					
Mountrail	1,070				
Nelson	1,075				
Oliver					
Pembina					
Pierce	50		45		
Ramsey	1,017				
Ransom			664		
Renville	1,236				
Richland	29,560				
Rolette					
Sargent	11,032		3,912		
Sheridan					
Slope					
Sioux					
Stark					
Steele	10,199				
Stutsman	10,281		2,929		1
Towner	731				
Traill	810				
Walsh	38		50		
Ward	171		44		15
Wells					
Williams					
Grant	4,428		180		
Totals	114,719	3,870	65,098	1,042	1,588

REPORTS OF ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES
1917

BUSHELS BOUGHT

COUNTY	Timothy Seed	Alfalfa Seed	Brome Grass Seed
Adams			
Barnes			
Benson			
Billings			
Bottineau	976		
Bowman			
Burke			
Burleigh			
Cass	6,467	52	
Cavalier			
Dickey	2,475		
Divide			
Dunn			
Eddy			
Emmons			
Foster			
Golden Valley			
Grand Forks	2,757		
Griggs			
Hettinger	789		
Kidder			
LaMoure	1,245		
Logan			
McHenry			
McIntosh			
McKenzie			
McLean	50		
Mercer			
Morton			
Mountrail			
Nelson	175		
Oliver			
Pembina	2,055		
Pierce		1	
Ramsey			
Ransom			
Renville	1,200		
Richland			
Rolette			
Sargent	849		
Sheridan			
Slope			
Sioux			
Stark	200		
Steele			
Stutsman	88	2	
Towner			
Traill			
Walsh	11	10	
Ward			
Wells			
Williams			
Grant			
Totals	19,332	65	

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS GATHERED IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1918.

Number of farms in North Dakota	70,149
Acreage in farms	28,847,607
Acres under cultivation	17,928,761

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR 1917.

Crop.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per A. harvested.	Yield per A. sown.
Spring wheat	6,114,191	5,361,972	40,510,452	7.55	6.62
Durum wheat	1,384,682	1,302,430	10,078,144	7.73	7.28
Winter wheat	44,503	35,341	217,306	6.14	4.88
Flax	1,198,369	938,105	2,806,564	2.99	2.34
Oats	2,585,695	2,295,664	31,371,673	13.67	12.13
Barley	2,514,594	1,803,810	20,493,745	11.36	8.15
Hullless barley	7,369	1,567	8,181	5.22	1.11
Spring rye	54,695	50,317	352,566	7.07	6.45
Winter rye	1,264,114	1,102,073	7,073,361	6.45	5.60
Speltz	80,613	71,062	758,853	10.68	9.41
Corn	491,230	373,025*	489,780	....	....
Potatoes	69,913	.....	2,866,749	41.01	
Roots	5,462	.....	18,235	33.38	
Millet	124,310		80,094**		
Hungarian	2,975		1,545**		
Clover	34,536		20,870**		
Timothy	168,768		110,477**		
Alfalfa	39,003		35,447**		
Brome grass	30,784		9,098**		
Other tame hay	82,157		121,382**		
Prairie hay			1,718,958**		

*Cut for fodder.
**Tons cut.

ACREAGE LOST BY HAIL, 1917.

Total loss	229,463
Three-fourths loss	162,401
Half loss	126,894
Quarter loss	157,648

CROP ACREAGE—1918.

Spring wheat	6,305,379
Durum wheat	1,809,020½
Winter wheat	57,691
Flax	765,213¼
Oats	2,724,776½
Barley	1,915,943 2-3
Hullless barley	7,459
Spring rye	81,854
Winter rye	1,824,515
Speltz	96,958½
Corn	447,596 17-24
Potatoes	82,720 17-24
Roots	4,968 33-80
Millet	136,525¼
Hungarian	3,355
Clover	35,675¼
Timothy	145,738¾

Brome grass	16,232¾
Alfalfa	40,410½
Other tame grasses	24,284
Total	16,526,318 19-240

Garden products sold in 1917 (value)	$ 58,338.05
Poultry and eggs sold in 1917 (value)	1,554,853.55

DAIRY PRODUCTS—1917.

Pounds of butter made in families	8,612,887
Pounds of cheese made in families	271,520
Pounds of milk sold to cheese factories	79,559
Pounds of milk sold to creameries	691,376
Pounds of cream sold to creameries	11,553,181
Received for milk and cream sold to cheese factories, creameries or stations	$3,350,205.04
Received for milk and cream sold other than specified	$ 932,360.77
Cows milking, 1918	278,866

SHEEP AND WOOL—1917.

Number of sheep sheared	71,428
Pounds of wool clipped	524,445

ORCHARDS AND FRUITS—1917.

Number of fruit trees in bearing	30,671
Number of fruit trees not in bearing	43,592
Acres in berries	2,876
Received for fruit marketed	$3,519.50
Acres in artificial forests, 1918	42,520
Number of farms with barberry bushes thereon	702

LIVE STOCK—1918.

Horses of all ages	648,273
Mules	7,088
Cattle, all ages	983,075
Cattle, pure bred	15,611
Sheep, all ages	93,152
Sheep, pure bred	7,981
Hogs, all ages	447,808
Hogs, pure bred	15,297
Value of animals fattened and killed for home use, 1917	$ 5,828,628.17
Received for cattle, hogs and sheep sold, 1917	$17,813,645.89
Received for horses sold, 1917	$ 4,352,664.11
Value of all kinds of stock bought, 1917	$ 9,019,293.97

COAL MINES—1917.

Number of mines	126
Tons mined	469,141
Number of men employed	771
Total wages paid miners	$468,567.42

VITAL STATISTICS—1917.

Males living on farms	186,543
Females living on farms	155,083
Births	9,903
Deaths	2,037

FARM LABOR STATISTICS—1917.

Male employes	37,794
Average wages per month	$ 38.41
Female employes	9,069
Average wages per month	22.97
Total wages paid during year	$16,294,399.29

CHEESE FACTORIES, CREAMERIES AND STATIONS—1917.

Number of creameries	48
Pounds of butter manufactured	4,878,896
Cheese factories	2
Pounds of cheese manufactured	2,500
Number of cream and milk stations	143

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—1918.

Number of organizations	40
Total membership	1,342

ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES—1918.

Number of farmers' elevators	453
Capacity in bushels	11,263,115
Number of independent elevators	339
Capacity in bushels	6,911,919
Number of line elevators	907
Capacity in bushels	19,566,576
Lumber yards	619

FLOURING MILLS—1917.

Number of mills	63
Barrels daily capacity	11,002
Barrels milled, 1917	1,326,032

FARMS AND ACREAGE—1918.

County.	No. of Farms.	Acreage.	Acres under Cultivation.
Adams	863	327,844	131,613
Barnes	1,612	694,771	542,351
Benson	1,370	637,382	467,457
Billings	654	302,737	87,681
Bottineau	2,145	1,040,120	664,554
Bowman	651	218,348	84,418
Burke	1,241	419,450	294,522
Burleigh	1,524	560,921	272,944
Cass	1,839	861,255	757,918
Cavalier	1,670	842,132	563,522
Dickey	1,172	832,680	332,454
Divide	1,585	541,856	402,871
Dunn	1,382	538,398	241,092
Eddy	614	320,739	217,013
Emmons	1,326	714,519	350,107
Foster	648	323,206	264,210
Golden Valley	870	332,519	163,856
Grand Forks	1,602	747,519	608,017
Griggs	961	410,090	97,844
Hettinger	1,276	468,594	262,237
Kidder	1,016	460,031	223,201
LaMoure	1,465	640,992	481,568
Logan	977	478,786	280,576
McHenry	1,677	645,088	424,739
McIntosh	869	454,311	211,948
McKenzie	1,860	728,251	251,062
McLean	1,725	674,568	411,812
Mercer	775	355,082	127,764
Morton	2,000	716,088	265,210
Mountrail	1,605	485,699	263,348
Nelson	1,180	550,252	401,688
Oliver	667	256,705	100,997
Pembina	1,420	516,012	424,179
Pierce	1,200	488,716	359,001
Ramsey	1,361	651,179	494,058
Ransom	1,278	437,990	307,221
Renville	1,174	464,182	369,247
Richland	2,048	750,904	560,327
Rolette	1,190	410,915	275,525
Sargent	1,084	429,570	345,924
Sheridan	975	477,493	246,048
Slope	843	322,187	157,046
Sioux	980	140,085	26,912
Stark	1,346	447,083	182,139
Steele	839	380,367	304,151
Stutsman	2,372	888,335	612,028
Towner	1,030	576,295	470,366
Traill	1,365	391,616	319,744
Walsh	2,134	704,460	553,417
Ward	2,193	732,682	467,201
Wells	1,497	727,770	567,668
Williams	2,471	803,999	411,273
Grant	1,478	524,834	224,692
Total	71,149	28,847,607	17,928,761

SPRING WHEAT—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	39,538	36,963	213,400	5.7	
Barnes	136,275	135,526	1,466,936	10.8	
Benson	156,640	153,382	968,302	6.3	
Billings	25,373	23,438	81,572	3.4	
Bottineau	254,019	230,892	1,150,637	4.9	
Bowman	23,679	19,326	77,901	4.0	
Burke	140,741	121,859	715,666	5.8	
Burleigh	75,376	71,893	445,943	6.2	
Cass	215,818	213,659	2,859,658	13.3	
Cavalier	119,441	118,215	1,131,694	9.5	
Dickey	58,523	57,854	582,969	10.0	
Divide	192,180	213,714	866,027	4.0	
Dunn	78,134	72,769	442,219	6.0	
Eddy	48,058	46,157	374,310	8.1	
Emmons	110,348	105,129	922,140	8.7	
Foster	58,528	56,985	511,128	8.9	
Golden Valley	61,451	50,750	290,676	5.7	
Grand Forks	226,965	225,053	2,656,850	11.8	
Griggs	93,703	93,132	857,561	9.2	
Hettinger	113,663	108,193	444,644	4.1	
Kidder	42,102	37,415	181,151	4.8	
LaMoure	86,618	84,248	638,458	7.5	
Logan	79,555	48,059	361,335	7.5	
McHenry	160,055	121,004	593,325	4.9	
McIntosh	95,672	93,691	663,380	7.0	
McKenzie	101,560	86,920	325,939	3.7	
McLean	171,374	156,585	592,460	3.7	
Mercer	61,046	60,371	365,204	6.4	
Morton	115,624	110,025	795,445	7.2	
Mountrail	122,128	92,955	310,680	3.3	
Nelson	99,081	93,666	940,418	10.0	
Oliver	28,982	27,714	155,126	5.5	
Pembina	114,146	113,768	1,691,750	14.8	
Pierce	143,386	121,693	415,846	3.4	
Ramsey	144,948	119,330	1,087,253	9.1	
Ransom	57,733	50,258	541,049	10.7	
Richland	159,583	159,142	1,610,394	10.1	
Renville	166,211	123,309	411,928	3.3	
Rolette	65,786	64,108	546,178	8.5	
Sargent	82,116	65,827	771,231	11.7	
Sheridan	96,490	80,719	294,251	3.6	
Slope	58,043	48,835	198,618	4.0	
Sioux	5,716	5,670	30,193	5.3	
Stark	102,888	73,790	384,861	5.2	
Steele	103,940	103,740	1,126,449	10.8	
Stutsman	157,649	152,806	1,035,539	6.7	
Towner	151,008	147,804	1,399,002	9.4	
Traill	112,670	112,670	1,146,484	10.1	
Walsh	112,809	105,721	2,311,548	21.8	
Ward	193,801	147,527	508,115	4.1	
Wells	131,339	123,185	635,910	5.1	
Williams	190,707	160,860	787,856	4.8	
Grant	120,072	113,668	592,943	5.2	
Total	5,862,191	5,361,972	40,510,452	7.55	6.62

DURUM WHEAT—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	11,097	10,721	64,143	5.9	
Barnes	82,059	81,739	813,497	9.9	
Benson	53,740	53,353	405,148	7.5	
Billings	5,193	4,609	19,761	4.1	
Bottineau	23,094	21,588	119,909	5.5	
Bowman	4,670	3,981	17,475	4.3	
Burke	6,905	6,301	34,712	5.5	
Burleigh	21,997	15,422	85,619	5.5	
Cass	43,444	42,239	503,225	11.9	
Cavalier	39,692	37,442	359,940	9.6	
Dickey	69,216	59,073	588,336	9.9	
Divide	4,528	4,943	24,140	4.8	
Dunn	17,144	16,085	121,497	7.5	
Eddy	38,163	36,452	275,496	7.1	
Emmons	23,999	24,071	182,086	7.5	
Foster	55,653	54,908	401,318	7.3	
Golden Valley	11,209	9,495	60,678	6.3	
Grand Forks	8,774	8,629	94,964	11.0	
Griggs	33,434	31,760	320,378	10.0	
Hettinger	9,946	9,538	44,261	4.6	
Kidder	32,097	30,408	145,564	4.7	
LaMoure	106,144	117,054	731,642	6.2	
Logan	9,978	8,519	53,052	6.2	
McHenry	12,002	10,575	60,250	5.6	
McIntosh	.....	.....	.....	...	
McKenzie	18,529	13,678	44,801	3.2	
McLean	9,921	9,266	34,648	3.7	
Mercer	233	233	1,293	5.5	
Morton	1,956	2,014	15,203	7.5	
Mountrail	2,838	3,691	14,027	3.8	
Nelson	56,759	56,662	570,343	10.0	
Oliver	4,870	4,570	25,561	5.5	
Pembina	8,175	8,175	95,785	11.7	
Pierce	10,568	10,235	48,060	4.6	
Ramsey	52,040	49,572	426,980	8.6	
Ransom	79,880	61,617	562,257	9.1	
Renville	7,647	6,809	18,706	2.7	
Richland	4,013	3,363	45,588	13.5	
Rolette	12,821	12,701	129,503	10.1	
Sargent	49,794	51,314	618,760	12.5	
Sheridan	24,290	21,764	75,585	3.4	
Slope	5,973	5,550	23,172	4.1	
Sioux	1,043	1,041	8,277	7.9	
Stark	23,577	11,380	57,095	5.0	
Steele	15,796	15,386	169,186	10.9	
Stutsman	78,446	76,335	438,669	5.7	
Towner	30,692	29,747	282,155	9.4	
Traill	4,365	4,365	52,250	11.9	
Walsh	6,300	4,449	39,860	8.9	
Ward	4,243	3,603	16,508	4.5	
Wells	126,606	115,797	635,095	5.4	
Williams	8,820	8,244	41,952	5.0	
Grant	10,309	9,764	59,734	6.1	
Total	1,384,682	1,302,430	10,078,144	7.73	7.28

WINTER WHEAT—1918.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	1,033	818	3,361	4.1	
Barnes	78	78	505	6.4	
Benson	..	..	..	...	
Billings	584	295	1,429	4.8	
Bottineau	18	2	10	5.0	
Bowman	2,455	2,054	7,295	3.5	
Burke	586	291	531	1.8	
Burleigh	137	107	724	6.7	
Cass	26	26	390	15.0	
Cavalier	135	135	785	5.8	
Dickey	21	21	141	6.7	
Divide	..	..	..	...	
Dunn	177	105	1,048	9.9	
Eddy	..	..	..	...	
Emmons	1,169	320	1,117	3.4	
Foster	..	..	..	...	
Golden Valley	22,198	20,214	141,143	6.0	
Grand Forks	50	12	225	18.7	
Griggs	5	..	..	...	
Hettinger	1,660	1,452	6,914	4.7	
Kidder	45	45	225	5.0	
LaMoure	60	51	1,308	25.6	
Logan	135	49	240	4.9	
McHenry	147	131	570	4.3	
McIntosh	108	93	307	3.3	
McKenzie	1,740	386	2,462	6.3	
McLean	121	116	293	2.5	
Mercer	..	..	..	...	
Morton	21	21	71	3.3	
Mountrail	36	28	94	3.3	
Nelson	155	150	1,500	10.0	
Oliver	27	27	149	5.5	
Pembina	40	40	675	16.8	
Pierce	..	..	..	...	
Ramsey	60	60	341	5.6	
Ransom	..	..	..	...	
Renville	516	108	659	6.1	
Richland	177	56	1,473	26.3	
Rolette	75	31	210	6.7	
Sargent	..	..	..	...	
Sheridan	..	..	..	...	
Slope	5,766	4,886	26,981	5.5	
Sioux	39	..	..	...	
Stark	542	434	1,521	3.5	
Steele	..	..	..	...	
Stutsman	..	..	..	...	
Towner	115	109	848	7.7	
Traill	..	..	..	...	
Walsh	65	65	1,137	17.4	
Ward	,261	782	890	1.1	
Wells	60	60	125	2.0	
Williams	363	303	1,105	3.6	
Grant	1,506	1,380	8,504	6.1	
Total	44,502	35,341	217,306	6.14	4.88

FLAX—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	18,890	10,312	17,294	1.6	
Barnes	30,620	29,063	154,063	5.3	
Benson	16,371	14,109	49,460	3.5	
Billings	18,101	14,913	25,385	1.7	
Bottineau	16,956	8,535	18,815	2.2	
Bowman	9,152	3,122	3,773	1.2	
Burke	19,936	17,442	45,082	2.5	
Burleigh	35,414	27,355	87,821	3.2	
Cass	19,300	17,704	41,372	2.3	
Cavalier	10,554	10,137	45,371	4.4	
Dickey	6,973	6,205	22,512	3.5	
Divide	41,896	35,613	110,242	3.0	
Dunn	51,895	44,419	125,143	2.8	
Eddy	8,035	5,866	32,089	5.4	
Emmons	23,876	19,340	55,016	2.8	
Foster	14,109	13,318	67,124	5.0	
Golden Valley	29,631	20,392	45,341	2.2	
Grand Forks	14,672	13,150	83,473	6.3	
Griggs	17,570	17,146	95,122	5.5	
Hettinger	52,335	34,053	38,304	1.1	
Kidder	27,692	22,531	47,714	2.1	
LaMoure	21,665	19,429	63,227	3.2	
Logan	34,453	22,920	79,886	3.4	
McHenry	5,614	2,869	6,550	2.2	
McIntosh	28,399	26,424	76,636	2.9	
McKenzie	44,746	34,430	58,370	1.6	
McLean	55,516	45,340	86,683	1.9	
Mercer	22,355	20,196	44,685	2.2	
Morton	41,824	34,079	73,553	2.1	
Mountrail	37,432	27,062	48,821	1.8	
Nelson	11,584	10,936	53,263	4.8	
Oliver	13,632	11,748	21,745	1.8	
Pembina	13,255	13,255	87,406	6.5	
Pierce	8,241	4,199	9,484	2.2	
Ramsey	18,450	15,423	69,935	4.5	
Ransom	4,669	4,112	19,307	4.6	
Renville	21,396	10,024	17,750	1.7	
Richland	21,723	19,011	82,587	4.3	
Rolette	4,444	2,993	11,175	3.7	
Sargent	3,495	3,276	22,098	6.7	
Sheridan	10,517	6,514	11,447	1.7	
Slope	24,973	9,971	13,786	1.3	
Sioux	7,768	6,683	15,896	2.3	
Stark	32,218	18,528	31,590	1.7	
Steele	17,118	16,306	116,710	7.1	
Stutsman	43,869	37,842	114,403	3.0	
Towner	14,947	12,660	58,990	4.6	
Traill	8,840	8,339	66,490	7.9	
Walsh	12,228	11,579	25,679	2.2	
Ward	27,757	13,706	27,710	2.0	
Wells	13,682	11,681	31,230	2.6	
Williams	53,887	42,165	87,169	2.0	
Grant	33,694	29,680	62,687	2.1	
Total	1,198,369	938,105	2,806,564	2.99	2.34

OATS—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	23,871	18,076	151,110	8.3	
Barnes	70,045	69,025	1,483,620	21.4	
Benson	63,110	62,279	731,002	11.7	
Billings	16,434	11,298	46,977	4.1	
Bottineau	98,859	82,618	708,859	8.5	
Bowman	14,031	9,142	39,164	4.2	
Burke	46,789	34,636	317,461	9.1	
Burleigh	37,433	30,156	294,503	9.7	
Cass	98,517	98,104	2,735,314	27.8	
Cavalier	145,590	141,897	2,182,241	15.3	
Dickey	34,592	34,258	723,500	21.1	
Divide	48,594	57,914	306,963	5.3	
Dunn	35,910	31,286	335,927	10.7	
Eddy	38,401	36,255	555,833	15.3	
Emmons	21,105	18,083	314,738	17.4	
Foster	44,682	43,966	690,707	15.7	
Golden Valley	29,156	21,241	161,193	7.5	
Grand Forks	87,232	86,795	1,935,750	22.3	
Griggs	51,074	49,023	918,320	18.7	
Hettinger	42,217	33,146	233,703	7.0	
Kidder	27,507	24,330	206,192	8.4	
LaMoure	49,765	48,067	637,706	13.2	
Logan	9,702	7,255	91,316	12.5	
McHenry	81,104	43,077	333,385	7.7	
McIntosh	6,406	6,300	88,901	14.1	
McKenzie	40,418	28,881	142,872	4.9	
McLean	48,708	40,176	274,103	6.8	
Mercer	16,350	15,212	154,337	10.1	
Morton	30,200	26,523	278,695	10.5	
Mountrail	43,115	28,396	135,890	4.7	
Nelson	61,091	60,259	1,035,328	17.1	
Oliver	13,381	11,635	90,489	7.7	
Pembina	70,335	66,333	1,426,045	21.4	
Pierce	53,759	43,409	370,258	8.5	
Ramsey	66,881	61,579	885,980	13.9	
Ransom	44,088	38,485	851,523	22.1	
Renville	50,322	35,393	141,865	4.0	
Richland	95,232	91,959	1,600,863	17.4	
Rolette	46,864	44,619	788,645	17.6	
Sargent	32,829	32,491	826,531	25.4	
Sheridan	29,714	21,569	107,018	4.9	
Slope	24,632	15,469	92,516	5.9	
Sioux	3,420	2,989	29,106	9.7	
Stark	29,027	17,937	136,383	7.5	
Steele	50,947	44,401	1,079,531	24.3	
Stutsman	86,528	83,689	1,110,702	13.2	
Towner	72,900	70,462	1,154,010	16.3	
Traill	39,369	38,323	1,049,596	27.3	
Walsh	82,738	79,766	1,012,866	12.6	
Ward	68,914	62,271	210,165	3.3	
Wells	69,874	60,013	461,674	7.6	
Williams	63,717	48,952	229,442	4.6	
Grant	28,316	26,246	301,655	11.4	
Total	2,585,695	2,295,664	31,371,673	13.67	12.13

BARLEY—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	11,172	9,384	68,543	7.3	
Barnes	92,166	77,701	1,246,454	16.0	
Benson	53,764	47,899	363,962	7.5	
Billings	3,882	3,122	12,136	3.8	
Bottineau	42,295	32,519	251,838	7.7	
Bowman	4,101	2,731	10,746	3.9	
Burke	19,640	16,172	98,028	6.0	
Burleigh	23,580	20,764	124,873	6.0	
Cass	92,912	87,505	1,615,639	18.4	
Cavalier	105,216	99,811	975,697	9.7	
Dickey	40,552	40,164	528,670	13.1	
Divide	15,190	7,093	34,816	4.9	
Dunn	18,385	18,385	141,558	7.6	
Eddy	26,616	24,903	261,355	10.4	
Emmons	38,114	36,577	530,494	14.5	
Foster	35,895	34,085	395,758	11.6	
Golden Valley	9,445	6,522	39,772	6.0	
Grand Forks	168,351	91,893	1,546,225	16.8	
Griggs	49,525	48,618	587,212	12.0	
Hettinger	19,977	17,926	120,451	6.7	
Kidder	23,065	19,080	115,283	6.0	
LaMoure	76,567	71,714	682,516	9.5	
Logan	39,446	27,072	330,320	12.2	
McHenry	19,677	11,161	47,664	4.2	
McIntosh	38,903	38,314	472,713	12.3	
McKenzie	6,813	4,505	20,406	4.5	
McLean	26,307	21,512	104,127	4.8	
Mercer	12,577	12,032	101,333	8.4	
Morton	17,183	15,801	136,435	8.6	
Mountrail	16,694	10,632	34,122	3.2	
Nelson	74,177	71,641	887,137	12.3	
Oliver	8,177	8,103	51,840	6.3	
Pembina	62,003	61,976	887,088	14.3	
Pierce	23,991	17,616	104,689	5.9	
Ramsey	82,812	67,055	611,863	9.1	
Ransom	35,959	32,150	482,199	14.9	
Renv'lle	15,488	10,309	34,038	3.3	
Richland	55,524	55,668	749,840	13.4	
Rolette	21,847	19,174	236,494	12.3	
Sargent	102,712	23,726	386,256	16.2	
Sheridan	28,574	21,789	98,088	4.5	
Slope	6,360	4,918	24,621	5.0	
Sioux	849	738	5,996	8.1	
Stark	15,146	8,121	68,282	8.4	
Steele	50,352	48,998	850,008	17.3	
Stutsman	121,488	109,550	936,538	8.5	
Towner	42,615	39,396	464,823	11.7	
Traill	50,470	48,542	934,797	19.2	
Walsh	85,888	79,639	929,348	11.6	
Ward	364,502	19,372	67,527	3.4	
Wells	67,735	57,629	329,795	5.7	
Williams	25,339	18,872	109,073	5.7	
Grant	24,576	23,231	244,277	10.5	
Total	2,514,594	1,803,810	20,493,745	11.36	8.15

HULL-LESS BARLEY—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	355	55	346	6.2	
Barnes	5	5	25	5.0	
Benson	34	34	291	8.5	
Billings	40	30	400	13.3	
Bottineau	25	25	..	...	
Bowman	..	..	..	...	
Burke	380	40	120	3.0	
Burleigh	124	74	489	6.6	
Cass	..	..	..	...	
Cavalier	384	384	210	.5	
Dickey	..	..	..	...	
Divide	105	75	55	.7	
Dunn	..	..	..	...	
Eddy	20	20	300	15.0	
Emmons	627	27	434	16.0	
Foster	..	..	..	...	
Golden Valley	105	67	160	2.3	
Grand Forks	..	..	..	...	
Griggs	..	..	..	...	
Hettinger	6	6	70	11.6	
Kidder	16	2	15	7.5	
LaMoure	44	44	547	12.4	
Logan	56	17	5	.3	
McHenry	1,939	20	78	3.9	
McIntosh	..	..	..	...	
McKenzie	205	28	48	1.7	
McLean	30	30	245	8.1	
Mercer	..	..	..	...	
Morton	60	48	121	2.5	
Mountrail	15	11	46	4.1	
Nelson	..	..	..	...	
Oliver	..	..	..	...	
Pembina	..	..	..	...	
Pierce	..	..	..	...	
Ramsey	2	2	30	15.0	
Ransom	..	..	..	...	
Renville	91	..	..	...	
Richland	..	..	..	...	
Rolette	15	15	311	20.7	
Sargent	4	4	60	15.0	
Sheridan	..	..	..	...	
Slope	159	..	..	...	
Sioux	..	..	..	...	
Stark	610	143	775	5.4	
Steele	..	..	..	...	
Stutsman	153	153	1,530	10.0	
Towner	35	35	550	15.7	
Traill	..	..	..	...	
Walsh	30	30	415	13.8	
Ward	1,158	..	..	...	
Wells	112	112	1,397	12.5	
Williams	126	43	159	3.7	
Grant	12	12	80	6.6	
Total	7,369	1,567	8,181	5.22	1.11

*NOTE—Low yield due to fact that large percentage of hull-less barley is hogged-off.

SPRING RYE—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	279	234	1,136	4.8	
Barnes	653	653	8,422	12.8	
Benson	4,611	4,581	34,527	7.5	
Billings	144	144	869	6.0	
Bottineau	906	456	2,730	5.9	
Bowman	196	91	442	4.8	
Burke	120	120	465	3.8	
Burleigh	3,203	3,117	15,903	5.1	
Cass	455	455	12,500	27.4	
Cavalier	3,474	3,097	25,480	8.2	
Dickey	160	155	1,855	11.9	
Divide	28	28	804	28.7	
Dunn	432	349	3,477	9.9	
Eddy	163	114	880	7.7	
Emmons	231	203	2,611	12.8	
Foster	1,659	1,659	12,626	7.6	
Golden Valley	110	110	1,020	9.2	
Grand Forks	..	..	..	...	
Griggs	78	78	2,555	32.7	
Hettinger	376	372	2,176	5.8	
Kidder	1,905	1,630	10,264	6.2	
LaMoure	100	100	1,037	10 3	
Logan	1,732	1,707	11,841	6.9	
McHenry	1,340	1,238	7,836	6.3	
McIntosh	3,478	3,458	26,497	7.6	
McKenzie	139	139	635	4.5	
McLean	918	874	3,432	3.9	
Mercer	138	138	1,030	7.6	
Morton	204	204	1,490	7.3	
Mountrail	312	312	1,456	4.6	
Nelson	567	567	4,470	7.8	
Oliver	290	290	1,040	3.5	
Pembina	671	646	6,824	10.5	
Pierce	8,067	7,687	39,414	5.1	
Ramsey	1,722	1,607	13,993	8.7	
Ransom	45	35	1,030	29.4	
Renville	..	..	..	...	
Richland	70	40	220	5.5	
Rolette	5,026	4,844	37,652	7.7	
Sargent	135	135	1,450	10.7	
Sheridan	2,287	2,070	7,661	3.7	
Slope	118	118	543	4.6	
Sioux	26	26	160	6.1	
Stark	105	85	174	2.0	
Steele	..	37	400	10.8	
Stutsman	3,535	1,988	12,436	6.2	
Towner	1,142	1,087	12,716	11.6	
Traill	192	182	850	4.6	
Walsh	128	128	1,325	10.3	
Ward	680	722	3,043	4.2	
Wells	1,361	1,361	5,840	4 2	
Williams	628	522	3,295	6.3	
Grant	356	324	2,034	6.2	
Total	54,695	50,317	352,566	7.07	6.45

WINTER RYE—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	6,406	7,502	33,802	4.5	
Barnes	7,269	5,527	73,648	1.3	
Benson	42,681	37,655	242,941	6.4	
Billings	325	202	1,241	6.1	
Bottineau	107,089	98,579	359,670	3.6	
Bowman	13,863	12,855	69,431	4.1	
Burke	16,733	15,177	63,943	4.2	
Burleigh	20,017	15,843	104,572	6.6	
Cass	13,877	12,230	209,509	1.7	
Cavalier	51,286	44,410	427,490	9.6	
Dickey	13,697	12,646	117,755	9.3	
Divide	7,650	4,849	25,781	5.3	
Dunn	3,158	1,908	14,921	7.7	
Eddy	9,473	6,764	55,296	8.1	
Emmons	35,408	33,509	107,704	3.2	
Foster	1,216	941	8,620	9.1	
Golden Valley	3,166	2,711	18,536	6.8	
Grand Forks	11,967	10,943	102,243	9.2	
Griggs	55,169	5,385	48,325	8.9	
Hettinger	16,433	14,918	74,351	4.9	
Kidder	28,594	21,942	110,895	5.5	
LaMoure	31,732	26,745	225,652	8.4	
Logan	30,495	18,661	149,359	8.0	
McHenry	118,681	92,174	383,063	4.1	
McIntosh	19,335	19,149	157,356	8.2	
McKenzie	4,802	3,107	23,229	7.4	
McLean	46,214	44,047	211,663	4.8	
Mercer	3,483	3,401	17,934	5.2	
Morton	11,432	10,213	71,984	6.0	
Mountrail	6,342	4,812	20,751	4.3	
Nelson	20,819	18,191	151,007	8.3	
Oliver	9,944	9,944	58,456	5.8	
Pembina	11,464	13,394	188,508	1.4	
Pierce	77,575	67,529	277,041	4.1	
Ramsey	43,955	37,827	301,734	7.9	
Ransom	753	383	3,581	9.3	
Renville	36,460	29,407	81,431	2.7	
Richland	12,451	12,140	173,927	1.4	
Rolette	70,768	62,189	431,236	6.9	
Sargent	2,619	2,217	30,409	1.3	
Sheridan	31,052	29,440	117,498	3.9	
Slope	9,510	12,239	48,210	3.9	
Sioux	1,156	1,096	7,228	6.5	
Stark	2,960	2,439	11,771	4.8	
Steele	3,938	3,043	45,281	1.4	
Stutsman	41,650	32,037	215,166	6.7	
Towner	80,686	79,282	678,751	8.5	
Traill	6,926	6,245	104,557	1.6	
Walsh	16,946	13,528	128,929	9.5	
Ward	48,808	42,586	253,792	5.9	
Wells	20,816	18,577	94,807	5.1	
Williams	10,280	5,572	33,409	5.9	
Grant	14,585	13,963	104,967	7.5	
Total	1,264,114	1,102,073	5,073,361	6.45	5.6

SPELTZ—1917.

County.	Acres sown.	Acres harvested.	Bushels harvested.	Yield per acre harvested.	Yield per acre sown.
Adams	1,818	1,348	9,160	6.7	
Barnes	785	770	13,820	17.9	
Benson	718	693	7,038	10.1	
Billings	932	632	2,892	4.5	
Bottineau	862	756	7,126	9.4	
Bowman	1,233	538	2,345	4.3	
Burke	181	181	2,317	12.7	
Burleigh	6,703	5,959	52,336	8.7	
Cass	491	451	10,527	23.3	
Cavalier	88	88	773	8.7	
Dickey	2,881	2,743	28,121	10.0	
Divide	385	317	2,834	8.9	
Dunn	1,390	1,167	11,666	9.9	
Eddy	879	855	13,065	15.2	
Emmons	3,952	3,900	52,600	13.4	
Foster	725	640	6,602	10.3	
Golden Valley	1,385	999	6,590	6.5	
Grand Forks	336	326	2,480	7.6	
Griggs	662	629	11,129	17.6	
Hettinger	3,000	2,467	16,278	6.5	
Kidder	2,299	2,064	18,282	8.8	
LaMoure	3,007	2,587	30,675	11.8	
Logan	5,416	4,124	54,715	13.2	
McHenry	833	772	3,461	4.4	
McIntosh	6,659	6,497	73,965	11.3	
McKenzie	1,082	826	5,189	6.2	
McLean	2,775	2,751	15,486	5.6	
Mercer	1,648	1,648	14,741	8.9	
Morton	2,386	2,131	22,430	10.5	
Mountrail	239	229	1,012	4.4	
Nelson	775	749	9,449	12.6	
Oliver	638	583	5,006	8.5	
Pembina	101	101	2,890	28.6	
Pierce	489	479	5,355	11.1	
Ramsey	608	603	7,971	13.2	
Ransom	475	1,516	6,096	4.0	
Renville	342	294	1,454	4.9	
Richland	936	840	29,601	35.2	
Rolette	682	662	14,834	22.4	
Sargent	1,252	1,377	26,265	19.0	
Sheridan	903	903	4,288	4.7	
Slope	1,888	926	6,290	6.7	
Sioux	422	387	3,211	8.2	
Stark	611	291	2,127	7.3	
Steele	1,314	94	1,755	18.6	
Stutsman	3,443	3,342	38,306	11.8	
Towner	1,315	1,295	23,249	17.9	
Traill	193	163	6,215	38.1	
Walsh	158	102	1,151	11.2	
Ward	1,258	860	4,875	5.6	
Wells	1,252	971	9,040	9.3	
Williams	865	732	5,799	7.9	
Grant	4,944	4,704	43,971	9.3	
Total	80,613	71,062	758,853	10.68	9.41

CORN—1917.

County.	Acres Planted.	Cut for Fodder	Acres Husked.	Bushels Husked.
Adams	6,444	4,044	2,095	18,706
Barnes	25,052	22,443	786	1,770
Benson	5,208	3,898	56	28
Billings	865	629	40	282
Bottineau	4,897	2,763	536	0
Bowman	2,738	1,796	422	3,818
Burke	356	1,396	43	..
Burleigh	16,057	4,572	3,743	44,112
Cass	59,442	56,097	476	620
Cavalier	790	667	123	200
Dickey	30,020	16,252	4,420	83,230
Divide	371	839	25	80
Dunn	1,782	1,306	489	1,067
Eddy	4,861	3,268	...	...
Emmons	17,169	10,629	7,589	87,190
Foster	4,959	4,794	1,392	20
Golden Valley	2,875	2,306	294	4,594
Grand Forks	20,451	19,863	3,633	10
Griggs	8,861	9,062	63	..
Hettinger	4,488	2,767	611	6,287
Kidder	4,512	1,742	314	3,750
LaMoure	22,932	18,609	1,013	5,411
Logan	2,137	855	655	3,634
McHenry	6,229	3,466	332	52
McIntosh	3,003	322	2,113	9,307
McKenzie	2,354	1,949	352	1,172
McLean	5,729	3,580	192	1,106
Mercer	1,024	314	81	459
Morton	6,628	2,711	847	30,699
Mountrail	352	188	13	..
Nelson	5,468	4,840	448	5
Oliver	2,370	1,750	609	..
Pembina	6,070	4,938	732	300
Pierce	2,419	1,830	300	3,500
Ramsey	3,368	2,205	372	..
Ransom	26,370	20,991	1,086	9,482
Renville	3,205	1,277	14	15
Richland	50,664	43,807	7,930	95,280
Rolette	479	429	20	20
Sargent	30,597	25,361	3,681	52,415
Sheridan	2,305	908	49	275
Slope	2,713	1,819	615	3,120
Sioux	1,843	1,158	660	4,850
Stark	3,018	1,153	908	4,714
Steele	8,630	8,047	848	..
Stutsman	16,696	11,522	1,564	3,533
Towner	1,082	831	6	15
Traill	22,957	14,569	449	464
Walsh	7,592	7,091	1,543	..
Ward	3,236	2,488	302	82
Wells	7,461	6,645	396	230
Williams	1,762	1,335	412	760
Grant	8,349	4,944	2,204	3,116
Total	491,230	373,025	57,896	489,780

POTATOES—1917.

County.	Acres planted.	Bushels Dug.	Yield per Acre.
Adams	375	20,574	54.8
Barnes	1,628	75,124	46.1
Benson	1,490⅞	40,792	27.3
Billings	334	10,644	31.8
Bottineau	1,884	73,875	39.2
Bowman	304	10,420	34.2
Burke	621	32,577	52.4
Burleigh	1,345	43,672	32.4
Cass	6,814⅛	407,238	59.7
Cavalier	1,593	93,826	58.8
Dickey	779	69,085	88.6
Divide	1,725	29,908	17.3
Dunn	715	33,764	47.2
Eddy	641	29,142	45.4
Emmons	463¼	26,475	57.1
Foster	1,081	49,393	45.6
Golden Valley	460½	20,567	44.7
Grand Forks	2,846	181,843	63.8
Griggs	903½	50,982	56.4
Hettinger	602	20,492	34.0
Kidder	369 5-16	1,381½	3.7
LaMoure	1,195⅛	49,364¼	41.3
Logan	457	13,051	28.5
McHenry	1,147	28,814	25.1
McIntosh	279	14,783	52.9
McKenzie	833	28,237	33.8
McLean	730	21,531	29.4
Mercer	326	11,118	34.1
Morton	1,050	47,505	45.2
Mountrail	859⅛	29,017	33.7
Nelson	1,015	44,426	43.7
Oliver	322	30,440	94.5
Pembina	2,443	14,237	5.8
Pierce	639	17,609	27.5
Ramsey	1,590	51,109	32.2
Ransom	846	57,373	67.8
Renville	1,794 19-24	18,743	10.4
Richland	3,148	188,827	59.9
Rolette	1,143	48,627	42.5
Sargent	872	70,312	80.6
Sheridan	614	13,008	21.1
Slope	467	15,759	33.7
Sioux	120	5,494	45.7
Stark	616 5-24	20,341	33.0
Steele	770	42,356	55.0
Stutsman	1,738	57,138	32.8
Towner	1,034	59,284	57.3
Traill	6,047⅝	173,872	28.7
Walsh	3,329	179,267	53.8
Ward	2,551	73,338	28.7
Wells	2,913	35,367	12.1
Williams	1,439	49,876	34.6
Grant	611	34,752	56.8
Total	69,913 7-16	2,866,749¾	41.01

ROOTS—1917.

County.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Dug.
Adams	8	39
Barnes	77	243
Benson	64¾	206
Billings	4	64
Bottineau	15	1,375
Bowman	..	..
Burke	34½	140
Burleigh	23 17-48	2,145
Cass	47	42
Cavalier	51	2,410
Dickey	¼	166
Divide	635	150
Dunn	10	82
Eddy	..	..
Emmons	11	47
Foster	16¼	396
Golden Valley	28¼	88
Grand Forks	8	282
Griggs	1¼	100
Hettinger	..	..
Kidder	..	..
LaMoure	..	..
Logan	1	116
McHenry	3	195
McIntosh	..	..
McKenzie	18	352
McLean	41	185
Mercer	340	..
Morton	9	188
Mountrail	8¾	58
Nelson	622¼	460
Oliver	..	..
Pembina	1½	206
Pierce	588	1,944
Ramsey	14¾	113
Ransom	2½	147
Renville	191⅜	95
Richland	⅛	22
Rolette	23	164
Sargent	..	909
Sheridan	34	78
Slope	1¼	29
Sioux	46	578
Stark	732	4
Steele	..	..
Stutsman	39	161
Towner	262	498
Traill	..	24
Walsh	21	700
Ward	964½	487
Wells	5	349
Williams	449	e 1,858
Grant	10	337
Total	5,462 29-48	18,235

HAY—1917
MILLET

County.	Acres Sown.	Tons Cut
Adams	1,137	503
Barnes	6,568	5,340
Benson	2,549	1,597
Billings	440	66
Bottineau	1,422	311
Bowman	1,569	179
Burke	342	157
Burleigh	1,420	329
Cass	2,424	1,662
Cavalier	120	39
Dickey	7,750	6,131
Divide	123	42
Dunn	753	262
Eddy	4,048	2,624
Emmons	1,027	569
Foster	2,480	1,947
Golden Valley	155	41
Grand Forks	6,553	5,816
Griggs	4,451½	4,254
Hettinger	12	263
Kidder	439	176
LaMoure	7,575½	1,948
Logan	948½	263
McHenry	1,531	363
McIntosh	156	141
McKenzie	941	98
McLean	1,282	78
Mercer	241	18
Morton	2,723	692
Mountrail	693½	72
Nelson	1,219	868
Oliver	220	63
Pembina	5,678	4,334
Pierce	877	870
Ramsey	1,220	424
Ransom	4,316	4,835
Renville	870	117
Richland	3,723	2,510
Rolette	134	185
Sargent	5,040	4,510
Sheridan	1,143	217
Slope	1,896	241
Sioux	..	..
Stark	1,105½	..
Steele	6,219	5,911
Stutsman	4,237	1,233
Towner	706	697
Traill	5,164	4,733
Walsh	8,452	6,574
Ward	1,647	488
Wells	6,801	4,713
Williams	744	63
Grant	1,025	527
Total	124,310½	80,094

HAY—1917.
HUNGARIAN.

County.	Acres Sown.	Tons Cut.
Adams	2	..
Barnes	75	50
Benson	..	..
Billings	25	..
Bottineau	282	3
Bowman	..	..
Burke	..	..
Burleigh	40	..
Cass	230	180
Cavalier	..	..
Dickey	422	407
Divide	..	..
Dunn	..	..
Eddy	5	2
Emmons	12	..
Foster	..	..
Golden Valley	10	..
Grand Forks	50	52
Griggs	4	..
Hettinger	..	..
Kidder	10	..
LaMoure	517	54
Logan	..	..
McHenry	14	4
McIntosh	..	..
McKenzie	..	..
McLean	..	..
Mercer	..	..
Morton	2	..
Mountrail	6	..
Nelson	10	20
Oliver	..	..
Pembina	40	35
Pierce	17	30
Ramsey	..	..
Ransom	80	72
Renville	80	72
Richland	111	25
Rolette	..	..
Sargent	60	50
Sheridan	3	6
Slope	15	..
Sioux	..	..
Stark	..	..
Steele	13	13
Stutsman	92	177
Towner	20	..
Traill	30	37
Walsh	479	272
Ward	2	30
Wells	282	2
Williams	15	4
Grant	..	..
Total	2,975	1,545

CLOVER
HAY—1917

County.	Acres Sown.	Tons Cut.
Adams	18	..
Barnes	692	265
Benson	65½	18
Billings	137	140
Bottineau	808	47
Bowman	2	..
Burke	65	5
Burleigh	73	15
Cass	10,562	6,329
Cavalier	25	70
Dickey	53	37
Divide	35	24
Dunn	164	67
Eddy	67	0
Emmons	83	25
Foster	55	100
Golden Valley	1,737	1,307
Grand Forks	2,710	2,809
Griggs	341	336
Hettinger	169	..
Kidder	68	10
LaMoure	415½	48
Logan	25	..
McHenry	241	57
McIntosh	6	3
McKenzie	187	41
McLean	69	20
Mercer	11	6
Morton	141	10
Mountrail	64	..
Nelson	369	780
Oliver	5	5
Pembina	970	871
Pierce	20	18
Ramsey	374	428
Ransom	1,159	593
Renville	76½	53
Richland	3,267	2,232
Rolette	4	109
Sargent	234	91
Sheridan	..	..
Slope	125	253
Sioux	3	..
Stark	263½	25
Steele	662	510
Stutsman	272	205
Towner	525	65
Traill	2,129	1,762
Walsh	328	720
Ward	3,701	40
Wells	68	92
Williams	366	216
Grant	526	22
Total	34,536	20,870

HAY—1917
TIMOTHY

County.	Acres Sown.	Tons Cut.
Adams	75	59
Barnes	6,658	5,359
Benson	2,209	839
Billings	1,984	271
Bottineau	2,465	557
Bowman	27	12
Burke	2,512	328
Burleigh	1,823	491
Cass	17,345	15,495
Cavalier	2,616	1,390
Dickey	1,745	1,640
Divide	426	207
Dunn	2,096	769
Eddy	1,724	1,096
Emmons	213	36
Foster	1,289	536
Golden Valley	3,251	1,169
Grand Forks	17,763	15,636
Griggs	1,826	1,213
Hettinger	1,740	331
Kidder	968½	168
LaMoure	8,979	3,756
Logan	263	67
McHenry	1,718	221
McIntosh	12	5
McKenzie	336	138
McLean	313	135
Mercer	..	..
Morton	172	70
Mountrail	771½	76
Nelson	3,122	930
Oliver	76	15
Pembina	8,317	5,886
Pierce	388	320
Ramsey	4,360	1,745
Ransom	7,201	7,007
Renville	5,203	638
Richland	12,686	15,254
Rolette	68	24
Sargent	2,966	3,540
Sheridan	130	26
Slope	793	250
Sioux	..	..
Stark	2,407½	460
Steele	5,151	3,567
Stutsman	3,985	1,378
Towner	1,669	811
Traill	12,488	12,472
Walsh	4,844	1,725
Ward	2,726	466
Wells	4,264	994
Williams	1,941	741
Grant	663	158
Total	168,768½	110,477

HAY—1917
ALFALFA

County.	Acres Sown.	Tons Cut.
Adams	1,266	543
Barnes	1,533	2,420
Benson	289½	185
Billings	870	645
Bottineau	214	352
Bowman	220	222
Burke	26	16
Burleigh	577	663
Cass	1,190½	2,167
Cavalier	313	385
Dickey	1,022	1,258
Divide	83	41
Dunn	1,132	612
Eddy	114	34
Emmons	536	610
Foster	373	309
Golden Valley	871	331
Grand Forks	2,895	3,048
Griggs	139	169
Hettinger	622	112
Kidder	369	146
LaMoure	1,258	1,021
Logan	111¾	78
McHenry	294	173
McIntosh	44	7
McKenzie	3,258	4,133
McLean	199	87
Mercer	140	22
Morton	1,478	363
Mountrail	92	128
Nelson	99	80
Oliver	154	167
Pembina	788	568
Pierce	59	144
Ramsey	29	40
Ransom	1,346	2,487
Renville	82	58
Richland	755	906
Rolette	26	23
Sargent	1,099	1,325
Sheridan	77	21
Slope	2,273	1,179
Sioux	296	75
Stark	679	207
Steele	636	738
Stutsman	1,495	1,365
Towner	154	197
Traill	1,485	1,411
Walsh	762	822
Ward	240	107
Wells	291	160
Williams	2,422	1,892
Grant	2,327	1,195
Total	39,003¾	35,447

HAY—1917.

BROME GRASS

County.	Acres Sown.	Tons Cut.
Adams	147	47
Barnes	418	356
Benson	322	44
Billings	293	79
Bottineau	1,171	190
Bowman	80	47
Burke	999	79
Burleigh	551	1,126
Cass	270	249
Cavalier	182	41
Dickey	333	105
Divide	553	87
Dunn	698	167
Eddy	215	115
Emmons	518	145
Foster	479	89
Golden Valley	113	15
Grand Forks	3,110	458
Griggs	503	212
Hettinger	1,023	218
Kidder	860	354
LaMoure	1,415¾	381
Logan	25	25
McHenry	1,832	501
McIntosh	147	25
McKenzie	154	41
McLean	1,347	365
Mercer	234	66
Morton	215	55
Mountrail	498½	37
Nelson	574	153
Oliver	110	114
Pembina	186	79
Pierce	87	70
Ramsey	390	121
Ransom	47	125
Renville	740	144
Richland	102	79
Rolette	89	29
Sargent	104	167
Sheridan	537	23
Slope	314	98
Sioux	7	..
Stark	1,679	496
Steele	477	253
Stutsman	954	165
Towner	1,648	87
Traill	388	371
Walsh	512	146
Ward	1,257	142
Wells	777	129
Williams	747	310
Grant	352	78
Total	30,784¼	9,093

HAY—1917.

OTHER TAME HAY

County.	Acres Sown	Tons Cut	Prairie Hay Tons Cut.
Adams	..	45	26,758
Barnes	873	5,318	27,100
Benson	497	1,234	34,621
Billings	2,463	1,701	13,675
Bottineau	4,038	3,154	18,142
Bowman	299	145	13,559
Burke	2,619	2,033	13,164
Burleigh	268	179	79,024
Cass	4,240	5,702	13,494
Cavalier	1,497	2,239	11,369
Dickey	671	2,593	53,523
Divide	307	2,448	30,225
Dunn	596	6,109	48,526
Eddy	544	594	19,522
Emmons	100	1,022	52,907
Foster	2,052	3,186	9,101
Golden Valley	589	279	7,627
Grand Forks	2,843	3,950	23,602
Griggs	1,810	2,645	15,393
Hettinger	2,271	2,386	24,606
Kidder	2,063	5,880	55,450
LaMoure	330	1,827	26,490
Logan	42	256	57,728
McHenry	1,526	1,924	36,357
McIntosh	40	45	45,257
McKenzie	1,214	4,352	35,551
McLean	531	175	44,387
Mercer	895	488	20,447
Morton	2,635	1,907	48,862
Mountrail	405	433	42,175
Nelson	1,384	1,751	38,137
Oliver	24	77	21,869
Pembina	3,094	4,212	78,307
Pierce	970	1,460	22,665
Ramsey	698	2,480	34,048
Ransom	1,629	2,139	31,407
Renville	970	417	4,394
Richland	2,059	6,046	148,673
Rolette	2,168	1,918	21,849
Sargent	365	2,388	41,334
Sheridan	235	70	43,174
Slope	537	5,128	18,830
Sioux	...	.....	25,776
Stark	2,695	1,134	16,878
Steele	469	1,777	15,029
Stutsman	3,974	10,506	50,251
Towner	2,959	3,095	18,995
Trail	1,885	2,686	4,758
Walsh	2,124	3,375	18,667
Ward	6,622	1,123	40,959
Wells	4,151	2,326	29,540
Williams	3,633	2,211	37,253
Grant	1,254	814	7,523
Total	82,157	121,382	1,718,958

ACREAGE LOST BY HAIL—1917.

County.	Total Loss.	¾ Loss.	½ Loss.	¼ Loss
Adams	...	180	15	55
Barnes	3,473	2,873	2,545	6,710
Benson	3,384	6,028¾	12,611	17,973
Billings	464	...	40	18
Bottineau	670	2,000	2,015	2,689
Bowman	180	100	43	100
Burke	14,265	7,286	1,515	1,931
Burleigh	5,952	787	447	773
Cass	1,382	1,030	2,845	2,810
Cavalier	9,367	1,662	3,135	1,342
Dickey	1,843	2,497	1,690	1,424
Divide	5,315	16,696	5,854	6,606
Dunn	2,005	2,566	3,177	3,005
Eddy	3,155	1,831	3,060	7,919
Emmons	2,259	2,999	2,176	1,825
Foster	1,529	1,680	2,855	1,925
Golden Valley	943	1,052	20	116
Grand Forks	...	...	...	142
Griggs	2,030	7,432	3,745	4,116
Hettinger	989	330	60	110
Kidder	10,747	1,806	830	470
LaMoure	10,075	6,506	7,200	5,264
Logan	17,155	9,432	3,855	1,247
McHenry	8,580	2,380	1,207	1,585
McIntosh	4,048	4,804	3,790	8,760
McKenzie	2,549	8,630	1,284	420
McLean	2,286	2,810	1,930	1,193
Mercer	303	292	51	10
Morton	3,862	494	438	630
Mountrail	14,158	2,899	3,188	2,856
Nelson	...	...	...	1,331
Oliver	470	10	69	373
Pembina	1,043	626	375	700
Pierce	2,689	4,868	4,884	17,720
Ramsey	431	405	1,345	987
Ransom	23,224	7,286	3,932	2,720
Renville	160	2,136	1,355	1,560
Richland	639	1,271	5,017	5,741
Rolette	10,945	7,702	4,113	2,752
Sargent	1,135	1,661	2,774	1,291
Sheridan	1,920	1,540	3,698	2,151
Slope	85	85	...	175
Sioux	202	181	390	15
Stark	1,413	2,972	1,830	1,348
Steele	130	...	50	...
Stutsman	5,219	3,861	4,189	13,318
Towner	4,570	5,469	3,660	1,660
Traill	162	105	230	187
Walsh	311	60	508	1,028
Ward	24,899	11,829	4,711	3,827
Wells	6,022	2,818	8,325	7,681
Williams	9,676	4,178	1,742	2,917
Grant	1,150	4,256	2,076	4,172
Total	229,463	162,401	126,894	157,648

ACREAGE FOR 1918.

County.	Spring Wheat.	Durum Wheat.	Winter Wheat.	Flax.	Oats.
Adams	57,195	15,085	332	5,991	22,159
Barnes	151,963	95,779	1,132	25,586	109,707
Benson	140,580	20,913	33	10,384	67,174
Billings	31,121	11,175	466	9,933¾	17,133
Bottineau	232,511	61,161	1,151	13,036	107,215
Bowman	26,429	8,263	877	2,864	13,405
Burke	147,403	12,551	145	8,943	60,743
Burleigh	105,656	30,731	251	26,188	35,456
Cass	299,532	46,228	6,164	16,073	110,747
Cavalier	96,208	82,882	58	10,303	136,014
Dickey	24,829	67,132	100	7,858	38,767
Divide	187,768	11,385	925	30,617	54,627
Dunn	103,743	27,730	248	33,120	36,662
Eddy	44,764	49,343	50	5,589	38,652
Emmons	110,756	33,478	1,062	15,909	20,873
Foster	57,978	68,422	230	10,368	47,616
Golden Valley	62,087	16,816	20,904	14,800	28,133
Grand Forks	222,181	11,140	385	15,198	104,369
Griggs	99,402	40,653	...	12,925	54,851
Hettinger	158,925	19,270	658	20,433	39,015
Kidder	37,553	51,143	759	13,374	26,382
LaMoure	108,852	117,121	214	15,731	58,273
Logan	86,053	16,814	385	20,248	8,719
McHenry	153,373	22,766	95	4,037	70,078
McIntosh	106,491	386	59	15,540	5,974
McKenzie	117,237	22,068	1,121	33,430	44,219
McLean	186,048	22,965	283	36,031	49,586
Mercer	75,838	1,352	100	11,373	16,169
Morton	135,712	6,728	530	18,790½	28,656½
Mountrail	157,136	10,598	721	23,817	43,930
Nelson	86,903	80,667	515	11,367	61,924
Oliver	42,924	5,842	70	7,565	13,409
Pembina	157,302	16,153	162	15,740	78,991
Pierce	123,451	29,066	135	3,804	65,185
Ramsey	143,270	69,856	2,427	10,993	66,104
Ransom	82,728	58,859	...	5,159	50,652
Renville	179,372	12,735	373	13,712	58,227
Richland	234,540	4,790	...	12,644	73,702
Rolette	54,740	29,802	155	4,553	43,056
Sargent	110,552	43,456	386	4,646	39,057
Sheridan	86,813	40,214	48	5,773	29,839
Slope	70,842	9,155	3,182	9,533	26,832
Sioux	8,920	3,505	200	15,980	7,340
Stark	131,682	20,932	6,325	16,529	30,302
Steele	97,853	23,291	...	12,788	49,416
Stutsman	179,074	91,207	800	31,047	93,413
Towner	127,348	55,940	305	8,139	75,699
Traill	122,729	2,587½	9	7,010	46,281
Walsh	177,648	9,323	40	7,464	79,066
Ward	211,348	10,128	588	14,234	73,871
Wells	120,044	150,530	1,205	7,846	73,770
Williams	110,351	22,739	436	35,475	65,645
Grant	119,621	15,265	892	14,722	27,691
Total	6,305,379	1,809,020½	57,691	765,213¼	2,724,776½

ACREAGE FOR 1918

County	Barley	Hull-less Barley	Spring Rye	Winter Rye	Speltz
Adams	11,205	203	183	11,040	1,621
Barnes	84,485	60	487	11,282	1,022
Benson	38,603	560	6,708	72,596	1,826¼
Billings	4,579 2-3	21	274	607	845
Bottineau	37,006	760	1,395	111,441	1,721
Bowman	2,681	2	81	21,292	528
Burke	17,720	...	135	27,958	336
Burleigh	21,506	603	4,197	30,420	6,544
Cass	97,429	...	377	16,856	1,288
Cavalier	90,873	37	5,227	84,012	167
Dickey	39,069	155	245	34,787	3,500
Divide	5,972	...	107	17,210	398
Dunn	18,499	32	208	9,024	30,85
Eddy	23,956	30	2,038	15,278	670
Emmons	40,124	50	1,440	55,303	4,131
Foster	34,029	...	3,210	3,082	672
Golden Valley	5,873	89	93	4,422	1,426
Grand Forks	113,963	10	42	12,648	754
Griggs	48,768	...	286	8,732	871
Hettinger	18,201	57	147	21,488	2,950
Kidder	19,860½	...	4,481	28,566	2,829½
LaMoure	68,752	85	1,313	58,078	2,716
Logan	39,359	62	2,220	41,370	6,386
McHenry	10,367	111	1,529	122,188	1,027
McIntosh	41,054	214	2,556	39,369	6,031
McKenzie	4,988	15	665	12,964	1,328
McLean	19,088	13	506	79,536	3,889
Mercer	14,465	...	237	8,624	1,946
Morton	15,472	103	237	21,418	2,812
Mountrail	12,725	20	615	19,524	390
Nelson	75,638	3	196	31,932	984
Oliver	8,434	...	50	17,715	672
Pembina	70,350	...	1,601	8,896	283
Pierce	17,734	400	15,575	89,352	658
Ramsey	66,682	...	95	76,399	906
Ransom	37,754	...	139	3,874	956
Renville	12,532	...	15	42,473	832½
Richland	66,841	116	191	28,936	1,646
Rollette	20,914	436	12,274	37,542	1,107
Sargent	31,547	93	291	6,874	1,773
Sheridan	21,647	70	883	48,287	1,138
Slope	5,800	...	...	19,163	2,177
Sioux	3,111	...	120	1,980	800
Stark	14,789	303½	452	7,681	1,897
Steele	61,253	...	40	3,401	195
Stutsman	102,799	453	1,377	51,852	4,796
Towner	34,891	607	3,522	124,475	3,011
Traill	62,153	...	...	4,599	500
Walsh	71,579	205	529	18,977	413
Ward	22,630½	202	1,163	99,044	1,452
Wells	53,684	392	1,145	48,035	1,040
Williams	22,045	824	857	27,262	1,139
Grant	30,464	63	99	24,651	4,873¼
Total	1,915,953 2-3	7,459	81,854	1,824,515	96,958½

AGREAGE FOR 1918

County	Corn	Potatoes	Roots	Millet	Hunga'n
Adams	9,541	479	21	1,635	16
Barnes	18,373	1,862	8⅜	7,864	6
Benson	3,258¾	1,384½	36⅛	3,119	6
Billings	1,538 1-12	3722-3	14 3-5	634½	....
Bottineau	3,878	1,606	2	1,251	0
Bowman	4,871	323	1,875	50	51
Burke	310	685	10	404	....
Burleigh	12,198½	1,310	566	1,669	151
Cass	59,100	11,270½	17	1,785	5
Cavalier	547¾	1,719¼	42	100	....
Dickey	28,420	939	1¼	3,991	204
Divide	1,234	3,341½	5¾	140	....
Dunn	3,442	746	51	1,605	5
Eddy	3,234	585	104	3,620	1,302
Emmons	16,888	1,558	8	1,377	....
Foster	3,737	1,324⅜	17⅞	3,159	....
Golden Valley	4,028	610	7	540	10
Grand Forks	16,968	4,138	15½	8,265	87
Griggs	7,642	1,238¼	10	5,489	....
Hettinger	5,414	1,154	39	3,285	4
Kidder	4,702½	440½	13	533	36½
LaMoure	18,188	1,301⅛	11¾	6,258½	108
Logan	2,938	427	5	880	4
McHenry	5,181	1,327	52	1,624	5
McIntosh	2,874	305	1	221	0
McKenzie	4,626	880	59	1,749	37
McLean	6,436	4,767	20	1,401	....
Mercer	1,397½	662	....	436	....
Morton	8,897½	1,163½	32½	3,854	....
Mountrail	501⅜	144⅛	46¾	1,049½	....
Nelson	3,881	955⅛	5	1,297	....
Oliver	4,007	376	....	248	10
Pembina	5,448	3,666	43½	7,412	141
Pierce	1,538	711	186	637	....
Ramsey	2,360	1,471¼	30¼	1,297	....
Ransom	20,823	1,294	3½	3,893	180
Renville	2,475½	721 1-3	4⅛	866	....
Richland	43,040	4,508	8⅛	2,321	5
Rolette	286	3,675	136	89	....
Sargent	28,125	1,404	1¼	2,707	....
Sheridan	1,857	545	41	1,781	23
Slope	3,343	483	39¾	2,287	24
Sioux	2,411	216	89	10	....
Stark	4,262½	803	20 3-16	1,908½	40
Steele	7,053	877	10	6,576	10
Stutsman	13,333	1,768	63	5,599	44
Towner	692	1,058	16	643	20
Traill	12,735½	4,454½	....	6,562½	86
Walsh	6,540	88	992	8,677	623
Ward	4,425½	2,538¼	42¾	1,724¾	30
Wells	5,801	1,082	21	8,987	10
Williams	2,669	1,205	115	1,423	72
Grant	10,125¾	756 7-24	11½	1,581	....
Total	447,596 17-24	82,720 17-24	4,968 33-80	136,525¼	3,355

AGREAGE FOR 1918

	Clover	Timothy	Alfalfa	Brome Grass	Other Tame Grasses
Adams	105	73	1,290	152	211
Barnes	891	6,892	12,53	287	147
Berson	530	1,836¼	162	294	396
Billings	163½	60[illegible]½	953	137	10
Bottineau	178	2,531	337	388	1,708
Bowman	55	210	40	53	....
Burke	.....	1,420	5	327	695
Burleigh	134	1,324	456	246	77
Cass	7,606	13,896	1,661½	174	1,004
Cavalier	203	2,509	161	226	418
Dickey	148	2,145	1,160	506	18
Divide	60	349½	139	104	331
Dunn	324	2,878	1,728	815	623
Eddy	86	2,419	126	92	42
Emmons	86	212	258	423	92
Foster	174½	886	274	77	1,364
Golden Valley	144	2,558	852	278	186
Grand Forks	4,336	16,443	2,663	159	1,734
Griggs	464	1,471	325	219	1,284
Hettinger	192	1,102	431	688	356
Kidder	22	573	291½	741	97
LaMoure	280	8,236	1,435	870¾	342
Logan	5	107	142	72	3
McHenry	578	1,016	678	558	574
McIntosh	5	50	6	75	....
McKenzie	521	258	4,346	53	619
McLean	40	352	399	1,272	80
Mercer	25	41	137	254	70
Morton	319½	99	770½	155	287
Mountrail	33¼	524	152	251	156
Nelson	1,054	2,521	83	193	363
Oliver	3	30	77	76	....
Pembina	2,968	8,339	1,173	26	465
Pierce	38	257	167	114	480
Ramsey	973	3,274	459	110½	1,057¼
Ransom	1,117	6,965	2,232	4	155
Renville	152	1,759	133	607	568
Richland	3,863	12,289	1,302	284	283
Rolette	48	46	....	....	474
Sargent	237	3,861	1,687	172	112
Sheridan	122	164	81	112	104
Slope	248	707	1,967	213	575
Sioux	7	.....	410	....	....
Stark	289	2,353	359½	1,501½	231
Steele	598	4,531	251	76	64
Stutsman	366	3,413	1,509	531	1,034
Towner	689	1,977	145	325	1,993
Traill	3,356	9,947	959½	110	288
Walsh	480	3,421	650	194	308
Ward	344	2,103½	143½	676	257
Wells	109	3,026	136	218	577
Williams	802	1,486	2,768	369	1,855
Grant	112½	242	1,086½	347	117
Total	35,675¼	145,738¾	40,410½	16,232¾	24,284

ACREAGE FOR 1918

County	Total Acreage of Crop Including Tame Grasses
Adams	139,437
Barnes	519,086⅜
Benson	370,399⅞
Billings	80,587 4-15
Bottineau	579,276
Bowman	83,959
Burke	279,790
Burleigh	279,683
Cass	691,213
Cavalier	511,707
Dickey	253,974¼
Divide	314,713¾
Dunn	244,570
Eddy	191,980
Emmons	304,028
Foster	236,620¾
Golden Valley	163,856
Grand Forks	535,498½
Griggs	28,463 1½
Hettinger	293,809
Kidder	192,398
LaMoure	468,167⅛
Logan	226,199
McHenry	397,164
McIntosh	221,211
McKenzie	251,181
McLean	412,712
Mercer	133,126½
Morton	246,037½
Mountrail	272,334
Nelson	360,479⅛
Oliver	101,508
Pembina	379,159½
Pierce	349,488
Ramsey	447,764¼
Ransom	276,787½
Renville	327,557 11-24
Richland	491,309⅛
Rolette	209,333
Sargent	276,981¼
Sheridan	239,542
Slope	156,570¾
Sioux	45,099
Stark	242,660 11-16
Steele	268,273
Stutsman	584,478
Towner	441,494
Traill	284,367½
Walsh	387,217
Ward	446,945¾
Wells	477,668
Williams	299,564
Grant	252,720 19 24
Total	16,526,318 19-240

GARDEN PRODUCTS, POULTRY AND EGGS SOLD 1917

County	Garden Products	Poultry and Eggs
Adams	$ 624.00	$ 21,304.00
Barnes	385.50	47,061.35
Benson	1,057.00	37,724.73
Billings	144.30	5,494.00
Bottineau	975.00	55,613.25
Bowman	185.00	10,669.00
Burke	188.00	23,933.00
Burleigh	2,542.00	36,431.22
Cass	2,457.00	66,934.50
Cavalier	4,641.00	37,969.00
Dickey	1,252.60	54,515.12
Divide	2,279.00	28,667.00
Dunn	318.00	19,853.53
Eddy	883,00	19,262.00
Emmons	769.00	19,576.68
Foster	927.00	22,012.74
Golden Valley	1,660.00	18,461.74
Grand Forks	832.00	63,534.00
Griggs	353.00	25,036.00
Hettinger	1,315.00	30,856.00
Kidder	626.00	22,577.12
LaMoure	1,114.00	61,798.35
Logan	402.00	24,302.80
McHenry	523.00	34,741.00
McIntosh	1,733.00	19,462.26
McKenzie	1,953.00	14,439.00
McLean	468.00	26,513.00
Mercer	161.60	5,950.75
Morton	231.00	18,869.90
Mountrail	322.50	23,892.21
Nelson	646.00	26,121.32
Oliver	.....	8,990.80
Pembina	462.00	42,091.00
Pierce	60.00	16,356.00
Ramsey	1,563.65	35,068.42
Ransom	1,671.00	41,902.00
Renville	315.00	19,405.70
Richland	2,577.00	1,073.92
Rolette	2,477.00	15,508.00
Sargent	778.00	58,702.00
Sheridan	119.00	21,605.00
Slope	1,330.00	12,984.00
Sioux	420.75	2,897.75
Stark	105.00	13,431.96
Steele	1,832.00	22,178.06
Stutsman	1,958.00	59,437.00
Towner	1.675.00	29,023.00
Traill	2,174.00	25,646.31
Walsh	2,900.00	56,917.00
Ward	1,375.65	45,438.47
Wells	122,00	40.602.00
Williams	1,987.00	42,935.00
Grant	470.50	19,083.59
Total	$ 58,338.05	$1,554,853.55

DAIRY PRODUCTS 1917

County	Lbs. of Butter Made in Families	Lbs. of Cheese Made in Families	Lbs. of Milk Sold to Cheese Factories	Lbs. of Milk Sold to Creameries	Lbs. of Cream Sold to Creameries
Adams	98,633	2,111	.....	26,110	325,614
Barnes	281,303	6,554	.....	7,408	340,838
Benson	274,147	9,227	.....	50	180,430
Billings	23,811	100	.....	500	13,850
Bottineau	334,212	150,070	2,785	4,484	299,961
Bowman	5,999	1,200	.....	.....	56,682
Burke	133,507	.....	.....	.....	63,164
Burleigh	151,285	4,135	.....	3	441,878
Cass	342,484	12,235	1,525	69,200	242,862
Cavalier	303,613	4,750	.....	1,250	47,550
Dickey	188,090	950	.....	91,860	230,360
Divide	210,031	120	10	.....	22,150
Dunn	105,255	150	.....	4,400	60,390
Eddy	132,085	20	.....	22,150	144,625
Emmons	82,072	3,042	.....	165	374,826
Foster	128,819	.....	600	.....	92,771
Golden Valley	81,870	100	2,080	3,456	9,779
Grand Forks	353,113	182	296	15,430	270,577
Griggs	173,847	.....	.....	1,000	98,082
Hettinger	118,580	7,615	225	.....	269,709
Kidder	78,818	.....	4,138	.....	425,414
LaMoure	233,248	1,600	4,230	37,400	281,549
Logan	62,229	7,218	.....	.....	390,800
McHenry	159,975	375	.....	36,500	263,584
McIntosh	29,643	3,712	.....	.....	646,405
McKenzie	139,842	590	.....	7,060	25,371
McLean	141,735	6,890	100	.....	172,772
Mercer	33,344	607	10	.....	67,349
Morton	95,712	3,462	200	.....	319,736
Mountrail	175,630	4,980	.....	1,476	171,085
Nelson	216,752	850	100	1,000	207,473
Oliver	44,953	7,528	.....	45,054	254,467
Pembina	269,076	.....	3,445	7,960	400,893
Pierce	113,875	.....	.....	2,000	67,995
Ramsey	212,144	940	.....	31,550	153,993
Ransom	185,178	257	60	59,880	457,250
Renville	91,676	560	75	1,000	65,575
Richland	363,023	.....	10,000	400	397,099
Rolette	166,219	120	2,186	7,196	184,789
Sargent	145,779	.....	3,292	.....	262,102
Sheridan	53,796	3,242	.....	26,310	126,494
Slope	73,583	340	.....	.....	84,545
Sioux	10,834	.....	.....	.....	3,960
Stark	52,451	.....	.....	7,500	142,171
Steele	176,301	10	550	700	50,214
Stutsman	260,981	4,373	.....	37,118	513,105
Towner	183,792	9,590	2	.....	260,873
Traill	167,519	910	.....	.....	118,808
Walsh	320,631	.....	11,000	350	194,456
Ward	243,721	315	32,650	117,810	194,340
Wells	243,450	1,895	.....	6,800	174,027
Williams	272,578	669	.....	800	78,861
Grant	66,643	8,026	.....	8,046	232,204
Total	8,612,887	217,520	79,559	691,376	11,553,181

DAIRY PRODUCTS 1917

County	Rec'd for Milk and Cream Sold to Cheese Factories, Creameries or Stations	Received for Milk and Cream Sold Other Than Specified	Cows Making 1915
Adams	$ 69,544.42	$ 17,950.76	4,401
Barnes	66,768.67	6,720	6,344
Benson	76,101.24	11,642	5,486
Billings	4,980.00	3,655.00	4.014
Bottineau	53,872.84	31,388.00	6,759
Bowman	41,235.00	7,372.00	5,301
Burke	29,266.00	91,354.00	3,585
Burleigh	94,435.82	28,423.00	8,727
Cass	69,568.50	7,747.47	7.184
Cavalier	61,144.00	14,110.00	6,020
Dickey	104,452.11	16,962.50	5,570
Divide	10,126.89	2,741.00	4.605
Dunn	12,879.17	6,312.25	4,890
Eddy	36,722.00	10,161.00	3,028
Emmons	145,000.69	22,270.80	7,895
Foster	18,265.90	5,337.28	2,165
Golden Valley	5,126.06	3,140.00	1,894
Grand Forks	79,034.00	7,639.00	4.592
Griggs	28,974.00	17,341.00	3.593
Hettinger	100,483.00	8,655.00	5,854
Kidder	104,228.00	33,208.00	5.295
LaMoure	92,840.60	19,243.35	6.689
Logan	89,530.00	33,045.00	6,877
McHenry	68,517.00	20,717.00	6,340
McIntosh	173,672.00	.....	7,046
McKenzie	9,063.00	3,971.00	4,161
McLean	84,092.00	7,677.00	5,949
Mercer	32,096.00	9,133.00	2,389
Morton	54,699.34	116,728.44	7,603
Mountrail	53,015.74	14,795.00	6,198
Nelson	66,622.80	3,735.00	5,874
Oliver	35,270.00	.....	3.052
Pembina	138,788.00	11,294.00	4.960
Pierce	27,460.00	11,172.00	3,798
Ramsey	61,542.96	6,171.00	5,365
Ransom	88,948.00	9,034.00	6,044
Renville	9,280.04	3,330.50	2,370
Richland	119,436.00	29,534.00	10,100
Rolette	34,713.00	14,293.00	3,660
Sargent	112,884.00	23,587.00	5,571
Sheridan	87,875.00	9,006.00	5.405
Slope	30.546.00	9,813.00	2,920
Sioux	2,700.00	9,990.00	924
Stark	40.258.75	20,175.15	3,485
Steele	38,613.17	16,558.98	3,828
Stutsman	108,415.00	49,131.00	8,919
Towner	40,200.00	9,946.00	3,906
Traill	110,915.00	5,437.00	4.119
Walsh	49,938.00	10,956.00	6,607
Ward	59,943.97	24,732.50	7,721
Wells	57,493.00	34,679.00	6,045
Williams	41,164.00	29,557.00	7,300
Grant	117,464.36	10,688.79	6,636
Total	$3,350,205.04	$932,360.77	278,866

SHEEP AND WOOL 1917

County	Nnumber of Sheep Sheared	Pounds of Wool Clipped
Adams	1,552	8,470
Barnes	641	5,064
Benson	2,086	15,084
Billings	1,362	8,619
Bottineau	1,867	15,250
Bowman	41	370
Burke	75	556
Burleigh	623	6,580
Cass	1,858	13,085
Cavalier	1,548	11,109
Dickey	2,475	13,737
Divide	388	2,767
Dunn	118	1,000
Eddy	3,466	28,187
Emmons	320	2,703
Foster	398	2,621
Golden Valley	82	559
Grand Forks	3,168	19,431
Griggs	1,172	8,538
Hettinger	15	79
Kidder	788	6,110
LaMoure	806	6,010
Logan	1,750	16,387
McHenry	1,448	11,308
McIntosh	1,930	16,299
McKenzie	85	722
McLean	528	3,789
Mercer	7	80
Morton	1,138	6,305
Mountrail	443	2,910
Nelson	1,803	14,256
Oliver	66	538
Pembina	15,470	112,713
Pierce	718	6,024
Ramsey	1,290	9,968
Ransom	444	3,509
Renville	80	660
Richland	1,331	9,308
Rolette	894	4,658
Sargent	1,710	10,140
Sheridan	371	2,284
Slope	2,682	16,700
Sioux	425	2,423
Stark	129	4,976
Steele	1,426	9,722
Stutsman	2,048	15,205
Towner	1,727	16,185
Traill	2,056	15,339
Walsh	869	7,590
Ward	1,308	7,428
Wells	1,540	14,165
Williams	302	3,068
Grant	571	3,857
Total	71,428	524,445

ORCHARDS AND FRUITS 1917

County	No. of Fruit Trees Bearing	No. of Fruit Trees not Bearing	Acres in Berries	Rec'd for Fruit Marketed 1917	Acres of Artificial Forests 1918	No. of Farms With Barberry
Adams	183	411	124	.....	1,396	...
Barnes	1,789	2,538	82	465.00	1,115	137
Benson	110	169	40¾	50.00	2,016⅛	...
Billings	33	76	18½	26.00	14 7-20	...
Bottineau	90	171	13	.....	877	...
Bowman	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	...
Burke	24	75	24	.....	307	...
Burleigh	1,576	5,296	36 3-5	.....	177¼	8
Cass	1,012	1,655	23⅛	91.00	762¼	...
Cavalier	.....	.....	4¼	.....	739¾	...
Dickey	716	683	⅜	45.00	380¾	...
Divide	.....	287	⅜	.....	1,684¾	...
Dunn	109	297	25	.....	811	...
Eddy	162	604	102	575.00	945	...
Emmons	633	550	21	.....	166	...
Foster	.....	.....	.....	.....	313¾	...
Golden Valley	136	293	21⅜	22.00	2,571½	40
Grand Forks	1,859	1,547	14	133.00	3,019	473
Griggs	118	203	¼	.....	294¼	...
Hettinger	23	185	28	41.00	244	...
Kidder	38	72	½	.....	76	...
LaMoure	4,278	4,128	30	19.00	894 5-6	...
Logan	501	653	52	.....	130	...
McHenry	853	502	1	.....	694	...
McIntosh	150	400	.....	.....	.....	...
McKenzie	53	972	13	.....	94	...
McLean	4	110	.....	.....	49	...
Mercer	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	...
Morton	290	44	.....	.....	6,316½	21
Mountrail	101	5	8	3.50	180½	...
Nelson	168	58	1⅝	.....	1,861⅞	20
Oliver	30	.....	.....	.....	3	...
Pembina	470	219	.....	.....	619	...
Pierce	390	134	.....	.....	956	...
Ramsey	135	174	853½	32.00	1,133	...
Ransom	3,007	2,848	116⅜	1,459.00	952½	1
Renville	72	126	.....	.....	174	...
Richland	7,148	9,363	197	129.00	1,913¾	...
Rolette	4	.....	.....	.....	487	...
Sargent	1,602	2,408	7	113.00	811	...
Sheridan	151	349	31	.....	226	...
Slope	.....	41	.....	.....	25	...
Sioux	.....	10	1	25.00	6	...
Stark	288	200	1 31-160	.....	183 7-16	...
Steele	555	653	94	116.00	1,377¾	2
Stutsman	374	1,581	687	101.00	746	...
Towner	78	12	2	30.00	462	...
Traill	305	619	¼	.....	853½	...
Walsh	351	362	.....	.....	686	...
Ward	7	338	20¾	15.00	992½	...
Wells	224	1,020	147	.....	1,189	...
Williams	338	222	31¾	.....	460	...
Grant	124	430	2	29.00	112⅝	...
Total	30,671	43,592	2,876 127-160	$3,519.50	42,520 19-40	702

LIVE STOCK 1918

County	Horses of All Ages	(A) Mares	1917 (B) Colts	(C) Pure Bred Colts	Mules
Adams	7,621	1,848	425	19	64
Barnes	14,092	.....	.....	.....	197
Benson	15,627	1,220	508	7	293
Billings	7,406	1,209	323	3	16
Bottineau	20,344	3,329	441	25	225
Bowman	4,510	669	241	2	18
Burke	9,282	.....	.....	.....	80
Burleigh	13,302	2,159	535	11	85
Cass	21,945	.....	.....	1,811	162
Cavalier	15,568	.....	.....	1,697	49
Dickey	13,041	1,592	317	5	129
Divide	12,300	1,691	151	2	98
Dunn	15,337	1,768	.....	.....	24
Eddy	6,708	1,768	404	25	54
Emmons	9,399	1,046	102	8	66
Foster	7,723	1,274	198	2	78
Golden Valley	7,660	1,923	399	2	59
Grand Forks	18,130	.....	1,929	.....	175
Griggs	10,251	248	30	.....	45
Hettinger	11,616	1,760	236	11	100
Kidder	9,967	2,438	143	1	137
LaMoure	15,566	2,487	410	13	235
Logan	10,115	6,517	3,106	492	46
McHenry	14,735	.....	.....	.....	170
McIntosh	9,407	.....	255	.....	16
McKenzie	16,471	3,257	400	.....	78
McLean	14,333	1,627	290	12	472
Mercer	7,426	1,589	.....	151	69
Morton	13,927	2,151	1,461	6	60
Mountrail	10,748	1,731	245	12	64
Nelson	14,355	.....	.....	.....	124
Oliver	5,685	.....	.....	.....	17
Pembina	11,384	601	102	.....	75
Pierce	11,860	4,928	433	110	25
Ramsey	14,521	2,983	.....	.....	332
Ransom	10,872	.....	1,911	.....	136
Renville	8,992	1,243	219	7	84
Richland	17,982	2,293	187	15	305
Rolette	9,167	733	.....	.....	63
Sargent	11,405	1,870	353	.....	153
Sheridan	9,545	.....	.....	.....	39
Slope	8,166	466	195	.....	123
Sioux	3,284	1,261	996	10	34
Stark	10,634	1,630	166	.....	35
Steele	9,108	517	116	68	53
Stutsman	19,022	.....	2,674	.....	1,037
Towner	14,027	.....	2,784	.....	247
Traill	11,390	1,362	.....	.....	117
Walsh	15,073	9,000	300	.....	78
Ward	17,404	2,429	438	11	228
Wells	15,789	.....	.....	.....	219
Williams	20,151	2,811	462	5	161
Grant	13,900	3,339	612	99	74
Total	648,273	82,767	24,497	4,634	7,088

LIVE STOCK 1918

County	Cattle All Ages	Cattle Pure Bred	Sheep All Ages	Sheep Pure Bred	Hogs All Ages
Adams	19,858	456	2,697	43	4,477
Barnes	21,983	506	1,942	3,739	11,178
Benson	18,503	215	4,085	71	5,787
Billings	14,142	152	141	2	2,141
Bottineau	31,900	582	4,260	152	5,853
Bowman	12,305	169	2,209	.....	2,105
Burke	9,445	224	623	1	1,737
Burleigh	27,605	175	685	4	5,118
Cass	25,379	135	4,432	213	12,462
Cavalier	19,448	90	4,176	269	6,918
Dickey	23,867	664	3,979	36	149,021
Divide	12,616	73	5,208	39	2,457
Dunn	26,446	232	683	2	6,727
Eddy	11,182	111	5,107	240	2,745
Emmons	30,713	316	1,002	145	12,617
Foster	10,004	149	1,355	41	4,247
Golden Valley	12,065	99	1,345	69	3,528
Grand Forks	23,341	422	4,609	103	11,013
Griggs	12,292	303	4,508	.....	5,526
Hettinger	19,434	137	134	.....	5,002
Kidder	16,741	1,215	16,208	4	4,587
LaMoure	22,812	242	11,818	159	11,323
Logan	17,639	26	4,073	19	4,587
McHenry	21,284	82	4,143	127	4,494
McIntosh	18,994	1,749	3,490	409	5,134
McKenzie	26,185	139	549	.....	3,096
McLean	17,880	19	866	3	5,006
Mercer	14,539	.....	1,299	369	3,745
Morton	25,440	260	1,496	2	6,628
Mountrail	19,865	87	636	29	3,082
Nelson	22,937	133	3,936	65	5,294
Oliver	11,730	197	266	.....	2,535
Pembina	14,880	155	16,461	21	4,637
Pierce	11,617	594	2,519	94	3,985
Ramsey	17,269	221	2,111	137	5,380
Ransom	19,136	203	2,340	32	9,670
Renville	7,655	22	272	32	2,727
Richland	30,395	521	3,864	12	12,356
Rolette	12,279	195	867	76	3,226
Sargent	22,402	661	3,417	47	19,607
Sheridan	14,252	129	673	48	2,732
Slope	20,244	631	4,191	.....	3,259
Sioux	17,325	690	859	12	592
Stark	14,647	14	781	322	5,295
Steele	11,684	102	5,076	12	4,899
Stutsman	22,018	370	4,344	364	10,447
Towner	12,897	333	3,075	55	5,725
Traill	11,436	355	2,871	33	4,267
Walsh	17,164	121	1,533	51	6,008
Ward	21,342	237	5,994	35	4,734
Wells	17,972	255	2,514	237	5,097
Wiliams	23,109	284	983	4	5,152
Grant	24,778	159	530	2	7,626
Total	983,075	15,611	167,235	7,981	447,808

LIVE STOCK 1918

County	Hogs Pure Bred	Value of Animals Fattened and Killed for Home Use 1917	Record for Cattle Hogs and Sheep Sold for Market 1917	Received for Horses Sold to Market 1917	Value of All Stock Bo't. 1917
Adams	353	$ 49,680.00	$ 326,657.93	$ 27,485.86	$ 162,355.50
Barnes	807	241,222.00	575,665.85	75,229.00	202,339.50
Benson	138	33,074.00	331,709.90	75,007.75	107,784.00
Billings	55	30,353.00	269,963.48	46,470.00	146,667.70
Bottineau	105	191,279.90	378,589.00	144,759.00	187,174.31
Bowman	38	29,711.00	128,470.00	15,579.00	87,454.00
Burke	51	74,212.00	183,663.00	36,763.00	82,140.00
Burleigh	701	79,661.05	540,338.80	68,584.00	195,130.15
Cass	115	215.082.50	731,088.03	86,612.00	226,564,58
Cavalier	56	187,073.00	291,844.00	176,487.00	140,587.00
Dickey	885	158,795.00	780,704,20	69,695.50	245,704.57
Divide	22	79,989.29	135,060.00	45,609.00	126,894.00
Dunn	153	89,215.05	330,937.96	953,713.00	1,063,777.00
Eddy	130	61.792.00	216,214.00	56,461.00	238,085.00
Emmons	112	104,545.00	572,224.00	102,640.00	195,894.43
Foster	285	67,749.00	213,484.87	46,883.00	84,261.50
Golden Valley.	158	43,102.50	243,308.20	40,121.00	108,198.75
Grand Forks..	68	193,805.00	485,578.00	126,581.00	276,525.00
Griggs	305	87,428.00	251,545.00	74,442.00	113.791.00
Hettinger	195	88,005.00	306,183.00	60,131.00	184,480.00
Kidder	224	54,266.00	338,949.33	45,685.00	146,082.00
LaMoure	793	135,104.80	538,609.00	79,610.00	198,515.00
Logan	70	88,678.00	223,614.00	30,579.00	112,252.00
McHenry	542	137,544.00	352,131.00	72,905.00	110.032.00
McIntosh	407	80,735.00	252,745.00	30,076.00	112,273.00
McKenzie	107	84,894.00	402,163.00	63.259.00	171,528.00
McLean	170	103,972.00	371,553.00	61,895.00	1,430.00
Mercer	477	31,438.00	40,657.00	20,509.00	66,572.93
Morton	147	99,727.00	566,909.00	4290.8.00	140,920.25
Mountrail	93	83,214.77	231,296.60	43,583.50	110,560.50
Nelson	145	157,236.10	297,154.50	67,184.50	142,240.50
Oliver	12	39,543.00	82,106.00	.....	21,634.00
Pembina	146	163,440.00	392,459.00	77,359.00	142,146.00
Pierce	38	105.692.00	158,539.00	30,940.00	65,406.00
Ramsey	122	141,883.50	287,670.92	87,016.75	115,686.70
Ransom	244	109,692.00	545,027.00	47,254.00	250,673 00
Renville	100	61,728.00	160,267.50	52,357.00	50,108.50
Richland	342	414,733.00	587,247.00	82,946.00	734,613.00
Rolette	147	86,835.00	142,211.00	66,900.00	83,036.00
Sargent	1,820	110,873.00	556,678.00	55,962.00	159,123.00
Sheridan	206	71,687.00	147,004.00	65,948.00	84,604.00
Slope	275	60,459.00	354,679.00	35,651.00	232,724.00
Sioux	19	10,453.00	190,480.00	8,985.00	97,540.00
Stark	133	58,457.75	186,521.10	33,836.00	62,166.50
Steele	90	92,313.00	218,187.00	41,485.00	108,692.50
Stutsman	1,283	143,105.00	572,852.00	123,850.00	249,601.00
Towner	480	115,881.00	237,800.00	139,393.00	186,695.00
Traill	261	170,179.50	231,335.00	37,283.00	121,551.00
Walsh	122	214,643.00	305,956.00	78,515.00	116,419.00
Ward	409	110,871.46	416,055.99	155,145.50	116,920.10
Wells	776	152,954.00	348,532.00	110,758.00	145,344.00
Williams	231	130,039.00	344,538.00	94,148.00	215,658.00
Grant	134	100,582.00	438,489.73	39,484.76	170,739.50
Total	15,297	$5,828,628.17	$17,813,645.89	$4,352,664.11	$9,019,293.97

COAL MINES 1917

County	Nnumber of Mines	Tons Mined	Average Cost of Mining Per Ton	Number of Men Employed	Total Wages Paid Miners	Average Hours Worked Per Day
Adams	6	4,232	$ 1.70	23	$ 4,314.00	.....
Barnes	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Benson	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Billings	13	23,607	2.21	45	.....	11
Bottineau	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Bowman	2	850	1.00	2	487.50	8
Burke	1	900	2.50	5	1,000.00	8
Bnrleigh	8	273,374	1.40	278	346,370.86	.....
Cass	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Cavalier	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....
Dickey	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Divide	4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Dunn	5	5,280	.66	86	3,500.00	10.5
Eddy	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Emmons	1	.....	.....	...	320.00	12
Foster	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Golden Valley	10	7,390	1.51	21	1,132.09	8
Grand Forks	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Griggs	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Hettinger	15	67,739	1.38	39	13,381.00	9
Kidder	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
LaMoure	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Logan	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
McHenry	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
McIntosh	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
McKenzie	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
McLean	5	10,285	1.02	21	8,161.97	10
Mercer	7	5,858	1.53	95	3,598.00	10
Morton	7	3,806	....	8	547.00	.....
Mountrail	4	2,650	4.75	8	3,575.00	.....
Nelson	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Oliver	10	1,858	1.75	10	.....	6.5
Pembina	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Pierce	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Ramsey	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Ransom	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Richland	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Renville	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Rolette	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Sargent	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Sheridan	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Slope	2	300	1.08	1	230.00	10
Sioux	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Stark	8	42,482	2.05	71	58,510.00	.....
Steele	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Stutsman	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Towner	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Traill	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Walsh	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Ward	5	10,050	1.73	21	10,235.00	10.75
Wells	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Williams	11	7,970	1.50	33	8,705.00	10
Grant	2	510	1.10	4	4,500.00	6
Total	126	469,141	$	771	$468,567.42	.....

VITAL STATISTICS 1917

County	Males Living On Farms	Female Living On Farms	Births	Deaths
Adams	1,902	1,568	103	16
Barnes	4,830	3,614	191	30
Benson	4,194	3,310	199	44
Billings	1,554	1,300	112	25
Bottineau	5,771	4,739	241	39
Bowman	986	862	57	8
Burke	3,048	2,599	156	18
Burleigh	3,675	2,945	185	41
Cass	5,689	4,548	141	23
Cavalier	5,257	4,385	169	38
Dickey	2,995	2,391	503	115
Divide	3,598	2,685	208	33
Dunn	3,793	3,080	287	48
Eddy	1,901	1,339	85	16
Emmons	3,023	3,071	221	48
Foster	1,810	1,385	44	12
Golden Valley	1,935	1,449	114	26
Grand Forks	5,535	5,072	168	37
Griggs	2,659	2,000	103	22
Hettinger	3,446	2,897	234	58
Kidder	2,441	1,972	165	19
LaMoure	4,074	3,386	227	40
Logan	3,069	2,784	349	58
McHenry	4,551	4,078	166	34
McIntosh	2,770	2,589	212	36
McKenzie	3,933	3,124	227	32
McLean	4,567	3,837	251	41
Mercer	2,032	1,813	162	40
Morton	4,349	3,718	268	56
Mountrail	3,643	3,005	229	30
Nelson	3,772	2,897	209	34
Oliver	1,641	1,471	68	13
Pembina	3,830	3,074	187	36
Pierce	4,044	3,591	267	78
Ramsey	3,985	2,955	157	31
Ransom	3,610	2,870	160	53
Renville	2,843	2,319	121	18
Richland	6,656	5,295	267	71
Rolette	3,348	2,788	143	37
Sargent	2,975	2,415	137	57
Sheridan	2,956	2,603	198	36
Slope	1,995	1,653	116	21
Sioux	1,227	1,286	216	29
Stark	2,617	2,177	178	54
Steele	2,403	2,067	90	18
Stutsman	5,535	4,599	301	51
Towner	2,991	2,344	125	23
Traill	2,889	2,262	81	25
Walsh	5,098	5,044	222	54
Ward	5,165	4,330	261	58
Wells	4,387	3,620	214	40
Williams	5,694	4,549	275	43
Grant	3,843	3,320	233	73
Total	186,543	155,083	9,903	2,037

FARM LABOR STATISTICS 1917

County	Male Employes	Average Wages Per Mo.	Female Employes	Average Wages Per Mo.	Total Wages Paid During Year
Adams	252	$48.51	32	$21.75	$ 236,658.75
Barnes	1,272	30.32	282	27,47	850,706.00
Benson	950	37.00	177	11.00	581,657.70
Billings	173	33.00	18	24.00	67,574.00
Bottineau	1,309	51.50	281	28.50	593,140.00
Bowman	164	40.00	27	20.00	44,174.00
Burke	477	42.00	146	15.00	249,821.00
Burleigh	785	28.90	101	21.30	263,727.00
Cass	1,693	28.67	330	24.00	1,508,215.00
Cavalier	1,075..	48.00	178	23.00	476,239.00
Dickey	674	23.42	87	15,21	279,686.34
Divide	999	61.98	183	20.73	3,540.00
Dunn	539	41.70	118	14,51	156,698.00
Eddy	485	40.00	85	25.00	316,595.00
Emmons	507	50.00	44	20.00	144,792.00
Foster	383	34.00	52	22.00	218,937.00
Golden Valley	375	31.00	50	21.00	123,726.00
Grand Forks	1,572	32.99	490	18.51	60,939.00
Griggs	626	49.02	141	28.52	375,555.00
Hettinger	453	43.00	76	20.00	117,769.00
Kidder	276	46.00	253	26.00	88,424.00
LaMoure	827	54.65	145	36.35	478,900.00
Logan	307	40.95	90	19.50	78,028.00
McHenry	597	40.00	435	20.00	230,460.00
McIntosh	241	45.00	51	30.00	70,414.00
McKenzie	305	45.00	88	22.00	156,427.00
McLean	771	36.68	95	27.63	200,605.75
Mercer	114	40.00	13	25.00	40,710.55
Morton	436	31.98	50	29.34	118,812.50
Mountrail	901	23.74	141	20.92	170,598.00
Nelson	1,229	58.00	322	27.00	957,476 36
Oliver	287	43.00	6	36.50	20,206.00
Pembina	1,653	18.00	154	18.00	344,189.00
Pierce	547	57.00	134	28.00	264,088.00
Ramsey	1,221	40.00	181	25.00	603,940.00
Ransom	642	43.81	181	35.23	512,034 00
Renville	418	35.00	81	25.00	115,054 00
Richland	1,061	29.72	237	17.87	631,603.00
Rolette	501	25.00	223	10.00	14,755.00
Sargent	663	31.77	109	24.10	254,370.00
Sheridan	250	29.91	26	19.81	55,319.00
Slope	360	33.00	89	.....	.....
Sioux	191	50.00	50	20.00	9,685.00
Stark	606	40.00	681	25.00	82,055.16
Steele	990	22.71	177	22.26	527,867.50
Stutsman	1,002	45.94	91	20.00	472,126.00
Towner	1,049	48.00	171	25.00	440 073.00
Traill	1,113	20.00	434	42.00	780,228.32
Walsh	1,243	30.23	981	6.52	769,492.00
Ward	793	26.89	141	16.60	200,699.15
Wells	749	43.00	114	30.00	543,342.00
Williams	1,077	46.00	158	26.00	295,695.00
Grant	611	19.80	73	16.50	96,572.00
Total	37,794	$38.41	9,069	$22,97	$16,294,399.29

CREAMERIES, CHEESE FACTORIES AND STATIONS 1917

County	Number of Creameries	Lbs. of Butter Manufactured	No. of Cheese Factories	Lbs. of Cheese Manufactured	Number of Cream and Milk Stations
Adams	1	39,827	..	.....	...
Barnes	2	.....	..	.....	3
Benson	1	43,143	..	.....	...
Billings	..	.....	..	.....	...
Bottineau	..	.....	..	.....	...
Bowman	..	.....	..	.....	...
Burke	..	.....	..	.....	...
Burleigh	2	450.304	..	.....	...
Cass	..	.....	..	.....	...
Cavalier	..	.....	..	.....	2
Dickey	2	.....	1	.....	9
Divide	1	.....	..	.....	...
Dunn	..	.....	..	.....	...
Eddy	2	119,000	..	.....	4
Emmons	2	.....	..	.....	17
Foster	..	.....	..	.....	2
Golden Valley	1	.....	1	.....	4
Grand Forks	2	3,000,000	..	.....	2
Griggs	1	54,000	..	.....	...
Hettinger	1	.....	..	.....	8
Kidder	3	.....	..	.....	...
LaMoure	..	100,000	..	2,500	...
Logan	..	.....	..	.....	9
McHenry	..	.....	..	.....	...
McIntosh	..	.....	..	.....	20
McKenzie	1	.....	..	.....	...
McLean	2	130,000	..	.....	17
Mercer	1	34,534	..	.....	7
Morton	6	.....	..	.....	...
Mountrail	..	.....	..	.....	...
Nelson	..	.....	..	.....	...
Oliver	2	135,000	..	.....	...
Pembina	..	.....	..	.....	8
Pierce	1	35,000	..	.....	...
Ramsey	1	171,431	..	.....	4
Ransom	2	.....	..	.....	2
Renville	..	.....	..	.....	...
Richland	1	.....	..	.....	...
Rolette	..	.....	..	.....	...
Sargent	..	.....	..	.....	...
Sheridan	..	.....	..	.....	12
Slope	..	.....	..	.....	2
Sioux	..	.....	..	.....	3
Stark	2	.....	..	.....	5
Steele	..	.....	..	.....	...
Stutsman	3	.....	..	.....	...
Towner	..	.....	..	.....	...
Traill	..	.....	..	.....	...
Walsh	1	20,000	..	.....	...
Ward	2	356,657	..	.....	1
Wells	..	.....	..	.....	...
Williams	1	190,000	..	.....	...
Grant	1	.....	..	.....	2
Total	48	4,878,896	2	2,500	143

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, 1917.

County	Number	Capital Invested	Average Hours Daily Labor	Value Goods Manufactured	Value of Material	No. of Weeks Operated
Adams		$		$	$	
Barnes						
Benson						
Billings						
Bottineau						
Bowman						
Burke						
Burleigh	3	34,000.00	10	17,857.17	43,454.19	52
Cass						
Cavalier						
Dickey						
Divide						
Dunn						
Eddy						
Emmons						
Foster						
Golden Valley						
Grand Forks						
Griggs						
Hettinger						
Kidder						
LaMoure		3,200.00		25,000.00	2,000.00	52
Logan						
McHenry						
McIntosh	1	1,200.00				
McKenzie						
McLean						
Mercer						
Morton						
Mountrail						
Nelson						
Oliver						
Pembina	2	35,400.00	10	523,000.00	405,000.00	48
Pierce						
Ramsey						
Ransom						
Renville						
Richland	1	20,000.00	9	40,000.00	10,000.00	52
Rolette						
argent						
Sheridan						
Slope						
Sioux						
Stark	14					
Steele						
Stutsman						
Towner						
Traill						
Walsh						
Ward	6	73,700.00	9.5	194,298.00	104,679.00	
Wells						
Williams						
Grant						
Total	27	$176,500.00	9.6	$800,155.17	$565,133.19	

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES 1917

County	Total Wages Paid	Number of Male Employees	Average Daily Wages	Female Employees	Average Daily Wages
Adams	$.....	..	$....	..	$....
Barnes	.....	..	....	..	....
Benson	.....	..	....	..	....
Billings	.....	..	....	..	....
Bottineau	.....	..	....	..	....
Bowman	.....	..	....	..	....
Burke	.....	..	....	..	....
Burleigh	15,394.17	15	2.75	4	3.00
Cass	.....	..	....	..	....
Cavalier	.....	..	....	..	....
Dickey	.....	..	....	..	....
Divide	.....	..	....	..	....
Dunn	.....	..	....	..	....
Eddy	.....	..	....	..	....
Emmons	.....	..	....	..	....
Foster	.....	..	....	..	....
Golden Valley	.....	..	....	..	....
Grand Forks	.....	..	....	..	....
Griggs	.....	..	....	..	....
Hettinger	.....	..	....	..	....
Kidder	.....	..	....	..	....
LaMoure	2,500.00	2	5.00	..	....
Logan	.....	..	....	..	....
McHenry	.....	..	....	..	....
McIntosh	.....	..	....	..	....
McKenzie	.....	..	....	..	....
McLean	.....	..	....	..	....
Mercer	.....	..	....	..	....
Morton	.....	..	....	..	....
Mountrail	.....	..	....	..	....
Nelson	.....	..	....	..	....
Oliver	.....	..	....	..	....
Pembina	12,090.00	14	2.60	..	....
Pierce	.....	..	....	..	....
Ramsey	.....	..	....	..	....
Ransom	.....	..	....	..	....
Renville	.....	..	....	..	....
Richland	22,000.00	14	3.50	4	2.00
Rolette	.....	..	....	..	....
Sargent	.....	..	....	..	....
Sheridan	.....	..	....	..	....
Slope	.....	..	....	..	....
Sioux	.....	..	....	..	....
Stark	.....	..	....	..	....
Steele	.....	..	....	..	....
Stutsman	.....	..	....	..	....
Towner	.....	..	....	..	....
Traill	.....	..	....	..	....
Walsh	.....	..	....	..	....
Ward	48,021.50	42	3.40	6	1.50
Wells	.....	..	....	..	....
Williams	.....	..	....	..	....
Grant	.....	..	....	..	....
Total	$100,005.67	87	$3.45	14	$2.16

LABOR ORGANIZATION IN NORTH DAKOTA 1918

The following organizations comprise all those in the state affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. This information is furnished through the courtesy of Secretary Treasurer Conrad Meyer of the Federation.

Name of Organization	Location	No of Members
International Union of Bricklayers	Fargo	37
do	Grand Forks	22
Journeymen Barbers' Internat'l Union	Grand Forks	15
Brotherhood of Boilermakers	Devils Lake	30
do	Minot	10
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	Fargo	63
do	Grand Forks	20
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	Jamestown	50
do	Minot	35
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks	Fargo	66
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Fargo	45
do	Grand Forks	19
United Brotherhood of Leather Workers	Fargo	12
International Asosciation of Machinists	Grand Forks	24
do	Minot	58
Musicians' Protective Union	Fargo	50
do	Grand Forks	36
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers	Bismarck	13
do	Fargo	30
do	Grand Forks	15
do	Minot	19
United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters	Fargo	27
do	Grand Forks	15
United Mineworkers of America	Burlington	84
do	Kenmare	20
do	Williston	15
do	Wilton	220
Pressmen's and Assistants' Union	Fargo	26
do	Grand Forks	13
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance	Grand Forks	10
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators	Fargo	27
do	Grand Forks	22
Journeymen Tailors' Union	Fargo	25
do	Grand Forks	12
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees	Grand Forks	21
Switchmen's Union of North America	Fargo	28
Typographical Union	Bismarck	22
do	Devil's Lake	20
do	Minot	18
do	Fargo	48
Total membership		1,342

ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES 1918

County	Number of Farmers Elevators	Capacity In Bushels	Independent Elevators	Capacity In Bushels
Adams	5	132,000	2	40,000
Barnes	22	660,000	15	450,000
Benson	5	124,000	4	99,000
Billings	1	25,000	..	.....
Bottineau	17	561,000	14	400,000
Bowman	6	170,000	2	45,000
Burke	5	95,000	9	145,000
Burleigh	26	.....	..	.....
Cass	15	700,000	4	110,000
Cavalier	10	400,000	3	110,000
Dickey	14	720,000	11	330,000
Divide	7	.....	7	.....
Dunn	3	125,000	..	.....
Eddy	5	180,000	12	390,000
Emmons	9	250,000	4	80,000
Foster	8	.....	9	.....
Golden Valley	6	296,000	6	120,000
Grand Forks	13	494,500	12	377,000
Griggs	8	235,000	3	88000
Hettinger	8	250,000	3	70,000
Kidder	6	215,000	5	198,000
LaMoure	21	216,000	17	175,000
Logan	2	63,235	15	368,000
McHenry	14	.....	19	.....
McIntosh	...	.....	20	360,000
McKenzie	6	180,000	5	150,000
McLean	16	349,000	..	.....
Mercer	7	210,000	..	.....
Morton	...	.....	..	.....
Mountrail	4	176,000	3	80,000
Nelson	10	322,000	8	264,000
Oliver	1	40,000	2	40,000
Pembina	10	140,000	1	20,000
Pierce	11	402,000	6	165,000
Ramsey	10	420,000	10	360,000
Ransom	6	187,000	6	112,000
Renville	4	146,000	2	61,000
Richland	24	486,580	7	141,919
Rolette	5	140,000	3	80,000
Sargent	5	110,800	..	.....
Sheridan	2	40,000	9	40,000
Slope	1	35,000	..	.....
Sioux	1	24,000	..	.....
Stark	9	.....	7	.....
Steele	6	194,000	4	129,000
Stutsman	15	.....	23	.....
Towner	6	227,000	9	434,000
Traill	12	500,000	6	250,000
Walsh	11	292,000	9	213,000
Ward	6	240,000	5	94,000
Wells	11	.....	6	.....
Williams	8	240,000	5	150,000
Grant	9	250,000	7	173,000
Total	453	11,263,115	39	6,911,919

ELEVATORS AND WARE HOUSE 1918

County	Line Elevators	Capacity In Bushels	Lumber Yards
Adams	8	165,000	11
Barnes	30	900,000	21
Benson	17	422,000	5
Billings	1	30,000	1
Bottineau	50	1,646,000	20
Bowman	11	264,000	11
Burke	25	627,000	10
Burleigh	...	.....	16
Cass	18	515,000	8
Cavalier	55	1,720,000	22
Dickey	14	720,000	13
Divide	13	.....	13
Dunn	2	75,000	4
Eddy	...	.....	6
Emmons	11	240,000	13
Foster	14	.....	9
Golden Valley	3	175,000	12
Grand Forks	36	1,159,000	21
Griggs	22	696,000	10
Hettinger	12	330,000	14
Kidder	5	180,000	14
LaMoure	15	155,000	22
Logan	2	50,075	6
McHenry	41	.....	19
McIntosh	...	.....	9
McKenzie	4	120,000	10
McLean	25	563,000	17
Mercer	11	330,000	15
Morton	...	.....	...
Mountrail	7	176,000	8
Nelson	24	682,000	13
Oliver	3	105,000	5
Pembina	51	140,000	16
Pierce	20	561,000	9
Ramsey	41	1,109,000	17
Ransom	4	110,000	8
Renville	14	363,000	10
Richland	31	628,501	20
Rolette	13	390,000	6
Sargent	11	218,000	16
Sheridan	8	40,000	7
Slope	1	25,000	5
Sioux	2	56,000	4
Stark	9	.....	13
Steele	13	420,000	...
Stutsman	32	.....	31
Towner	31	963,000	14
Traill	38	898,000	15
Walsh	34	894,000	18
Ward	13	326,000	10
Wells	39	.....	...
Williams	7	205,000	16
Grant	7	175,000	6
Total	907	19,566,576	619

FLOURING MILLS—1917

TABLE NO. 156 County	No. of Mills	Barrels Daily Capacity	Barrels Milled 1917
Adams	1	50	1,500
Barnes	1	1,800	283,459
Benson	2	90	.....
Billings	..	.....	.....
Bottineau	2	165	10,704
Bowman	2	170	60,000
Burke	2	90	3,000
Burleigh	1	250	29,847
Cass	..	.....	.....
Cavalier	1	50	.....
Dickey	2	.....	.....
Divide	1	.....	.....
Dunn	..	.....	.....
Eddy	1	75	18,000
Emmons	1	.....	.....
Foster	..	.....	.....
Golden Valley	..	.....	.....
Grand Forks	2	800	.....
Griggs	1	50	18,000
Hettinger	1	400	11,000
Kidder	..	.....	.....
LaMoure	2	155	.....
ogan	..	.....	.....
McHenry	..	.....	.....
McIntosh	2	55	.....
McKenzie	2	125	.....
McLean	2	40	1,350
Mercer	1	75	22,500
Morton	..	.....	.....
Mountrail	..	.....	.....
Nelson	..	.....	.....
Oliver	..	.....	.....
Pembina	1	275	42,779
Pierce	2	225	50,500
Ramsey	2	112	22,573
Ransom	1	230	30,000
Renville	1	25	.....
Richland	3	500	.....
Rolette	2	75	2,347
Sargent	..	.....	.....
Sheridan	..	.....	.....
Slope	..	.....	.....
Sioux	..	.....	.....
Stark	4	895	224,327
Steele	1	125	.....
Stutsman	3	975	.....
Towner	1	50	1,377
Traill	2	175	.....
Walsh	5	1,415	226,801
Ward	2	1,250	265,268
Wells	1	170	.....
Williams	1	25	.....
Grant	1	40	700
Total	63	11,002	1,326,032

Biennial Report

of the

Dairy Commissioner

the

Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor

on the

DAIRY INTERESTS

For the Term ending June 30,

1918

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR
JOHN N. HAGAN, COMMISSIONER

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

J. J. Osterhous ..... Dairy Commissioner
S. H. Abbott ..... Assistant Dairy Commissioner
H. C. Puderbaugh ..... Assistant Dairy Commissioner
Margaret Brown ..... Secretary

FOREWORD.

This report, while technically a biennial report as regards statistics, in reality covers only the period beginning January 1, 1917 and ending June 30, 1918. The present dairy commissioner and assistants, who have compiled this report, are not in position to specify in detail the activities of their predecessors for the six months preceding January 1, 1917. We wish to state, however, that office reports, statistics, equipment and supplies were found in satisfactory condition when taken over by us. The unexpended portion of the Dairy Department funds was in proportion to the unexpired term for which it was appropriated, and was sufficient to carry on the routine work of our department. No funds, however, were available at the time we assumed office, nor have there been since, to enable us to carry on investigational or development work which we feel should be given a great deal of attention in a state where dairying is so poorly developed and at the same time so much needed to balance the prevailing system of farming.

It may be argued that the Dairy and Extension Departments of the Agricultural College and the Experiment Station alone should be concerned with the development or educational phase of Dairying, but we feel qualified to assist in such work and are anxious to co-operate with all agencies interested in building up the dairy industry within this state. Having made considerable study of the production, manufacture, and marketing of dairy products, and realizing the need of a great departure from present methods of handling these products, if we may expect a healthy development of an industry so well adapted to this section of the United States, we feel justified in adopting and pursuing the policy which we have outlined in the following report:

PRESENT STATUS OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

We regret to report that Dairying in this state is not an "Infant" but rather an "Invalid" industry. The remarkable thing to note about dairying is that it still lives in spite of the treatment it has received. Our investigations convince us that the dairy spirt in this commonwealth is only dormant and that under favorable conditions a great new growth and development will take place that will put our state among the foremost for production, manufacturing, and marketing of dairy products.

To indicate the very great change that must be brought about before favorable conditions will exist, it seems advisable to make the following statements of facts and to outline our present system of mishandling our dairy products.

Dairying, like any other industry, will become popular and be generally practiced only when it is reasonably profitable to the producer of the raw material. Such is not now the case.

The Dairy Industry like many other industries, involves three distinct phases of activity, namely, production of raw material, manufacture of same into the finished product, and the marketing of that finished product. In order that the producer may receive a fair profit on his labor and investment without forcing the consumer to pay an exorbitant and unjust price, it is necessary that all wastes and losses in manufacturing and marketing be eliminated. The greatest profit and hence the greatest incentive to produce efficiently will result only when the manufacturer markets his own product and when the producer is the manufacturer.

The great drawback to the dairy industry in North Dakota is that the producers do not own and operate creameries and consequently do not market their own manufactured product. The result is that the producer is today receiving 45c per pound butterfat for which the consumer pays 65c to 70c. The old practice of attempting to develop dairying by preaching greater production or greater efficiency in production can hardly be expected to accomplish satisfactory results unless it can be shown that the present wide margin between price to the producer and cost to consumer is necessary and justifiable, and the following analysis of present methods of manufacturing and marketing clearly indicates that this margin on account of extremely uneconomic practices is not qualified to encourage either increased or more efficient production.

Our office records show that during the year ending June 30, 1917, only 18.3% of all butterfat marketed in the form of cream was manufactured into butter at local creameries, that is only this small percentage of our total production was converted into the concentrated finished product at the point of production, which is the logical point for the manufacture of all bulky, highly perishable food products. The average net price to the producer for butterfat so handled was 34.3c per pound. During the year ending June 30, 1918, the amount of butterfat manufactured into butter at the local creameries of the state was only 8.4% of our total marketable product. For this butterfat the producer received an average net price of 42.07c per pound. We have no statistics available for determining the comparative amounts of butter manufactured locally and from cream shipped to centralizing creameries within or outside the state previous to 1917; but on the basis of the last two year's reports it will be seen that the present tendency is to get still further away from the most economical method of handling cream and manufacturing butter.

During the two years covered by this report the amount of butterfat shipped to centralizers within the state and made into butter at such plants now in operation increased from 26.4% in 1917, to 37.8% in 1918, showing that there is a tendency toward development of centralizer creamery operation within this state. The 12,500,000 lbs. of cream containing approximately 4,000,000 lbs. of butterfat was largely handled through cream stations and shipped an average distance of approximately 100 miles. The average price per pound butterfat paid by centralizers located within the state was reported by them to be 36.6c. From this amount must be deducted the shipping charges on direct shipped cream

and the shipping charges plus handling charges of cream stations for the amount handled through them. It is safe to say that this will not be less than 2.5c per lb. butterfat. The average net price to the producer then, did not exceed 34.1c for the year ending June 30, 1917. The following year the amount of butterfat handled by centralizers in the state totaled 6,329,000 lbs., or represented 19,000,000 lbs. of cream.

The reported price paid for this butterfat was 44.4c, from which 2.5c shipping and handling charges must be deducted to determine the average net price to the producer or 41.9c.

The balance of all butterfat sold in cream for manufacturing purposes was shipped an average distance approximating 400 miles to points outside of this state. For the first year covered by this report 26,000,000 lbs. of cream or 8,500,000 lbs. of butterfat which is 55.3% of our entire marketable dairy products was handled in this wasteful manner. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate average gross or net price paid for this great volume of butterfat; but using the monthly reports made by cream station operators that shipped out of the state as a basis, an estimate of 34c per lb. net to the producer is fairly representative of the prices received from July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917. During the last year covered by this report we find that 28,500,000 lbs. of cream, or 9,512,196 lbs. of butterfat representing 46.2% of our marketable dairy product in the raw state was shipped to outside points for manufacture. Producers realized 41.5c net per pound butterfat during this period.

These figuress how an increase in the volume of business done by foreign corporations operating on a product originating within this state, even though the percent of cream handled through interstate shipment decreased.

We regret to be obliged to report such a deplorably uneconomic and wasteful system of handling bulky, perishable food products in their raw state. The particular wastes and losses that we refer to as contributing to our present uneconomical system of handling dairy products are the result of maintaining a very great number of cream stations which render no service, but on account of duplication in numbers at nearly all shipping points, they increase the handling charges which must be borne by either the producer or the consumer of the product. After thoroughly covering the state in our inspection work we fail to find more than five or six shipping pionts where the entire local volume of cream could not easily be handled through a single cream station with a single man in charge. Were it possible to limit the number of cream stations to one at each shipping point the cream station so operated could well afford to provide adequate facilities for properly handling cream to prevent deterioration while awaiting shipment. Such a condition would also put the single cream station operator in a position to encourage and insist on the delivery of a high quality product which is impossible under present conditions. Competition in cream buying does not provide sufficient protection to offset the the evils of such a system. The production and delivery of poor quality cream logicaly resulting from our competitive system necessitates the manufacture of an inferior grade of butter which must sell at a reduced

price. The producer ultimately stands the loss of this inferior quality. The consumer has the opportunity of choosing so-called butter substitutes in preference to low grade butter for which we do not blame him, even though his normal health and physical development require certain quantities of butter in his diet. But the continued imposition of forcing inferior butter on the consumer will eventually result in a decreased use and demand for butter. This, in turn, will mean lower prices to producer, decreased production, decreased soil fertility, and a decrease in the yield and profit of other agricultural products.

Many cream stations are maintained at points where local creameries are now operating. These are acting as agents for centralizers in this, or some other state, and their presence can not be excused by those who have at heart the best interests of the community and the state instead of the private interests of individuals or corporations. Any system that keeps cream away from the churn longer than is absolutely necessary is the direct cause of waste and losses of food material.

Long distance shipment of cream is wasteful because of the great mechanical loss of cream in addition to the enormous loss of valuable food through deterioration in quality. Unnecessary shipping of cream adds further burden to already congested traffic and subjects the producer to an unnecessary charge in handling his product. It is true that the present inter-state express rates permit of the shipment of butterfat in the form of cream by express at a less cost than this same amount of butterfat in the form of butter can be shipped by freight, for the same distance. This apparently discriminates against manufacturing plants operating within the state and would seem to favor the shipment of cream to such distant points as Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth; but when we take into consideration the fact that the consuming and consequently the ultimate market for butterfat is much further east than the points to which cream is shipped from this state, we find that the sum of the express charge to the manufacturing plant plus the freight charge on butter to the point of consumption is greater than the freight charge from a local point in this state where the volume of cream warrants the operation of a creamery, to the same consuming market.

Shipping of cream or the raw product involves a loss to the producer of the by-product. This direct loss of valuable live stock food and the additional loss in soil fertility endangers the future agricultural prosperity of our state.

The number of local creameries operating in this state decreased from 70 in 1916 to 46 in 1918. This reduction in numbers is due, partly to insufficient volume of cream produced locally, partly to poor management, but largely to discriminatory or questionable practices of cream stations established at such points. The business methods employed by many of our local creamery operators or managers are not what they should be, and too frequently, buttermakers are retained because they can be hired for low wages rather than for the high quality service they render. To report the whole truth regarding the buttermakers and creamery managers of our local creameries, it is necessary to state that they have hardly kept up with the developments of modern methods of manufactur-

ing and marketing. We are pleased however to report a present tendency toward great improvement in this respect. It is not surprising that the local creamery operators should be greatly discouraged over prevailing conditions, but no doubt they realize that the producer is beginning to show signs of awakening to his own best interests, and that the future of the local creamery in North Dakota is sure to be much brighter than its past has been.

POLICY OF DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

It has naturally devolved upon us to adopt and follow some rather definite policy, in filling our official positions, and we believe that our investigations and experiences fully justify us in taking the stand that the present system of handling dairy products in the state must be greatly changed if dairying is to develop and become a great industry in North Dakota. We wish to state emphatically that it has been our policy to do whatever is in our power to further the development of dairying. We have sought to do this not by legislation and regulation, but by education and demonstration. We have not urged increased or more efficient production but rather have exerted ourselves to supply the lacking but necessary incentive, by urging that the producer become the manufacturer and also look after the marketing of his product.

We have attempted to comply with the letter of the law as regards inspection of creameries and cream stations, yet with our present limited funds and small number of men, it has been impossible to make more than one inspection per year over a large part of the state. We believe that inspection is a necessary and important part of the work of this department, but inspection will not permanently improve quality of cream, or the conditions under which it is produced, or subsequently handled, as long as competitive cream buying exists in its present form.

We have not prosecuted cream buyers for maintaining unsanitary cream stations, because their condition is the logical result of the present system, and furthermore, any fine that might be imposed, or cream that might be confiscated, would only add to the losses and unnecessary expense now borne by the producer. It has been our policy to improve sanitary conditions of cream stations by means of persuasion rather than prosecution. Where this method has failed we have used our authority to revoke licenses and thus eliminate some of the unqualified and unnecessary cream buying agencies. The greater use of our license revoking authority has been in connection with violations of statutes concerning the manipulation of the Babcock test. The constitutionality of the law giving us authority to revoke licenses has been challenged by parties whose licenses have been revoked under this statute and in a recent supreme court decision this vested authority has been sustained. We are convinced that a system can be developed that will eliminate practically all wastes and losses in handling dairy products and our efforts toward accomplishing that desirable condition are beginning to show favorable results. Shortly after assuming duties of this office we proceeded to attempt to interest local creamery operators to improve and standardize their methods of manufacture so that they could turn out a uniform

product from their plant each day. We then attempted to impress upon them the advisability of forming an organization for the purpose of co-operatively marketing their butter. For a year we made no perceptible progress that could be indicated by definite results but in the spring of 1918 several creameries in the west central part of the state indicated that they were interested in improving their marketing methods. As a result the North Dakota Federated Creameries Association has been formed. Thirteen creameries are joined together in this association for the purpose of purchasing supplies cooperatively and standardizing the quality of their product. This department has given considerable time and has gone to some expense in perfecting the formation of the association and has consented, at the request of practically all the creameries forming the association, to act as business manager. In this capacity we are devoting a day each week to the inspection of grades and weights of butter shipped by the various creameries to a central point. We also have exerted ourselves to locate the best market for the butter which is now being shipped to the greatest advantage, in car lots. Butter buyers generally favor the purchase of this product in such quantities providing the quality is fairly uniform. At the beginning of the activities of this association butter shipments varied considerable in appearance as to color and package, and in composition as to salt and moisture, while each creamery shipped butter of a flavor peculiar only to itself. During the few weeks that we have been managing this association we have noted remarkable improvement in the standardizing of color, package, salt, and moisture. We are not in position to report accurately the saving that has resulted in the various creameries as a result of protection to them on weights and grades which the association provides through this department, but it is safe to say that this alone has more than paid for all expenses connected with the operation of the association up to date. The increased price which we have been able to obtain for the butter then may be considered as a net saving to the creameries taking advantage of these shipping facilities. Several creameries have reported to us that they are receiving from one-half to one and one-half cents net more per pound for their butter on the basis of the same market at present than they were receiving while shipping as individual creameries.

In forming this association we thought it advisable to limit the number of creameries to those so located that it would be convenient and economical for them to concentrate their product at a point fairly centrally located. On that account the creameries now associated in this organization are the ones located on the various railroad lines radiating from Bismarck as a center. That a similar organization will be effected in the eastern part of the state with Fargo as the concentration and shipping point seems now assured.

We wish to report the splendid spirit of cooperation which is being developed among the creameries of the state and believe that only by continued cooperation will it be possible for the local creameries of the state to continue successful operation and to prove that they are the one institution best fitted to serve the needs of the community. We take pleasure in reporting specially the interest and activity of the Extension

Department of the Agricultural College in cooperating with this department and other dairy interests of the state, by assigning a dairy expert to work with the creameries in assisting them to put into operation improved methods for manufacturing the highest quality of butter.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Considerable of our time is devoted to the routine work of cream station and creamery inspection. This work must necessarily be done mostly during the summer months in order that we may inspect the places while they are actually operating. It has proven to be expensive and impractical to depend on railroad transportation in covering the state for inspection purposes. We have therefore, added to the equipment of this department one of the cheaper make of automobiles. Through the use of this we have been able to save much time and money and have succeeded in thoroughly covering the state.

All members of this department have devoted considerable of their time to farmers institutes and dairy meetings throughout the state. Our particular part in the program at these meetings has not been to urge greater or more efficient production of dairy products but rather to point out uneconomical system that must be changed before real development can be expected.

We have assisted in the reorganization of creameries and in the establishment of new creameries and in this work we have strongly urged the establishment of manufacturing plants only at such points as have sufficient volume of cream locally to assure successful operation and we further urge that all new creameries be established on the cooperative plan.

This department has conducted a six months educational butter scoring contest during each of the years covered by this report. The number of entries in these contests has not been large and this we explain as a natural result of prevailing conditions which force the local creamery men to accept poor quality of cream from which they can not make butter qualified to be entered in a high class scoring contest.

The following table will indicate the lines along which dairying is developing in the various sections of the state. The increase in the number of cream stations in nearly all counties is greater in proportion than the increase in the number of cows that are being milked:

County.	No. of Creameries.		No. of Cream Stations.		No. Cows Milking		No. of Farms		Cows per Farm	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Adams	0	0	10	9	3336	4401	812	863	4.1	5.0
Barnes	2	2	11	8	5475	6344	1493	1612	3.6	3.9
Benson	1	1	4	8	5377	5486	1370	1370	3.9	4.0
Billings	0	0	0	3	1072	4014	661	654	1.6	6.1
Bottineau	0	0	12	16	6084	6759	2094	2145	2.9	3.1
Bowman	0	0	7	10	2634	5301	800	651	3.2	8.1
Burke	1	0	1	3	2270	3585	1055	1241	2.1	2.9
Burleigh	1	1	11	20	5155	8727	1340	1524	3.8	5.7
Cass	4	6	17	11	7013	7184	1839	1839	3.8	3.9
Cavalier	0	0	8	9	5102	6020	1640	1670	3.1	3.0
Dickey	2	2	12	12	4916	5570	1105	1172	4.4	4.7
Divide	1	1	0	2	3307	4605	1401	1585	2.3	2.9
Dunn	1	1	4	6	3332	4890	1362	1382	2.4	3.5
Eddy	2	2	0	0	2581	3028	614	614	4.2	4.9
Emmons	2	0	27	25	7040	7895	1278	1326	5.5	5.9
Foster	0	0	2	5	2907	2165	629	648	4.6	3.3
Golden Valley	1	1	1	6	1548	1894	826	870	1.1	2.1
Grand Forks	3	2	6	8	7136	4392	1746	1602	4.1	2.7
Griggs	1	1	3	7	3081	3593	900	961	3.4	3.7
Hettinger	0	0	16	17	4083	5894	1135	1276	3.5	4.7
Kidder	1	1	10	17	4212	5295	918	1016	4.5	5.2
LaMoure	1	1	11	14	5665	6689	1418	1465	3.9	4.5
Logan	1	1	17	19	4519	6877	978	977	4.6	7.0
McHenry	1	0	26	32	4856	6340	1688	1677	2.8	3.7
McIntosh	0	0	19	27	5721	7046	759	869	7.5	7.9
McKenzie	1	1	3	7	2650	4160	1730	1860	1.5	2.2
McLean	3	2	17	22	5088	5949	1690	1725	3.0	3.5
Mercer	3	2	11	18	3211	2389	950	775	3.3	3.0
Morton	7	6	16	27	5808	7603	1500	2000	3.8	3.2
Mountrail	0	0	16	23	4268	6198	1825	1605	2.3	3.8
Nelson	0	0	4	5	4981	5874	1175	1180	4.2	4.9
Oliver	2	2	1	0	1739	3052	638	667	2.7	4.6
Pembina	0	0	6	3	5057	4960	1307	1420	3.8	3.4
Pierce	1	1	5	7	3647	3798	1063	1200	3.4	3.1
Ransom	1	1	12	10	5064	6044	1196	1278	4.2	4.7
Ramsey	2	2	10	11	5036	5365	1364	1361	3.6	3.9
Renville	0	0	8	11	1465	2370	884	1174	1.6	2.0
Richland	0	1	16	27	9605	10100	1973	2048	4.8	4.9
Rolette	0	0	4	3	3840	3600	1207	1190	3.1	3.0
Sargent	1	2	11	15	4263	5571	850	1084	5.0	5.1
Sheridan	0	0	10	12	4194	5405	1500	975	2.7	5.5
Slope	0	0	3	1	2289	2920	899	843	2.5	3.4
Sioux	0	0	2	2	546	924	390	980	1.4	1.0
Steele	0	0	0	2	3203	3828	783	839	4.0	4.5
Stark	2	1	8	18	3246	3485	1090	1346	2.9	2.5
Stutsman	2	3	20	25	8420	8919	2350	2372	3.5	3.7
Towner	0	0	1	3	3669	3906	1021	1030	3.5	3.7
Traill	1	1	6	5	2729	4119	1363	1365	2.0	3.0
Walsh	1	1	5	4	6106	6607	2087	2184	2.9	3.0
Ward	4	3	10	19	4616	7721	1666	2193	2.7	3.5
Wells	1	1	8	14	9210	6045	1485	1497	6.0	4.0
Williams	3	2	8	19	4277	7300	2405	2471	1.8	2.9
Grant	1	0	20	18	3541	6636	1046	1478	3.3	4.4

EXPLANATION OF FOLLOWING DAIRY STATISTICS BY COUNTIES.

For 1917.

COLUMN ONE: This column represents the total butterfat bought by the creameries of the county as reported by them.

COLUMN TWO: This column represents the total amount of money paid by creameries for the above butterfat at an average price of $0.356 per pound.

COLUMN THREE: Represents butterfat bought by cream stations.

COLUMN FOUR: Represents the money paid for butterfat by cream stations.

COLUMN FIVE: Represents average price paid by cream stations for butterfat.

COLUMN SIX: Represents butterfat shipped by producer.

COLUMN SEVEN: Represents value of direct shipped butterfat at $0.35 per pound. This figure was obtained by averaging prices paid by the centralizer creameries to which most of this cream was shipped.

COLUMN EIGHT: Represents the amount of dairy butter produced in the various counties and is taken direct from the Assessor's reports.

COLUMN NINE: Represents the value of dairy butter based on an estimated price of $0.30 per pound.

COLUMN TEN: Represents the amount of milk and cream consumed in the state. These figures are based on a per capita consumption of 2 pounds of milk per day. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the per capita consumption for the entire country at 1 pound per day, but considering the fact that North Dakota's consuming population is largely composed of farmers, 2 pounds of milk and cream was considered a more representative average.

COLUMN ELEVEN: Represents the value of milk and cream consumed at $1.50 per cwt.

COLUMN TWELVE: Represents the value of skim milk produced in the state. These figures were obtained on the basis that 20 pounds of skim milk was produced for each pound of butterfat and was valued at $0.25 per cwt.

COLUMN THIRTEEN: This column represents the value of buttermilk on the basis that 1½ pounds of same is available for every pound of butterfat manufactured into butter; the value of $0.25 cwt. was assigned.

COLUMN FOURTEEN: Represents total butterfat produced by counties.

COLUMN FIFTEEN: Represents total butterfat marketed by counties.

COLUMN SIXTEEN: Represents total value of butterfat marketed.

COLUMN SEVENTEEN: Represents total value of dairy products.

NOTE: Figures for creameries and cream stations are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. Figures for direct shippers are for the year ending December 31, 1917. Population for calculating per capita consumption of milk based on latest statistics (1915).

County.	Butterfat bought by creameries.	Paid for butterfat by creameries.	Butterfat bought by cream stations.	Paid for butterfat by cream stations.	Average price per pound butterfat
Adams	....	.....	92,175	$ 33,232	$0.36
Barnes	115,000	$ 41,055	69,174	23,837	0.344
Benson	105,398	37,627	27,898	9,483	0.314
Billings	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Bottineau	....	.....	89,526	29,745	0.332
Bowman	....	.....	120,569	38,155	0.332
*Burke	30,000	10,710	587	219	0.373
Burleigh	252,024	89,972	119,477	46,473	0.388
Cass	428,976	153,145		14,003	0.361
Cavalier	....	.....	53,541	19,374	0.362
*Dickey	1,117,717	399,024	104,827	35,652	0.311
*Divide	30,000	10,710	.....	.....	....
Dunn	30,000	10,710	12,501	3,925	0.313
Eddy	104,210	37,202	.....	.....	....
Emmons	95,518	34,099	474,363	161,907	0.341
Foster	....	.....	83,798	28,280	0.337
*Golden Valley	25,000	8,925	.....	.....	....
Grand Forks	1,860,010	664,023	50,999	19,962	0.391
Grant	53,670	19,160	288,631	86,481	0.299
Griggs	27,518	9,823	38,688	14,003	4.361
Hettinger	....	.....	196,825	69,366	0.352
Kidder	78,517	27,952	178,580	61,299	0.343
*LaMoure	70,000	24,990	142,096	46,913	0.331
*Logan	20,000	7,140	472,557	153,103	0.338
McHenry	13,964	4,985	235,254	79,530	0.338
McIntosh	....	.....	704,259	233,475	0.331
*McKenzie	16,000	5,712	5,587	1,840	0.329
*McLean	120,000	42,840	205,253	67,707	0.329
Mercer	108,293	38,660	127,793	40,612	0.317
Morton	749,676	267,634	305,224	102,791	0.336
Mountrail	....	.....	211,911	71,280	0.366
Nelson	....	.....	39,009	13,249	0.339
Oliver	121,106	43,234	45	17	0.355
Pembina	....	.....	59,821	17,727	0.329
*Pierce	55,000	19,635	9,747	3,746	0.385
Ramsey	148,406	52,980	120,056	43,282	0.36
Ransom	31,863	11,375	137,661	45,937	0.333
Renville	....	.....	56,114	18,174	0.322
*Richland	45,000	10,065	147,691	61,596	0.416
Rolette	....	.....	124,605	42,689	0.342
*Sargent	45,000	10,065	205,772	72,330	0.351
Sheridan	....	.....	157,115	48,520	0.335
Slope	....	.....	9,517	3,235	0.338
Sioux	....	.....	19,407	7,320	0.377
Stark	106,155	34,897	153,550	51,931	0.337
Steele	....	.....			
Stutsman	143,434	51,205	269,637	87,489	0.324
Towner	....	.....	3,156	1,235	0.391
*Traill	60,000	21,420	46,814	15,299	0.333
Walsh	25,557	8,002	37,302	12,013	0.324
Ward	388,710	138,769	89,390	27,239	0.304
*Wells	35,000	12,495	39,952	13,563	0.339
Williams	182,997	65,329	17,103	6,207	0.362
Total	6,793,821	$2,420,957	6,258,390	$2,111,633	$0.362

*Amount estimated—reports incomplete

County.	Butter-fat shipped direct.	Value of direct shipped butterfat.	Dairy butter.	Value of Dairy butter.	Milk and cream.	Value of milk and cream
Adams	115,000	$ 41,580	67,557	$ 20,267	3,451,440	$ 51,771
Barnes	239,293	102,652	280,413	84,123	13,655,380	214,829
Benson	211,498	74,024	200,415	60,124	9,274,650	139,119
Billings	1,236	432	22,227	6,668	2,372,500	35,587
Bottineau ..	163,430	57,200	374,263	112,278	12,656,010	189,840
Bowman ...	192,142	67,249	66,699	20,009	3,679,930	55,198
Burke	7,441	2,604	103,295	30,988	6,640,810	99,612
Burleigh ...	134,469	47,064	156,851	47,055	10,334,610	155,019
Cass	479,760	167,916	376,804	113,041	29,518,280	442,623
Cavalier ...	190,660	66,731	285,099	85,529	11,542,030	173,130
Dickey	98,062	34,321	148,500	44,550	7,368,620	110,529
Divide	16,673	5,835	175,499	52,649	6,492,620	97,389
Dunn	23,790	8,326	123,798	37,139	5,952,880	89,307
Eddy	31,583	11,054	124,795	37,438	4,149,320	62,239
Emmons ...	65,557	22,944	89,336	26,800	7,535,790	113,035
Foster	96,286	33,700	153,431	46,029	4,419,420	66,291
Gold. Valley	25,400	8,890	104,873		4,407,740	66,115
Grand Forks	160,240	56,084	425,825	127,747	20,920,340	313,804
Grant	81,661	28,581	63,128	18,938	....	....
Griggs	83,252	29,138	172,303	51,690	4,793,910	71,908
Hettinger ..	141,835	49,642	108,806	32,641	5,629,030	84,435
Kidder	315,567	110,448	85,232	25,569	5,072,040	76,080
LaMoure ...	228,795	80,078	246,590	73,977	8,360,690	125,409
Logan	28,995	10,148	34,383	10,314	5,137,010	77,055
McHenry ...	210,596	73,708	106,006	31,801	12,373,500	185,602
McIntosh ...	41,874	14,655	9,273	2,781	5,854,600	87,819
McKenzie ..	31,802	11,130	131,257	39,377	13,730,570	205,957
McLean	98,694	34,542	116,539	34,961	11,591,670	173,874
Morton	210,966	73,837	93,090	27,027	19,503,410	292,551
Mountrail ..	125,952	44,083	161,943	48,582	8,128,550	121,927
Mercer	107,265	37,542	65,691	19,707	4,956,700	74,350
Nelson	132,314	46,309	209,125	62,740	7,527,030	112,905
Oliver	31,569	11,049	36,348	10,904	2,962,340	44,434
Pembina ...	243,779	85,322	351,207	105,362	10,468,930	157,033
Pierce	132,344	46,320	104,610	31,383	7,083,190	106,246
Ramsey	150,133	52,546	252,500	75,750	11,001,100	165,016
Ransom	101,880	35,658	180,268	54,080	8,062,850	120,942
Renville	50,387	17,635	52,333	15,699	5,911,540	88,672
Richland ...	231,538	81,038	311,441	93,432	15,523,450	232,851
Rolette	85,122	29,792	125,263	37,578	7,076,620	106,149
Sargent	135,203	47,321	102,204	30,661	7,032,820	105,492
Sheridan ...	144,136	50,447	100,049	30,014	5,963,370	89,449
Slope	7,433	2,601	52,118	15,635	3,723,730	55,855
Sioux	12,265	4,292	18,432	5,529	1,558,558	23,362
Stark	32,844	11,495	35,296	10,588	10,400,310	156,004
Steele	98,399	31,289	186,630	55,989	5,121,680	76,824
Stutsman ...	205,997	72,098	231,766	69,532	17,585,430	263,796
Towner	166,635	58,322	226,106	67,831	6,677,310	100,159
Traill	139,579	48,852	150,788	45,236	9,371,740	140,575
Walsh	145,765	51,017	297,475	89,242	14,872,290	223,083
Ward	174,718	61,151	126,330	37,899	20,489,640	307,344
Wells	125,988	44,095	239,235	71,770	9,638,920	144,583
Williams ...	89,454	31,308	196,728	59,018	13,244,390	198,664
Total ...	6,642,458	$2,324,836	8,260,182	$2,478,032	468,810,388	$7,061,842

County.	Value of skim milk.	Value of butter-milk.	Total butterfat produced.	Total butterfat marketed	Total value butterfat marketed.	Total value dairy products.
Adams ....$	13,070	$ 1,307	399,479	261,422	$ 93,819	$ 159,967
Barnes	35,139	3,513	1,248,012	701,797	251,667	505,148
Benson ...	25,271	2,527	867,112	505,126	181,258	348,175
Billings ...	950	95	113,917	19,017	7,100	43,732
Bottineau .	27,617	2,761	1,058,606	552,366	199,223	419,441
Bowman ..	18,303	1,830	513,260	366,062	125,413	200,744
Burke	6,033	603	386,296	120,664	44,521	150,769
Burleigh ..	23,165	2,316	892,187	472,280	230,564	411,064
Cass	49,741	4,974	2,181,788	1,001,057	472,280	171,634
Cavalier ..	23,614	2,361	933,961	472,280	171,634	370,730
Dickey	23,580	2,358	751,593	421,689	513,547	650,014
Divide	9,353	935	446,776	187,072	60,192	176,871
Dunn	8,266	826	403,444	165,329	60,100	158,499
Eddy	11,781	1,178	401,601	235,629	85,694	160,892
Emmons ..	53,761	5,376	1,008,337	706,906	99,950	250,122
Foster	15,141	1,514	479,604	302,828	108,009	190,955
Gold. Val. .	7,264	726	310,607	134,298	49,276	123,381
Grand Fks.	41,726	4,172	1,488,712	651,899	270,216	649,918
Grant	23,727	2,372	474,464	474,464	153,160	179,259
Griggs	14,364	1,436	479,056	287,300	104,654	192,362
Hettinger .	20,278	2,027	650,865	425,704	151,649	258,389
Kidder	23,025	2,302	843,731	640,849	220,871	322,267
LaMoure ..	31,138	3,113	1,012,590	638,163	235,969	395,629
Logan	27,452	2,745	754,538	549,058	180,705	289,957
McHenry ..	27,230	2,723	1,039,558	554,618	100,024	405,579
McIntosh ..	376,77	3,767	985,735	753,551	250,911	381,174
McKenzie .	7,919	791	707,616	158,394	58,059	272,726
McLean ...	25,446	2,544	980,844	517,178	180,050	381,913
Mercer ...	19,427	1,942	594,171	395,902	136,521	232,240
Morton ...	49,032	4,903	1,470,798	690,662	472,190	818,676
Mountrail .	21,702	2,170	792,559	467,417	163,945	309,744
Nelson	16,931	1,693	639,704	338,623	122,298	253,827
Oliver	9,140	914	300,291	181,798	65,204	119,692
Pembina ..	20,228	2,022	1,103,322	584,565	210,411	399,594
Pierce	13,078	1,307	564,106	280,779	101,084	221,715
Ramsey ...	27,388	2,738	1,060,639	620,595	224,558	419,760
Ransom ...	20,780	2,078	738,132	415,618	147,050	290,850
Renville ...	7,417	741	384,928	148,467	51,508	148,338
Richland ..	33,616	3,361	1,294,319	673,381	252,131	521,959
Rolette ...	15,496	1,549	593,001	309,937	111,068	233,262
Sargent ...	21,136	2,113	749,050	467,738	150,312	279,053
Sheridan ..	17,235	1,723	619,824	381,290	129,981	238,388
Slope	2,856	285	208,693	59,644	21,471	80,467
Sioux	2,320	232	108,759	46,417	17,141	80,467
Stark	18,966	1,896	736,757	320,745	111,911	266,577
Steele	11,936	1,193	442,570	237,703	87,278	177,231
Stutsman .	38,043	3,804	1,506,899	803,480	280,333	585,976
Towner ...	17,533	1,753	617,767	350,675	127,388	246,833
Traill	18,301	1,830	741,892	367,023	130,707	291,503
Walsh	22,185	2,218	1,061,495	466,602	161,074	408,560
Ward	27,492	2,749	1,284,757	465,172	265,058	602,643
Wells	18,916	1,891	677,884	392,328	141,943	307,333
Williams ..	22,340	2,234	976,711	446,936	161,862	385,100
Total .$	1,112,522	$111,219	40,993,265	22,169,007	$15,642,835	$16,901,267

EXPLANATION OF FOLLOWING DAIRY STATISTICS BY COUNTIES.

For 1918.

COLUMN ONE: This column represents the total butterfat bought by the creameries of the county as reported by them.

COLUMN TWO: This column represents the total amount of money paid by creameries for the above butterfat.

COLUMN THREE: This column shows the average price paid for butterfat by creameries in each county.

COLUMN FOUR: Represents butterfat bought by cream stations.

COLUMN FIVE: Represents money paid for butterfat by cream stations.

COLUMN SIX: Represents average price paid by cream stations for butterfat.

COLUMN SEVEN: Represents butterfat shipped direct by producer.

COLUMN EIGHT: Represents value of direct shipped butterfat, at $0.44 per pound. This figure was obtained by averaging the prices paid by the centralizer creameries to which most of this cream was shipped.

COLUMN NINE: Represents the amount of dairy butter produced in the various counties and is taken direct from the assessor's report.

COLUMN TEN: Represents the value of dairy butter based on an estimated price of $0.35 per pound.

COLUMN ELEVEN: Represents the amount of milk and cream consumed in the state. These figures are based on a per capita consumption of 2 pounds of milk per day. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the per capita consumption for the entire country at 1 pound per day, but considering the fact that North Dakota's consuming population is largely composed of farmers 2 pounds of milk and cream was considered as a more representative average.

COLUMN TWELVE: Represents the value of milk and cream consumed at $2.25 per cwt.

COLUMN THIRTEEN: Represents the value of skim milk produced in the state. These figures were obtained on the basis that 20 pounds of skim milk was produced for each pound of butterfat and was valued at $0.50 per cwt.

COLUMN FOURTEEN: This column represents the value of buttermilk on the basis that 1½ pounds of same is available for every pound of butterfat manufactured into butter; thev alue of $0.50 cwt. was assigned.

COLUMN FIFTEEN: Represents total butterfat produced by counties.

COLUMN SIXTEEN: Represents total butterfat marketed by counties.

COLUMN SEVENTEEN: Represents total value of butterfat marketed.

COLUMN EIGHTEEN: Represents total value of dairy products.

NOTE: Figures for creameries and cream stations are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. Figures for direct shippers are for the year ending December 31, 1917. Population for calculation per capita consumption of milk based on latest statistics (1915).

County	Butterfat bought by creameries.	Paid for butterfat by creameries	Average price per lb. butterfat	Butterfat bought by cream stations.	Paid for butterfat by cream stations.	Average price per pound butterfat.
Adams	....	....	....	93,932	$ 43,167	$0.460
Barnes	80,929	$ 33,702	$0.416	110,866	47,536	0.426
Benson	39,596	21,701	0.444	44,653	19,874	0.445
Billings	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bottineau	....	....	....	96,384	40,956	0.476
Bowman	....	....	....	205,551	84,034	0.408
Burke	....	....	....	29,437	13,210	0.448
Burleigh	425,153	184,767	0.434	335,656	112,711	0.422
Cass	1,098,385	500,863	0.456	86,710	37,804	0.436
Cavalier	....	....	....	39,045	16,664	0.427
Dickey	1,728,806	726,078	0.420	121,739	50,213	0.412
Divide	30,000	13,280	0.442	2,098	839	0.400
Dunn	30,000	13,280	0.442	18,378	7,457	0.405
Eddy	121,479	56,927	0.468	....	....	....
Emmons	....	....	....	482,492	195,228	0.404
Foster	....	....	....	72,208	30,065	0.416
Golden Valley	....	....	....	10,358	3,878	0.375
Grand Forks	2,056,197	911,610	0.443	56,274	24,053	0.426
Grant	22,444	8,600	0.360	273,702	121,790	0.444
Griggs	39,551	10,364	0.384	35,863	15,240	0.424
Hettinger	5,016	2,257	0.449	257,653	103,184	0.400
Kidder	55,000	24,310	0.442	165,070	71,480	0.433
LaMoure	99,580	43,180	0.444	144,597	64,510	0.403
Logan	87,679	36,813	0.420	223,379	90,130	0.403
McHenry	11,611	4,368	0.376	262,527	112,958	0.433
McIntosh	....	....	....	779,779	313,577	0.402
McKenzie	....	....	....	14,546	5,681	0.390
McLean	72,749	30,690	0.425	216,521	92,604	0.427
Mercer	74896	30,953	0.442	238,551	92,434	0.387
Morton	584,973	285,728	0.454	415,675	171,580	0.416
Mountrail	....	....	....	260,222	115,787	0.444
Nelson	....	....	....	48,115	20,201	0.419
Oliver	84,438	38,451	0.455	....	....	....
Pembina	....	....	....	48,204	21,631	0.448
Pierce	45,000	19,890	0.442	28,428	11,975	0.421
Ramsey	137,058	64,309	0.469	105,002	52,548	0.445
Ransom	47,096	21,293	0.453	150,337	58,630	0.389
Renville	....	....	....	50,548	20,185	0.399
Richland	15,000	6,630	0.442	242,247	103,513	0.427
Rolette	....	....	....	123,078	52,023	0.422
Sargent	69,220	27,725	0.402	258,086	110,592	0.427
Sheridan	....	....	....	164,743	69,559	0.422
Sioux	....	....	....	13,712	5,723	0.418
Slope	....	....	....	8,921	3184	0.356
Stark	61,964	26,829	0.433	258,967	104,439	0.403
Steele	....	....	....	3,024	1,289	0.426
Stutsman	280,444	111,269	0.396	272,922	115,462	0.423
Towner	....	....	....	14,166	5,650	0.398
Traill	40,000	17,680	0.442	79,396	37,204	0.468
Walsh	41,368	17,468	0.422	29,750	12,196	0.409
Ward	345,892	147,375	0.422	173,110	76,048	0.438
Wells	....	....	....	89,284	38,323	0.429
Williams	388,882	164,955	0.423	60,071	25,742	0.428
Total	8,530,396	$3,689,400	0.431	7,315,859	$2,901,100	0.418

County	Butter-fat shipped direct.	Value of direct shipped butterfat.	Dairy butter.	Value of dairy butter.	Milk and cream.	Value of milk and cream.
Adams	115,202	$ 50,686	98,633	$ 27,617	3,451,440	$ 77,696
Bnraes	293,293	129,048	281,303	78,764	13,155,380	293,998
Benson	211,498	93,059	274.147	76,761	9,274,650	200,678
Billings ...	1,236	543	23,811	6,666	2,372,500	62,881
Bottineau	163,030	71,909	334,212	93,580	12,656,010	284,769
Bowman ...	192,142	84,542	5,999	1,679	3,679,930	82,798
Burke	7,441	3,274	133,507	37,381	6,640,810	149,418
Burleigh ...	134,469	59.166	151,285	32,350	10,334,610	232.528
Cass	478,760	211,094	342,484	95,895	29,518,280	714,161
Cavalier ...	190,660	83,890	303,613	85,011	11,542,030	259,695
Dickey	98,062	43,147	118,090	33,065	7,368,620	165,739
Divide	16,673	7,337	210,031	58,808	6,492,620	146,038
Dunn	23,790	10,467	105.255	29,471	5,952,880	133,939
Eddy	31,583	13,896	132,085	36,983	4,149,320	93,358
Emmons ...	65,557	28,845	82,072	22,629	7,535,790	169,555
Foster	96,286	42,365	128,819	36,069	4,419,420	99,437
Golden Val.	25,400	11,176	81,870	22,921	4,407,740	99,174
Grand Fks.	160,240	70,505	352,133	72,241	20,920,340	470,707
Grant	81,661	35,930	66,643	18,660	8,889,000	200,002
Griggs	83,252	36,630	173,843	48,072	4,793,910	107,862
Hettinger ..	141,835	62,407	118,580	33,402	5,629,030	126,652
Kidder	315,567	138,849	78,818	12,069	5,072,040	114,120
LaMoure ..	228,795	100,669	233.248	65,309	8,360,690	188,115
Logan	28,995	13,197	62,229	17,424	5,137,080	115.582
McHenry ..	210,596	92,667	159,975	44,793	12,373,500	278,403
McIntosh ..	41,874	18.424	229.643	4,800	5,854,600	131,728
McKenzie ..	31,802	13,992	139,842	38.595	13,730,570	308,937
McLean ...	98,694	43,425	141,735	39,675	11,503,420	250,812
Mercer	107,265	47,196	33,344	9,336	4,956,700	111,525
Morton	210,966	92,825	95,712	26,799	19,503.420	438.892
Mountrail .	125,952	55,418	175,630	49,176	8,128.550	182,892
Nelson	132,314	58,218	216,752	60,690	7,527,030	169,357
Oliver	31,569	13,890	44,953	12,586	2,962,340	66,651
Pembina ...	243,779	107,262	289,076	80,941	10,468,930	235,550
Pierce	132,344	58,231	113.875	31,885	7,083,190	159,371
Ramsey ...	150,133	66,058	212,144	59,400	11,001,100	247,324
Ransom ...	101,880	44,827	185,178	51,849	8,062,850	181,414
Renville ...	50,387	22,170	91,676	25,669	5,911,540	133,000
Richland ..	231,538	101,876	363,023	101,656	15,523,450	349,277
Rolette	85,122	37,453	166,219	46,537	7,976,620	159,223
Sargent	135,203	59,489	145,779	40,817	7,032,820	158,238
Sheridan ..	144,136	63,418	53,796	14,712	5,963,870	133,182
Sioux	12,265	5,396	10,834	3,033	1,558,558	35,067
Slope	7,433	3,270	73,583	20,603	3,723,730	83,783
Stark	32,844	14,451	20,000	5,690	10,400,310	234,006
Steele	98,399	39,335	176,301	49,364	5,121,680	115,237
Stutsman ..	205,997	90,638	231,766	64,894	17,585,430	395,672
Towner	166,635	73,319	183,792	51,461	6,677,310	150,239
Traill	139,579	61,414	167,519	44,904	9,371,740	210,859
Walsh	145,765	64.136	302,631	84,736	14,872,290	334,626
Ward	174,718	76,875	243,721	67,941	20,489,640	461,016
Wells	125,988	55,434	243,450	65,364	9,638,920	216,895
Williams ..	89,455	39,359	272,578	76,321	13,244,390	297,998
Total	6,642,458	$2,923,135	8,480,241	$2,319,569	468,810,388	$10,828,233

County.	Value of skim milk.	Value of butter-milk.	Total butterfat produced.	Total butterfat marketed.	Total value butterfat marketed.	Total value dairy products.
Adams	$ 28,804	$ 2,160	426,097	288,040	$ 121,472	$ 120,132
Barnes	71,018	5,176	1,236,335	710,120	289,050	661,236
Benson	51,506	3,862	886,050	515,064	211,495	475,541
Billings	2,028	152	115,184	20,284	7,209	72,270
Bottineau	52,778	3,950	1,033,023	526,783	206,445	547,482
Bowman	40,249	2,018	549,689	402,492	170,255	295,350
Burke	14,528	1,089	410,915	145,280	53,865	218,900
Burleigh	69,115	5,183	1,104,537	691,153	234,227	541,053
Cass	102,044	7,653	2,210,178	1,020,447	388,993	1,212,851
Cavalier	47,259	3,544	934,216	475,595	185,365	496,063
Dickey	27,246	2,043	366,937	272,465	170,625	365,653
Divide	31,644	2,373	276,499	316,495	80,264	260,364
Runn	15,637	1,172	394,487	156,372	60,675	211,423
Eddy	25,873	1,946	424,702	258,730	107,806	288,977
Emmons	61,350	4,601	914,937	613,506	246,762	482,268
Foster	27,154	2,036	448,325	271,549	108,499	237,126
Golden Val.	10,112	758	277,436	101,127	37,973	148,019
Grand Fks.	53,302	3,922	1,359,833	523,020	210,998	738,980
Grant	41,112	3,283	786,681	431,121	185,040	431,437
Griggs	29,774	2,233	484,499	297,743	110,911	250,780
Hettinger	50,956	3,871	734,727	509,566	201,250	382,729
Kidder	39,869	6,240	801,572	598,691	246,708	426,937
LaMoure	65,955	4,946	993,976	659,552	273,668	532,684
Logan	38,983	2,923	593,319	389,836	76,447	233,935
McHenry	61,271	4,595	1,107,654	612,714	254,786	599,055
McIntosh	84,536	6,340	1,077,550	845,366	380,251	582,855
McKenzie	15,822	1,186	707,443	158,221	76,078	402,023
McLean	50,135	3,805	961,488	507,352	206,394	511,146
Mercer	44,738	3,355	645,655	447,387	179,919	339,637
Morton	113,379	8,503	1,593,527	1,133,791	479,709	1,040,483
Mountrail	53,667	3,950	851,821	526,679	220,381	459,291
Nelson	31,571	2,292	606,797	305,716	139,109	341,329
Oliver	15,196	1,139	270,462	151,969	64,927	147,913
Pembina	52,324	3,924	942,000	523,243	219,834	511,632
Pierce	29,687	2,226	580,199	296,872	121,981	313,265
Ramsey	53,485	3,936	964,894	524,850	222,206	526,151
Ransom	44,745	3,355	769,969	447,455	176,599	406,113
Renville	17,427	1,307	410,436	174,275	68,024	219,758
Richland	77,920	5,844	1,400,139	779,203	313,675	746,716
Rolette	34,117	2,558	624,239	341,175	136,063	331,961
Sargent	57,913	4,343	860,444	579,132	238,623	469,117
Sheridan	35,191	2,633	590,460	351,914	147,690	318,696
Sioux	3,464	264	96,988	34,646	14,153	52,947
Slope	7,522	564	224,169	75,320	27,057	118,926
Stark	36,977	2,773	785,787	369,775	151,319	425,075
Steele	24,246	1,818	447,330	242,463	89,988	231,289
Stutsman	94,447	7,085	1,649,192	944,775	382,263	879,497
Towner	32,783	1,708	594,926	327,834	130,430	315,160
Traill	39,299	2,947	767,859	392,990	187,012	440,117
Walsh	46,893	3,517	1,063,878	468,987	178,516	563,578
Ward	76,682	5,751	1,586,411	766,826	315,669	859,118
Wells	40,203	2,515	787,588	402,032	159,121	418,714
Williams	50,758	3,806	1,037,362	507,587	306,377	658,931
Total	$2,302,660	$175,173	42,939,102	23,432,479	$8,863,063	$22,902,562

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Expenditures for the term ending June 30, 1917:

Salary Dairy Commissioner	$ 2,503.22
Salary Assistants and Clerk hire	4,134.29
Postage	1,059.17
Supplies	31.93
Furniture and Fixtures	71.00
Printing	209.90
Traveling Expense	2,382.13
Miscellaneous	134.19
Bills contracted before July 1, and paid after July 1, 1916	63.08
Refund testers license	2.00
Total	$10,590.91

Receipts for the term ending June 30, 1917:

Creamery License Fees	$ 710.00
Cream Station License Fees	4,530.00
Total	$5,240.00

Expenditures for the term ending June 30, 1918:

Salary Dairy Commissioner	$ 2,400.00
Salary Assistants and Clerk hire	4,920.34
Postage	346.02
Office Supplies	51.66
Furniture and Fixtures	.....
Printing	427.70
Miscellaneous	51.18
Traveling Expense	1,624.65
Dairy Production	50.00
Testers Licenses	1,150.84
Bills contracted before July 1, 1917	2.50
	$11,024.89

Receipts for the term ending June 30, 1918:

Cream Testers License Fees	$1,222.00
Creamery License Fees	560.00
Cream Station License Fees	5,620.00
Total	$7,402.00

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of University and School Lands

State of North Dakota

For the Period Beginning July 1, 1916
and Ending June 30, 1918

BOARD OF UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL LANDS

Lynn J. Frazier, Governor ..... Chairman

Thomas Hall ..... Secretary of State

Carl R. Kositzky ..... State Auditor

William Langer ..... Attorney General

N. C. Macdonald ..... State Superintendent of Public Instruction

William J. Prater ..... Commissioner of University and School Lands and Secretary of the Board

Regular meetings of Board: Last Thursday each month.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Bismarck, N. D., August 31, 1918.

To the Honorable Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of the State of North Dakota, and President of the Board of University and School Lands:

Sir:—In accordance with the laws of this state, I have the honor to transmit to you the thirteenth biennial report of the Commissioner of University and School Lands, from July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918. As I assumed the duties of this office on September 1st, 1917, this report necessarily covers nearly equal periods of two administrations.

The total collections during the biennial period amount to $6,571,586.77. An increase of seventeen per cent over the last biennial period.

Sales of school lands have been held in nine counties, namely: Emmons, Logan, McIntosh, Dickey, La Moure, Barnes, Mercer, Kidder and Nelson. The number of acres sold being 98,374.68. The highest price received per acre at previous sales has been exceeded several times. The highest price obtained during the past period was for the Southeast Quarter (SE¼) of Section 36, Township 130, Range 70, McIntosh County, which sold for $125.00 per acre.

During the past year special effort has been made to collect delinquent principal payments on contracts for lands sold, and over $500,000.00 was collected as a result of this effort .

During the biennial period, bonds to the amount of $2,550,597.08, and farm loan mortgages to the amount of $1,668,550.00 have been purchased. Included in the above figures were $960,000.00 of seed and feed grain bonds.

At present the law permits the loaning of one-third of the appraised value. I would recommend that the law be changed so as to permit the loaning of a larger proportion of the appraised value of farm lands .

I would also recommend that the constitution be changed so as to permit the selling of the surface right of coal lands—the State to retain all coal, oil, gas and other mineral rights. Considerable inquiry has been received by this department in regard to the leasing of school lands for these purposes, as the revenue derived from the leasing of these lands for oil and gas purposes would far exceed the present income therefrom.

I regret to report that owing to the irregularities in some abstracts furnished to the State Land Department, and owing to forgeries committed by H. J. Linde, a former member of the Board of University and School Lands, it will be necessary for the Legislature to appropriate approximately $23,000.00 to re-imburse the permanent funds for money lost through these irregularities.

I would suggest that the law in relation to sinking funds of school districts and other municipalities be repealed, and that all such bonds issued

in this state, be issued on the amortization or serial plan. It has been the common experience that school district officers do not segregate and keep intact the sinking funds which are levied for the purpose of paying off bonded indebtedness.

These recommendations have been made with the single desire of promoting the efficiency of the service to the public of this department.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM J. PRATER,
Commissioner.

OFFICE FORCE

C. H. Gutmann ..... Deputy Commissioner

Gilbert Haugen ..... Chief Clerk

Ralph G. Fisher ..... Mortgage and Bond Clerk

C. A. Marr ..... Lease Clerk

Alfhild O. Alfson ..... Patent Clerk

Leonora S. Hilde ..... Right of Way and Site Clerk

Violet Thrams ..... Stenographer

Ethel Lane ..... Stenographer

COMMON SCHOOL AND INDEMNITY LANDS

On its admission to the Union, Congress granted to the State of North Dakota for the support of its common schools the sections 16 and 36 in every township in the state, and where these sections or parts thereof were not in place on account of being embraced in lakes or rivers or on account of having been settled upon prior to survey, the state was allowed to select land elsewhere from any public land in the state, an equal area to supply the loss, and such lieu lands are designated as "Indemnity Lands", which are common school lands other than sections 16 and 36, and the proceeds from indemnity lands also go to the common school funds.

The condition of these grants to July 1, 1918 is approximately as follows:

Sections 16 and 36 in place, acres	2,332,555.07
*Sections 16 and 36 on reservation	24,963.70
Indemnity Lands selected	190,746.23
Total	2,548,265.00
Sections 16 and 36 sold on contract, acres	706,876.62
Sections 16 and 36 sold for right of way	4,987.11
Sections 16 and 36 patented	363,853.82
Indemnity sold on contract	53,747.92
Indemnity sold for right of way	262.80
Indemnity patented	28,663.35
Total	1,158,391.62
Acres remaining undisposed of	1,389,873.38

Total purchase price of lands sold:

On contract, Sections 16 and 36	$13,378,666.99
Right of way, Sections 16 and 36	99,864.68
Patented, Sections 16 and 36	5,590,237.61
Indemnity, on contract	754,754.05
Indemnity, for right of way	5,079.16
Indemnity, patented	254,042.90
Total	$20,082,645.39

* Common school lands lying within Indian or military reservations do not come under the supervision of the state until such reservations are finally opened for settlement, but if the state desires to take indemnity lands in lieu of that embraced within such reservation, it may do so. The remaining reservation embraces some good lands and better than can be obtained outside at this time, and it is deemed wise to await the opening of this reservation and thus become entitled to Sections 16 and 36 therein in place, instead of selecting indemnity lands of less value at this time.

The Fort Berthold Reservation, embracing parts of Mercer, Dunn and McKenzie counties is yet unopened.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND

Statement—July 1st, 1918.

Showing condition of common school fund on said date, of what constituted, how invested and cash balance:

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 9,965,266.96
Total receipts from land contracts last two years less $16,576.02 in hands of County Treasurers, July 1, 1916 but carried as cash in last report	1,714,889.28
Total receipts from sales of land for right of way, school sites, etc., last two years	11,005.09
Miscellaneous collections two year period (5% U. S. sales, escheated estates, etc.)	3,785.84
Total	$11,694,947.17

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds	$ 7,243,994.89
Invested in farm mortgage loans	4,388,820.00
Taxes paid by state on land foreclosed	193.65
Cash Balance	55,368.52
Transferred to Capitol Building $1,262.97; to Agricultural College $362.57; to Reform School $640.00; to Capitol Building $160.33; to Agricultural College $552.00; to Scientific School $576.00; to Normal Schools $480.00; to University $2,528.00; to Reform School $640.00	6,561.87
Refund overpayment on land coneract	8.24
Total	$11,694,947.17

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS

Statement showing area of Sections 16 and 36 owned by the State, number of acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold in each county of the State.

County	Acres in Place in Sections 16 and 36	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for Rights of way	Acres Patented	Acres paid in full, not patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	35,548.36	1,600.00	106.18	154.51	.....	33,687.67
Barnes	53,741.60	33,021.73	228.17	17,157.67	160.00	3,174.03
Benson	38,676.47	18,127.65	156.13	8,373.16	400.00	11,619.53
Billings	40,273.53	.....	44.04	.....	.....	40,229.49
Bottineau	58,744.40	45,149.92	106.61	5,956.08	.....	7,531.79
Bowman	53,238.23	1,753.17	79.98	960.00	.....	40,455.08
Burke	42,098.68	13,502.45	120.85	2,065.87	.....	26,409.51
Burleigh	57,905.44	17,208.01	114.40	1,104.38	160.00	39,318.65
Cass	61,635.59	23,714.27	137.98	36,367.63	160.00	1,255.71**
Cavalier	43,959.85	22,926.94	202.00	16,818.25	560.00	3,452.66
Dickey	38,640.00	26,962.78	107.45	6,938.44	.....	4,631.33
Divide	49,900.60	13,395.98	45.32	4.36	.....	36,454.94
Dunn	58,387.13	.....	12.05	.....	.....	58,375.08
Eddy	20,575.00	11,791.53	16.28	3,912.19	160.00	4,695.00
Emmons	53,809.80	8,462.54	109.61	.....	.....	45,237.65
Foster	20,836.00	10,516.76	53.10	8,319.85	.....	45,237.65
Golden Valley	35,631.35	4,755.68	73.65	640.00	.....	30,162.02
Grand Forks	49,992.28	14,180.35	94.63	29,400.82	160.00	6,156.48
Grant	57,871.13	3,824.66	.....	.....	160.00	53,886.47
Griggs	20,480.00	12,068.77	35.27	6,433.94	.....	1,942.02
Hettinger	40,960.00	2,045.16	206.76	1,288.26	.....	37,419.82
Kidder	49,706.55	6,577.27	35.95	.....	.....	43,093.33
LaMoure	39,466.55	26,114.60	162.89	13,029.06	.....	160.00
Logan	35,591.10	13,588.91	107.12	1,270.08	.....	20,624.99
McHenry	66,731.90	30,332.55	152.94	8,810.60	.....	27,435.81
McIntosh	35,612.60	19,306.76	52.50	.....	.....	16,253.34
McKenzie	95,243.87	520.00	90.51	.....	.....	94,633.36
McLean	66,596.39	2,321.55	231.66	640.00	.....	63,403.18
Mercer	35,842.66	6,204.23	132.64	56.14	.....	29,449.65
Morton	63,539.01	8,157.82	222.48	820.00	.....	54,838.71
Mountrail	60,178.22	.....	127.09	.....	.....	60,051.13
Nelson	28,521.30	21,091.64	11.43	6,911.94	481.50	24.79
Oliver	25,673.66	.....	10.30	.....	.....	25,663.36
Pembina	36,260.65	7,838.84	57.35	24,586.95	1,160.00	2,617.51
Pierce	37,508.36	11,824.64	48.39	4,514.84	.....	21,120.49

Ramsey	34,172.30	18,821.77	36.13	11,588.02	680.00	3,046.38
Ransom	30,461.86	14,575.69	232.23	9,156.28	.....	6,497.66
Renville	33,080.00	16,981.44	29.77	4,320.00	.....	11,748.79
Richland	48,084.36	22,638.15	84.17	24,276.78	571.14	514.12***
Rolette	27,951.60	10,448.06	33.43	4,906.51	.....	12,563.60
Sargent	26,959.22	20,327.44	87.02	5,956.92	.....	587.84****
Sheridan	35,571.87	11,505.40	15.64	560.00	.....	23,490.83
Sioux	9,727.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,727.17
Slope	42,923.48	.....	92.15	.....	.....	42,831.33
Stark	45,920.00	12,269.40	3.00	.....	.....	33,647.60
Steele	25,440.00	17,724.08	27.80	6,488.12	400.00	800.00
Stutsman	79,481.90	26,037.69	113.64	18,083.38	.....	35,247.19
Towner	36,960.00	20,185.13	102.76	10,110.69	160.00	6,401.42
Traill	28,912.90	5,154.84	37.97	22,971.26	653.43	95.40*
Walsh	38,598.70	17,931.14	136.82	20,068.68	162.55	299.51*****
Ward	72,281.21	24,654.95	138.80	5,968.02	.....	41,519.44
Wells	44,148.00	24,904.28	122.59	6,852.48	6.06	12,262.59
Williams	72,502.24	3,840.00	199.48	.....	.....	68,462.76
Total	2,332,555.07	706,876.62	4,987.11	357,342.16	6,511.66	1,256,837.52

*The 95.40 acres in Traill County are lost to the state, being United States Government right of way grants to various railroads prior to statehood and not indemnified. No unsold lands in Traill County.

**Cass County has 320 acres unsold land. 640 acres of the balance shown is the site of the Agricultural College for which the common school fund has not been indemnified. 295.71 acres are lost to the state, being United States Government right of way grants to the various railroads prior to statehood and not indemnified.

***Richland County has 320 acres unsold land. The remainder of the balance shown is lost to the state being United States Government right of way grants to the railroads prior to statehood and not indemnified.

****Sargent County has 508.42 acres of unsold land. The remainder of the balance shown is lost to the state being United States Government right of way grants to the various railroads prior to statehood and which has not been indemnified.

*****Walsh County has 160 acres of unsold land. The remainder of the balance shown is lost to the state being right of way grants to the various railroads by the United States Government prior to statehood and not indemnified.

SALES OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS ON CONTRACT (Sec. 16 & 36)

Tabulated statement of all sales of Common School Lands on Contract to July 1st, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Made	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Adams	$ 1,600.00	$ 17,120.00	$ 7,280.00	$ 2,992.00	$ 6,848.00	$ 9,840.00
Barnes	33,021.73	778,124.00	304,909.30	16,463.40	456,751.45	473,214.85
Benson	18,127.65	243,547.20	137,867.22	15,976.40	89,703.58	105,679.98
Bottineau	45,149.92	893,335.95	315,729.07	91,815.57	485,791.31	577,606.88
Bowman	1,743.17	20,503.90	10,894.34	1,408.00	8,201.56	9,609.56
Burke	13,502.45	253,525.25	81,981.18	4,478.84	167,065.23	171,544.07
Burleigh	17,208.01	271,313.15	75,299.24	5,324.61	190,689.30	196,013.91
Cass	23,714.27	778,013.80	177,942.00	5,376.00	594,695.80	600,071.80
Cavalier	22,926.94	314,735.35	131,932.21	48,381.15	134,421.99	182,803.14
Dickey	26,962.78	659,256.10	180,928.45	14,715.35	463,612.30	478,327.65
Divide	13,395.98	382,796.70	56,559.24		226,237.36	226,237.36
Eddy	11,791.53	194,205.90	71,298.36	16,600.00	106,307.54	122,907.54
Emmons	8,462.54	221,295.90	44,259.18		177,036.72	177,036.72
Foster	10,516.76	154,133.15	68,872.65	14,628.38	70,632.12	85,260.50
Grand Forks	14,180.35	279,822.50	144,462.92	31,441.86	103,917.72	135,359.58
Grant	3,824.66	68,785.90	13,757.18		55,028.72	55,028.72
Griggs	12,068.77	213,968.20	102,084.13	8,288.00	103,596.07	111,884.07
Golden Valley	4,755.68	148,372.10	42,314.42	17,034.42	89,023.26	106,057.68
Hettinger	2,045.16	22,698.65	11,018.22	2,600.61	9,079.22	11,679.83
Kidder	6,577.27	139,927.10	27,985.42		111,941.68	111,941.68
LaMoure	30,903.15	503,042.25	168,498.58	21,386.79	313,156.88	334,543.67
Logan	13,588.91	289,250.20	63,514.92	1,600.00	224,135.28	225,735.28
McHenry	30,332.55	448,262.25	195,393.72	26,643.30	226,225.23	252,868.53
McIntosh	19,306.76	457,814.80	91,562.96		366,251.84	366,251.84
McKenzie	520.00	5,680.00	3,008.00	400.00	2,272.00	2,672.00
McLean	2,321.55	32,415.50	17,254.20	2,195.10	12,966.20	15,161.30
Mercer	6,204.23	105,391.10	21,078.22		84,312.88	84,312.88
Morton	8,157.82	124,649.62	155,319.50	139,507.79	15,811.71	155,319.50
Nelson	21,091.64	323,506.50	26,225.90	352.00	88,071.60	88,423.60
Pembina	7,838.84	102,956.90	49,552.89	14,445.80	38,958.21	53,404.01
Pierce	11,824.64	173,010.90	91,231.77	18,237.00	63,542.13	81,779.13
Ramsey	18,821.77	254,670.80	142,398.88	23,010.34	89,261.58	112,271.92
Ransom	14,575.69	268,252.85	117,631.94	7,280.00	143,340.91	150,620.91
Renville	16,981.44	291,438.40	93,463.00	23,112.36	174,863.04	197,975.40
Richland	22,638.15	484,355.70	197,311.52	21,992.50	265,051.68	287,044.18
Rolette	10,448.06	147,629.25	62,253.70	2,504.00	82,871.55	85,375.55
					27 168,143.20	

Sargent	20,327.44	425,343.85	160,106.85	7,960.63	257,276.37	265,237.00
Sheridan	11,505.40	263,384.80	55,316.96	.....	208,067.84	208,067.84
Stark	12,269.40	220,725.70	44,145.14	.....	176,580.56	176,580.56
Steele	17,724.08	483,564.20	166,979.73	34,156.00	282,428.47	316,584.47
Stutsman	26,037.69	361,730.65	171,138.36	10,884.28	179,708.01	190,592.29
Towner	20,185.13	299,587.50	134,686.07	30,830.69	134,070.74	164,901.43
Trail	5,154.84	142,761.10	44,456.66	8,925.82	89,378.62	98,304.44
Walsh	17,931.14	279,060.15	146,765.77	22,016.75	110,277.63	132,294.38
Ward	24,654.95	428,023.50	146,855.40	24,354.00	256,814.10	281,168.10
Wells	24,904.28	432,438.50	187,468.36	21,105.39	223,866.75	244,972.14
Williams	3,840.00	74,240.00	14,848.00	.....	59,392.00	59,392.00
Total	$ 711,665.17	$ 13,378,666.97	$ 4,798,665.51	$ 636,729.13	$ 7,943,230.53	$ 8,579,959.66

Nelson County short $43.78 on principal payments paid last sale.
Wells County over-paid $2.00 on principal—credited on a deferred payment.

RIGHTS OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Common School Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for rights of way, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose Sold for, and Date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 4,470.77	$90,182.59
Adams County		
Orange School District No. 8, Oct. 3, 1916	2.00	25.00
Ellefson School District No. 11, Oct. 3, 1916	2.00	30.00
Haynes Co-operative Mining Co.	12.12	343.16
Clermont Township, June 29, 1917	1.00	25.00
Spring Butte School District No. 17, Nov. 20, 1917	2.00	50.00
Barnes County—		
Clark City School District No. 23, Nov. 20, 1917	20.00	300.00
Benson County—		
County of Benson, Dec. 30, 1916	5.90	59.00
Billings County—		
Billings County, June 25, 1917	8.36	85.00
Billings County, June 25, 1917	9.94	150.00
County of Billings, June 20, 1917	1.88	40.00
County of Billings, May 1, 1918	.25	2.50
Bowman County—		
Scandia School District, Oct. 19, 1916	3.00	36.00
Spring Creek School District, Oct. 3, 1916	5.00	75.00
Lone Tree School District No. 5, June 29, 1917	10.00	100.00
Sims School District No. 16, Nov. 20, 1917	10.00	100.00
Stillwater School District No. 3, June 3, 1918	10.00	100.00
Burke County—		
Pleasant View School District No. 20, Aug. 28, 1916	3.00	36.00
Dunn County—		
Green River School District No. 11, Oct. 3, 1916	2.00	24.00
Emmons County—		
Buchanan School District No. 16, Oct. 4, 1916	5.00	125.00
Golden Valley County—		
Sentinel Township, Dec. 30, 1916	3.15	72.25
Beach Township, Oct. 12, 1916	3.78	195.60
Saddle Butte Township, Dec. 30, 1916	2.41	24.10
County of Golden Valley, April 10, 1917	9.36	113.60
Delhi Township, June 29, 1917	1.21	15.10
County of Billings	8.61	319.67
Billings County	1.69	62.53
Billings County	8.76	324.12
Grant County—		
Cedar School District No. 52, Dec. 30, 1916	2.00	40.00
Village of New Leipzig, Feb. 3, 1917	39.70	397.00
Griggs County—		
Township of Bartley, June 25, 1917	8.00	160.00
Bartley School District No. 12, June 25, 1917	5.00	100.00
Hettinger County—		
Village of Mott, Feb. 1, 1917	131.19	2623.80
Kidder County—		
Pettibone Township, Dec. 30, 1916	8.76	244.00
County of Kidder, April 10, 1917	8.00	160.00
McHenry County—		
County of McHenry, Feb. 23, 1917	8.19	81.90
McKenzie County—		
Montana Eastern Railway Company, Aug. 28, 1916	7.90	258.00
Montana Eastern Railway Company, Aug. 28, 1916	.10	12.00
McLean County—		
Condemnation—First Park District.		
Village of Max, Dec. 28, 1916	2.00	20.00
Village of Max, Nov. 30, 1917	5.62	140.63
Wright School District No. 73, Jan. 16, 1918	5.00	100.00
Crystal School District No. 64, June 3, 1918	10.00	200.00
Mercer County—		
County of Mercer	4.46	111.50
County of Mercer	6.41	256.40
County of Mercer	10.89	326.85
Morton County—		
Jens Johnson and E. M. Jacobson, Townsite of Parkin, July 6, 1916	16.51	412.75
Raleigh Township, Oct. 4, 1916	8.60	153.20
Mountrail County—		
Stave Township, Jan. 2, 1917	6.11	61.10
Township of Mantou, Dec. 31, 1917	11.35	283.75

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD—(Continued)

Sargent County—		
The Board of Drain Commissioners, May 1, 1918.....	3.04	30.40
The Board of Drain Commissioners, May 1, 1918.....	4.00	40.00
Sheridan County—		
Slope County—		
White school district No. 24, Jan. 22, 1918.....	2.00	20.00
Condemnation, Dover School District No. 5, Dec. 28, 1916	10.00	100.00
Ward County—		
Ward County, Sept. ,7 1917.....	2.50	37.50
Ward County, Oct. 5, 1916.....	1.81	27.15
Village of Douglas, June 11, 1917.....	6.08	97.28
Wells County—		
T. L. Beiseker, Dec. 30, 1916.....	2.20	30.00
Hebron School District, Nov. 20, 1917.....	10.00	100.00
Williams County—		
City of Ray, Dec. 30, 1916	9.75	196.25
Dry Park Township, Jan. 17, 1917.....	2.80	28.00
Total	$ 4,983.16	$99,864.68

INDEMNITY LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for rights of way	Acres patented	Acres in full, not patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	$ 80.00					80.00
Barnes	961.41	801.41	39.77			120.23
Benson	7,792.98	2,924.89		501.60		4,366.58
Billings	9,872.83					9,872.83
Bowman	434.20					434.20
Burke	160.00					160.00
Cavalier	28,158.97	14,148.31	31.82	13,978.84		
Dickey	320.00	320.				1,120.00
Divide	1,120.00					2,120.73
Dunn	2,120.73			160.00		800.00
Eddy	2,280.66	1,320.				1,200.00
Emmons	1,200.00	.65	25.94	4,937.91		640.00
Foster	14,693.50	9,089.				7,380.62
Golden Valley	7,380.62					160.00
Griggs	160.00		35.25			2,564.75
Hettinger	2,600.00			133.80		
LaMoure	133.80	.00				4,018.28
Logan	4,178.28	160.39	6.09	320.00		1,956.48
McHenry	2,602.96	320.00				320.00
McIntosh	480.00	160.				2,857.99
McKenzie	2,857.99		12.13			11,014.84
McLean	11,026.97	.00				5,437.19
Mercer	5,517.19	80.73				
Morton	477.73	477.	88.20			10,184.51
Mountrail	10,272.71	.22		806.30		
Nelson	2,717.52	1,911.				160.00
Pembina	160.00	.34		80.00		400.00
Pierce	966.34	486.01	21.85	4,144.90	160.00	2,715.29
Ramsey	15,899.04	8,857.				319.42
Ransom	319.42	.80		480.00		462.72
Richland	2,860.52	1,917.00		160.00		320.00
Rolette	2,080.00	1,600.00				
Sargent	160.00	160.00				7,000.00
Sheridan	8,920.00	1,920.				22,232.60
Sioux	22,232.60					717.28
Slope	717.28					388.88
Stark	388.88					

Stutsman	5,921.09	2,692.00		1,360.00		640.00
Towner	3,520.00	1,520.00		800.00		160.00
Walsh	3,680.00	2,720.00	1.75			1,918.25
Wells	2,400.00	480.00				920.00
Williams	920.00	.60		640.60		2,588.49
Total	$ 190,746.23	$ 53,747.92	$ 262.80	$ 28,503.35	$ 160.00	$ 108,072.16

SALES OF INDEMNITY LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Indemnity Lands on contract to July 1, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Made	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Barnes	$ 801.41	$ 20,442.30	$ 4,664.46	.....	$ 15,777.84	$ 15,777.84
Benson	2,924.80	36,775.75	19,017.87	$ 1,096.72	16,661.16	17,757.88
Cavalier	14,149.41	195,959.85	97,049.16	19,159.99	79,750.70	98,910.69
Eddy	1,320.66	18,227.75	6,643.10	648.00	10,936.65	11,584.65
Foster	9,089.65	133,817.75	57,142.98	5,809.39	70,865.38	76,674.77
Logan	160.00	2,880.00	576.00	.....	2,304.00	2,304.00
McHenry	320.39	4,004.25	2,402.55	.....	1,601.70	1,601.70
McIntosh	160.00	1,920.00	384.00	.....	1,536.00	1,536.00
Mercer	80.00	2,000.00	400.00	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00
Morton	477.73	5,971.60	1,194.32	.....	4,777.28	4,777.28
Nelson	1,911.22	26,552.20	12,091.32	352.22	14,108.66	14,460.88
Pierce	486.34	8,434.15	5,060.49	.....	3,373.66	3,373.66
Ramsey	8,857.01	110,193.25	57,307.05	12,953.23	39,932.97	52,886.20
Richland	1,917.80	24,849.20	6,787.68	736.00	17,325.52	18,061.52
Rolette	1,600.00	23,080.00	8,352.00	1,560.00	13,168.00	14,728.00
Sargent	160.00	3,400.00	680.00	.....	2,720.00	2,720.00
Sheridan	1,920.00	42,960.00	9,616.00	.....	33,344.00	33,344.00
Stutsman	2,692.60	29,086.00	11,922.40	448.00	16,715.60	17,163.60
Towner	1,520.00	18,760.00	6,976.00	2,768.00	9,016.00	11,784.00
Walsh	2,720.00	38,240.00	16,848.00	1,376.00	20,016.00	21,392.00
Wells	480.00	7,200.00	3,680.00	.....	3,520.00	3,520.00
Total	$ 53,749.02	$ 754,754.05	$ 328,795.38	$ 46,907.55	$ 379,051.12	$ 425,958.67

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD.

Statement of Indemnity School Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose Sold for, and Date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All Counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 260.80	$ 5,039.16
McLean County—		
Greatstone School District No. 52, April 7, 1917	2.00	40.00
Total	$ 262.80	$ 5,079.16

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Lands

Under Section 16 of the Enabling Act admitting the state, there was granted 90,000 acres, and under Section 17 an additional 40,000 acres for the support of an Agricultural College, making a total of 130,000 acres granted by Congress for this institution, which grant has been practically filled by selections made by the state for the Fargo Institution.

On July 1, 1918, the condition of this grant is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 130,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	99,592.81
Acres remaining undisposed of	30,407.09
Total purchase price	$ 1,350,753.19

PERMANENT FUND, STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1st, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 629,257.28
Total receipts from land contracts last two years less $541.83 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, and carried as cash in last report and transfers as follows: $362.57 from Common School; $317.70 from Blind Asylum; $416.00 from School of Mines	175,493.35
From right of way sales last two years	90.00
TOTAL	$ 804,840.63

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds	$ 400,247.02
Invested in farm mortgage loans	399,300.00
Cash balance	5,293.61
TOTAL	$ 804,840.63

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres Sold on Contract	Acres Sold for rights of way	Acres patented	Acres in full, not patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	$ 320.00					$ 320.00
Barnes	562.20	$ 42.20		$ 200.00		320.00
Benson	3,680.00	2,080.00		640.00		960.00
Burleigh	320.00					320.00
Cass	42.33	42.33				
Cavalier	14,645.60	7,124.44	15.53	7,265.63	160.00	80.00
Eddy	2,876.57	1,037.72		558.85		1,280.00
Emmons	640.00					640.00
Foster	3,550.61	2,178.56	16.35	1,195.70		160.00
Golden Valley	160.00					160.00
Grand Forks	160.00	160.00				
Grant	640.00					640.00
Griggs	320.00	160.00		160.00		
Hettinger	1,280.00		.83			1,279.17
LaMoure	3,147.93	2,827.76		308.49		11.68
Logan	960.00	160.00				800.00
McHenry	1,625.92	320.00		160.00		1,145.92
McIntosh	360.00					360.00
McLean	1,640.05		1.00			1,639.05
Mercer	627.32	627.32				
Nelson	4,431.93	3,373.28	6.85	884.88		166.92
Pembina	195.69					195.69
Pierce	6,557.20	3,307.33	9.87	680.00		2,560.00
Ramsey	20,304.41	11,863.87	56.14	6,537.19	320.00	1,527.21
Ransom	160.00					160.00
Richland	866.55	546.55				320.00
Rolette	4,960.00	2,233.21	6.10	800.69	160.00	1,760.00
Sargent	440.00	280.00	1.00			159.00
Sheridan	5,440.00	1,600.00		160.00		3,680.00
Steele	240.00	240.00				
Stutsman	3,161.17	893.35		926.94		1,340.88
Towner	33,547.77	18,285.28	61.00	8,219.52		6,981.97
Walsh	6,735.93	4,459.48	1.61	2,274.84		
Wells	5,400.00	3,367.64	33.48	560.00		1,438.88
Total	$ 129,999.18	$ 67,210.32	$ 209.76	$ 31,532.73	$ 640.00	$ 30,406.37

The balance shown in LaMoure County is Government right of way for which the State has received no indemnity.

SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Agricultural College Lands on contract July 1, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and deferred payments
Barnes	$ 42.20	$ 1,899.00	$ 379.80	.....	$ 1,519.20	$ 1,519.20
Benson	2,080.00	30,480.00	15,584.00	$ 1,968.00	12,928.00	14,896.00
Cass	42.33	1,058.25	211.65	.....	846.60	846.60
Cavalier	7,124.44	91,487.05	45,977.52	9,574.82	35,934.71	45,509.53
Eddy	1,029.72	14,636.05	6,004.91	349.51	8,281.63	8,631.14
Foster	2,178.56	29,693.40	11,051.60	3,661.66	14,980.14	18,641.80
Grand Forks	160.00	3,080.00	1,848.00	.....	1,232.00	1,232.00
Griggs	160.00	2,720.00	1,088.00	.....	1,632.00	1,632.00
LaMoure	2,827.76	57,658.15	13,880.64	320.00	43,457.51	43,777.51
Logan	160.00	2,560.00	512.00	.....	2,048.00	2,048.00
McHenry	320.00	5,440.00	2,176.00	.....	3,264.00	3,264.00
Mercer	627.32	6,900.55	1,380.11	.....	5,520.44	5,520.44
Nelson	3,373.28	46,560.75	21,812.55	495.70	24,252.50	24,748.20
Pierce	3,307.33	48,128.45	27,575.52	2,257.76	18,295.12	20,552.88
Ramsey	11,863.87	150,572.35	81,909.66	22,450.46	46,212.89	68,663.35
Richland	546.55	7,625.50	1,898.20	.....	5,727.30	5,727.30
Rolette	2,233.21	29,732.10	12,439.26	816.00	16,476.84	17,292.84
Sargent	280.00	2,920.00	1,008.00	.....	1,912.00	1,912.00
Sheridan	1,600.00	35,760.00	7,920.00	.....	27,840.00	27,840.00
Steele	240.00	3,520.00	704.00	1,024.00	1,792.00	2,816.00
Stutsman	893.35	9,733.50	3,656.76	236.64	5,840.10	6,076.74
Towner	18,285.28	242,633.40	108,172.42	27,139.91	107,321.07	134,460.98
Walsh	4,459.48	62,863.50	26,015.39	9,313.71	27,534.40	36,848.11
Wells	3,367.64	59,753.40	25,273.36	3,656.00	30,824.04	34,480.04
Total	$ 67,202.32	$ 947,415.35	$ 418,478.69	$ 83,264.17	$ 445,672.49	$ 528,936.66

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Agricultural College Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 204.76	$ 2,434.77
Towner County—		
Johnson School iDstrict No. 26, Nov. 20, 1917	5.00	90.00
Total	$ 209.76	$ 2,524.77

BLIND ASYLUM

Lands

Under Section 17 of the Enabling Act there was granted 170,000 acres for educational and charitable purposes to be determined by the state legislature; 30,000 acres of this grant has been apportioned to and selected by the state for the benefit of the Blind Asylum at Bathgate.

The condition of this grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 30,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	20,862.53
Acres remaining undisposed of	9,137.47
Total purchase price	$ 270,664.39

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS.	
Total receipts from all sources to July 1st, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 134,282.29
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $156.88 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, and carried as cash in last report	36,356.87
Total	$ 170,639.16

INVESTMENTS AND CASH	
Invested ni bonds	$ 129,150.00
Invested in farm mortgage loans	40,500.00
Cash balance	671.46
Transferred to Agricultural College	317.70
Total	$ 170,639.16

BLIND ASYLUM LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for Rights of way	Acres Patented	Acres in full, not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	$ 320.00					$ 320.00
Barnes	400.00	$ 160.00		160.00		80.00
Benson	773.96	400.00		220.71		153.25
Cavalier	7,951.72	5,115.67	14.81	2,821.24		
Eddy	1,314.81	594.79				720.02
Emmons	448.41					448.41
Foster	559.41	239.41		320.00		
Grant	719.90					719.90
Griggs	130.10	130.10				
Hettinger	840.10					840.10
LaMoure	1,400.79	1,086.66		314.13		
Logan	80.18	40.18				40.00
McHenry	960.00	160.00	3.82			796.18
McIntosh	318.86					318.86
McLean	440.00					440.00
Mercer	78.40					78.40
Morton	80.00					80.00
Nelson	1,158.21	758.42		399.79		
Pembina	160.00					160.00
Pierce	1,400.56	640.56		320.00		440.00
Ramsey	3,258.98	1,655.96	7.28	757.46		838.28
Ransom	160.00					160.00
Richland	560.00	360.00		40.00		160.00
Rolette	504.89	400.00		76.29		28.60
Sheridan	870.41					870.41
Slope	160.00					160.00
Stutsman	1,360.72	640.00		320.00		400.72
Towner	2,825.15	1,732.21	25.69	671.88		395.37
Walsh	80.00	40.00		40.00		
Wells	710.21	117.50		37.97	40.00	514.74
Total	$ 30,025.77	$ 14,271.46	$ 51.60	$ 6,499.47	$ 40.00	$ 9,163.24

SALES OF BLIND ASYLUM LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Blind Asylum Lands on contract July 1, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments.
Barnes	$ 160.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 800.00	.....	$ 3,200.00	$ 3,200.00
Benson	450.00	5,700.00	3,630.00	.....	2,068.00	2,068.00
Cavalier	5,115.67	64,814.70	34,456.39	$ 4,760.73	25,597.58	30,358.31
Eddy	594.79	8,226.20	2,990.48	644.00	4,591.72	5,235.72
Foster	239.41	2,394.10	1,436.46	158.82	798.82	957.64
Griggs	130.10	3,285.00	1,314.00	.....	1,971.00	1,971.00
LaMoure	1,085.66	20,024.05	4,932.81	.....	15,091.24	15,091.24
Logan	40.18	803.60	160.72	.....	642.88	642.88
McHenry	160.00	1,920.00	1,152.00	.....	768.00	768.00
Nelson	758.42	10,334.20	3,598.16	.....	6,736.04	6,736.04
Pierce	640.56	8,750.80	3,982.16	1,268.32	3,500.32	4,768.64
Ramsey	1,655.96	23,111.25	13,629.47	1,956.48	7,525.30	9,481.78
Richland	360.00	5,080.00	1,208.00	440.00	3,432.00	3,872.00
Rolette	400.00	5,850.00	2,500.00	142.00	3,208.60	3,350.00
Stutsman	640.00	8,120.00	3,016.00	752.00	4,352.00	5,104.00
Towner	1,732.21	24,359.40	9,790.02	4,358.53	10,210.85	14,569.38
Walsh	40.00	400.00	240.00	.....	160.00	160.00
Wells	117.50	1,292.50	858.00	.....	434.50	434.50
Total	$ 14,270.46	$ 198,465.80	$ 89,696.67	$ 14,480.88	$ 94,288.25	$ 108,769.13

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Blind Asylum Lands sold by condemnation proceedings, direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 51.60	$ 606.99

CAPITOL BUILDING

Lands

Under Section 12 of the Enabling Act admitting the state, there was granted fifty sections, or 32,000 acres, and under Section 17 of the same act 50,000 acres for public buildings at the Capitol of the State, making 82,000 acres for Capitol Building, which has been practically filled by selections made by the state.

The condition of the grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 82,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	54,294.94
Acres remaining undisposed of	27,705.06
Total purchase price	$ 686,309.96

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 374,510.37
Total receipts from land contracts last two years less $1,333.26 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, and $1,262.97 transferred from Common School and carried as cash in last report	74,959.82
From right of way sales last two years	43.90
Total	$ 449,514.09

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds	$ 193,350.00
Invested in farm mortgage loans	84,150.00
Cash balance	2,192.46
Miscellaneous payments made prior to July 1, 1916	169,194.13
Miscellaneous payments past two years	627.50
Total	$ 449,514.09

CAPITOL BUILDING LANDS

Statement of the number of acres selected in each county, acres sold on contract, rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for rights of way	Acres Patented	Acres in full, not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	$ 320.00		$ 2.20			$ 317.80
Barnes	457.95	$ 280.00		$ 21.66		156.29
Benson	2,560.00	1,600 00		480.00		480.00
Burleigh	160.00	80 00		80.00		
Cavalier	10,998.05	6,592.32	11.35	4,391.48		
Dunn	640.00					640.00
Eddy	1,436.81	916 81	3.99			516.01
Emmons	480.00					480.00
Foster	2,497.04	1,374 38	14.73	1,107.93		
Grand Forks	160.00	160 00				
Grant	680.00		6.11			673.89
Golden Valley	761.76					761.76
Griggs	80.00	80.00				
Hettinger	2,240.00		1.46			2,238.54
LaMoure	2,273.19	1,627.75		645.44		
Logan	1,563.56	480.00	23.35			1,060.21
McHenry	1,358.08	160.00	3.95	400.00		794.13
McIntosh	160.00					160.00
McLean	2,077.40		13.05			2,064.35
Mercer	6,603.59	320.00				6,283.59
Mountrail	920.00					920.00
Nelson	2,209.61	2,006.91	.58	162.12		40.00
Pembina	436.25					436.25
Pierce	2,879.41	1,759.41	1.66	400.00	238.34	480.00
Ramsey	9,715.13	5,605.65	14.04	3,495.98	200.46	399.00
Ransom	479.44					479.44
Richland	699.43	377.76		240.00		81.67
Rolette	1,760.00	640.00	1.00	799.00		320.00
Sheridan	3,680.00	480.00				3,200.00
Stark	1,784.22					1,784.22
Steele	99.04	99.04				
Stutsman	2,858.69	1,674.68				1,184.01
Towner	11,120.00	6,155.53	13.75	3,670.68		1,280.04
Walsh	2,817.39	2,260.48		556.91		
Wells	3,360.00	1,692.31	12.66	855.03		800.00
Total	$ 82,326.14	$ 36,423.03	$ 123.88	$ 17,309.23	$ 438.80	$ 28,031.20

The 160 acres in Burleigh County, is a donation to the State and is not a part of the grant from the United States. The State is only entitled to 82,000.00 acres under the grant, and the surplus shown is by over-selection which has not yet been adjusted.

SALE OF CAPITOL BUILDING LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Capitol Building Lands on contract July 1, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Made	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Barnes	$ 280.00	$ 7,720.00	$ 1,728.00	.....	$ 5,992.00	$ 5,922.00
Benson	1,600.00	19,280.00	10,464.00	$ 1,408.00	7,408.00	8,816.00
Burleigh	80.00	800.00	640.00	.....	160.00	160.00
Cavalier	6,592.32	80,285.15	42,065.31	9,961.30	28,258.54	38,219.84
Eddy	916.81	12,540.70	5,160.28	176.00	7,204.42	7,380.42
Foster	1,374.38	18,624.70	8,248.50	1,797.47	8,578.73	10,376.20
Grand Forks	160.00	2,400.00	1,440.00	.....	960.00	960.00
Griggs	80.00	1,700.00	680.00	.....	1,020.00	1,020.00
LaMoure	1,627.75	27,022.00	9,838.72	1,016.00	16,167.28	17,183.28
Logan	480.00	10,400.00	2,080.00	.....	8,320.00	8,320.00
McHenry	160.00	2,400.00	1,440.00	.....	960.00	960.00
Mercer	320.00	5,280.00	1,056.00	.....	4,224.00	4,224.00
Nelson	2,006.91	30,736.50	12,505.72	342.56	17,888.22	18,230.78
Pierce	1,759.41	24,112.95	13,579.77	1,376.00	9,157.18	10,533.18
Ramsey	5,605.65	68,826.50	38,995.83	9,130.57	20,700.10	29,830.67
Richland	377.76	5,667.10	2,330.84	.....	3,336.26	3,336.26
Rolette	640.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	384.00	3,616.00	4,000.00
Sheridan	480.00	9,600.00	1,920.00	.....	7,680.00	7,680.00
Steele	99.04	1,256.75	754.05	.....	502.70	502.70
Stutsman	1,674.68	19,996.25	9,110.77	399.73	10,485.75	10,885.48
Towner	6,155.53	76,747.50	37,968.50	6,344.00	32,435.00	38,779.00
Walsh	2,260.48	26,675.10	15,187.72	3,093.96	8,393.42	11,487.38
Wells	1,692.31	25,972.10	13,611.86	320.00	12,040.24	12,360.24
Total	$ 36,423.03	$ 486,043.30	$ 234,805.87	$ 35,749.59	$ 215,487.84	$ 251,237.43

RIGHTS OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Capitol Building Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 120.22	$ 1,942.34
Adams County—		
Spring Butte Township, Oct. 3, 1916	2.20	22.00
Hettinger County—		
Village of Regent, Oct. 5, 1916	1.46	21.90
Total	$ 123.88	$ 1,986.24

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL

Lands

Under Section 17 of the Enabling Act admitting the state, there was granted 40,000 acres for the Deaf and Dumb School, and this grant has been practically filled by selections made by the state for the institution at Devils Lake.

The condition of the grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 40,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	27,466.68
Acres remaining undisposed of	12,533.32
Total purchase price	$ 352,436.85

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 193,129.41
Total receipts from land contracts last two years	35,650.60
From right of way sales last two years	30.24
TOTAL	$ 228,810.25

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds	$ 175,682.51
Invested in farm mortgage loans	51,300.00
Cash balance	1,827.74
TOTAL	$ 228,810.25

SCHOOL FOR DEAF LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for rights of way	Acres patented	Acres in full, not patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	$ 199.67					$ 199.67
Barnes	40.00	$ 40.00				199.67
Benson	1,183.94	689.74		299.74		194.46
Cavalier	7,890.11	4,959.25	120.22	2,810.64		
Eddy	1,275.25	715.25		240.00	40.00	320.00
Emmons	569.56					569.56
Foster	875.11	240.00	5.90	629.21		
Grand Forks	200.00	160.00		40.00		
Grant	924.40					924.40
Griggs	320.00	160.00				160.00
Hettinger	852.24		7.16			845.08
LaMoure	961.22	801.22		160.00		
Logan	360.00					360.00
McHenry	1,355.88	480.00		160.00		715.88
McIntosh	521.55					521.55
McLean	440.00					440.00
Mercer	160.00					160.00
Morton	24.20					24.20
Nelson	1,690.82	1,207.18		243.40	80.00	160.24
Pembina	40.00					40.00
Pierce	2,079.12	760.90		520.00		798.22
Ramsey	3,997.76	1,951.14	28.90	997.76		1,019.96
Richland	320.00	200.00		120.00		
Rolette	792.25	400.25		312.00		80.00
Sargent	44.42	44.42				
Sheridan	760.00	20.00	2.42			737.58
Stutsman	2,209.09	603.84			80.00	1,525.25
Slope	160.00					160.00
Towner	6,875.85	3,380.11	19.63	1,465.38		2,010.73
Walsh	920.00	440.00		480.00		
Wells	1,953.29	913.61	12.00	466.01		562.27
Total	$ 39,995.73	$ 18,166.31	$ 196.23	$ 8,904.14	$ 200.00	$ 12,529.05

SALES OF SCHOOL FOR DEAF LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of School for Deaf Lands on contract July 1st, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts on deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Total Delinquent Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Barnes	$ 40.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 200.00	$	$ 800.00	$ 800.00
Benson	699.74	8,339.40	4,510.85	143.80	3,684.76	3,828.56
Cavalier	4,959.25	60,420.90	34,208.56	5,441.07	20,771.27	26,212.34
Eddy	715.25	8,857.20	3,590.88	352.00	4,914.32	5,266.32
Foster	240.00	3,440.00	2,064.00	.....	1,376.00	1,376.00
Grand Forks	160.00	1,600.00	960.00	.....	640.00	640.00
Griggs	160.00	2,400.00	480.00	480.00	1,440.00	1,920.00
LaMoure	801.22	17,442.40	4,288.48	448.00	12,705.92	13,153.92
McHenry	840.00	9,240.00	3,216.88	480.00	5,544.00	6,024.00
Nelson	1,207.18	15,364.80	8,282.88	304.00	7,777.92	8,081.92
Pierce	760.90	9,929.00	4,676.16	1,440.00	3,812.84	5,252.84
Ramsey	1,951.14	22,458.10	11,886.48	4,064.00	6,507.62	10,571.62
Richland	200.00	3,970.00	1,588.00	.....	2,382.00	2,382.00
Rolette	400.25	4,442.50	2,153.00	184.50	2,105.00	266.55
Sargent	44.42	444.25	177.70	.....	266.55	266.55
Sheridan	20.00	300.00	60.00	.....	240.00	240.00
Stutsman	603.84	7,038.40	2,551.04	352.00	4,135.36	4,487.36
Towners	3,380.11	43,012.30	20,664.75	4,219.01	18,128.59	22,347.60
Walsh	440.00	7,360.00	3,124.30	323.70	3,912.00	4,235.70
Wells	913.01	11,089.20	6,703.00	160.00	4,225.80	4,385.80
Total	18,166.31	$238,148.45	$ 114,386.42	$ 18,392.08	$ 105,369.95	$ 123,762.03

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Deaf and Dumb School Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, scholl sites etc.

County and purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	193.81	$.2,543.15
Sheridan County—Denhoff Township, June 29,1917	2.42	30.24
Total	196.23	$ 2,573.39

INSANE ASYLUM

Lands

Under Section 17 of the Enabling Act admitting the state, there was granted for educational and charitable institutions, 170,000 acres to be apportioned as the legislature should determine. Of this grant 20,000 acres has been apportioned and selected for the Asylum at Jamestown.

The condition of the grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	20,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	14,125.97
Acres remaining undisposed of	5,874.03
Total purchase price	$ 187,642.05

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

Receipt	
Total recepits from all sources to July 1, 1916 as shown by last report	$ 98,941.59
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $648.00 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, and carried as cash in last report	19,900.43
Total	$ 118,842.02

Investments and Cash	
Invested in bonds	$ 87,060.70
Invested in farm mortgage loans	29,050.00
Cash balance	1,163.29
Short payment on land contract	.03
Transferred to Soldiers Home fund	1,568.00
Total	$ 118,842.02

INSANE ASYLUM LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc. and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for rights of way	Acres Patented	Acres in full, not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	$ 199.65					$ 199.65
Benson	239.05	$ 239.05				
Cavalier	4,464.16	2,547.24		1,916.92		
Eddy	464.09	260.99		162.10		41.09
Emmons	160.00					160.00
Foster	600.00	320.00		280.00		
Grand Forks	80.00	80.00				
Grant	964.52	160.00				804.52
Hettinger	1,012.72	136.20	37.79			838.73
LaMoure	400.00	240.00		160.00		
Logan	160.00	160.00				
McHenry	960.00	200.00		120.00		640.00
McIntosh	74.67					74.67
McLean	240.00					240.00
Mercer	120.15					120.15
Morton	31.00					31.00
Nelson	704.02	624.02		80.00		
Pembina	40.00					40.00
Pierce	1,132.96	343.76	1.98	318.02	42.40	426.80
Ramsey	2,977.99	1,362.89	11.54	1,123.56		480.00
Ransom	360.00					360.00
Richland	41.28	41.28				
Rolette	214.40			94.40		120.00
Sargent	160.00					160.00
Sheridan	238.49	160.00				78.49
Stutsman	640.00	160.00		240.00		240.00
Towner	2,201.83	1,104.13	3.00	514.79		579.91
Walsh	400.00	140.00		160.00		
Wells	720.00	400.00		80.00		240.00
Total	$ 20,000.98	$ 8,779.47	$ 54.31	$ 5,249.79	$ 42.40	$ 5,875.01

SALE OF INSANE LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Hospital for Insane lands on contract July 1st, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts on deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Benson	$ 239.05	$ 3,030.50	$ 2,263.56	.....	$ 766.94	$ 766.94
Cavalier	2,547.24	34,308.15	16,178.70	4,348.38	13,781.07	18,129.45
Eddy	260.90	2,869.00	1,074.00	361.80	1,433.20	1,795.00
Foster	320.00	4,800.00	2,368.00	512.00	1,920.00	2,432.00
Grand Forks	80.00	960.00	576.00	.....	384.00	384.00
Grant	160.00	2,400.00	480.00	.....	1,920.00	1,920.00
Hettinger	136.20	1,362.00	817.20	.....	544.80	544.80
LaMoure	240.00	2,960.00	1,184.00	.....	1,776.00	1,776.00
Logan	160.00	4,080.00	816.00	.....	3,264.00	3,264.00
Nelson	624.02	13,512.00	1,224.00	.....	1,836.00	1,836.00
Nelson	624.02	13,512.45	4,310.97	123.20	9,078.28	9,201.48
Pierce	343.76	4,617.80	2,770.68	80.96	1,766.16	1,847.12
Ramsey	1,362.89	17,600.95	10,308.57	572.00	6,720.38	7,292.38
Richland	41.28	412.80	247.68	.....	165.12	165.12
Sheridan	160.00	3,120.00	624.00	.....	2,496.00	2,496.00
Stutsman	160.00	1,680.00	672.00	.....	1,008.00	1,008.00
Towner	1,104.13	14,513.35	6,913.26	1,172.02	6,428.07	7,600.09
Walsh	240.00	5,800.00	1,500.00	.....	4,240.00	4,240.00
Wells	400.00	4,520.00	2,968.00	.....	1,552.00	1,552.00
Total	$ 9,019.47	$ 125,607.00	$ 57,356.62	$ 7,170.36	$ 61,080.02	$ 68,250.38

RIGHTS OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Insane Asylum Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 54.31	$ 771.25

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Lands

Under Section 17 of the Enabling Act admitting the state, there was granted for educational and charitable purposes 170,000 acres, of which 40,000 acres have been apportioned by the legislature and practically filled by selections made by the state for the benefit of the Industrial School at Ellendale.

The condition of this grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 40,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	29,457.73
Acres remaining undisposed of	10,542.27
Total purchase price	$ 423,485.65

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 192,735.22
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $1,697.84 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, and carried as cash in last report	49,500.68
TOTAL	$ 242,235.90

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in Bonds	$ 171,271.36
Invested in farm mortgage loans	66,700.00
Cash balance	4,264.50
Short payment on land contract	.04
TOTAL	$ 242,235.90

INDUSTRIAL SCHOO LLANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc. and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres Sold on Contract	Acres Sold for Rights of way	Acres Patented	Acres in full, not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	$ 320.00					$ 320.00
Barnes	240.00	$ 80.00				160.00
Benson	2,569.07	1,318.39	6.18	610.68		633.82
Burleigh	40.00					40.00
Cavalier	7,671.73	4,819.72	25.52	2,826.49		
Dickey	80.00	80.00				
Eddy	430.55	270.55				160.00
Emmons	80.00					80.00
Foster	1,081.52	641.27		440.25		
Grand Forks	120.00	80.00		40.00		
Griggs	566.01	502.45		63.56		
Grant	640.01	160.00				480.01
Hettinger	840.14					840.14
LaMoure	1,039.92	720.00		319.92		
Logan	400.13	40.13	5.88			354.12
McHenry	1,120.00	400.00				720.00
McIntosh	360.00	160.00				200.00
McLean	798.41					798.41
Mercer	720.00					720.00
Morton	52.60					52.60
Nelson	1,250.49	1,052.88		197.61		
Pembina	200.00					200.00
Pierce	1,414.19	306.90	.81	400.08		706.40
Ramsey	3,753.92	1,440.00		1,840.00		473.92
Ransom	320.00			80.00		240.00
Richland	280.00	240.00				40.00
Rolette	954.40	240.00	17.30			697.10
Sargent	108.21	28.21		80.00		
Sheridan	800.00	160.00				640.00
Stutsman	1,269.00	869.00				400.00
Towner	7,710.36	3,805.43	34.85	2,607.09		1,262.99
Walsh	1,131.39	891.39		160.00		80.00
Wells	1,475.19	1,197.51		197.68		80.00
Slope	160.00					160.00
Total	$ 39,997.24	$ 19,503.83	$ 90.54	$ 9,863.36		$ 10,539.51

SALES OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Industrial School Lands on contract July 1st, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Barnes	$ 80.00	$ 1,120.00	$ 464.00	$ 144.00	$ 512.00	$ 656.00
Benson	1,318.39	17,049.80	10,355.76	634.12	6,059.92	6,694.04
Cavalier	4,819.72	63,769.00	34,005.18	3,862.08	25,901.74	29,763.82
Dickey	80.00	1,840.00	368.00	.....	1,472.00	1,472.00
Eddy	270.55	2,865.50	935.30	352.00	1,588.20	1,930.20
Foster	641.27	8,182.85	3,396.57	580.57	4,205.71	4,786.28
Grand Forks	80.00	800.00	480.00	.....	320.00	320.00
Grant	160.00	2,400.00	480.00	.....	1,920.00	1,920.00
Griggs	502.45	10,244.10	2,928.82	1,408.82	5,906.46	7,315.28
LaMoure	720.00	10,000.00	3,152.00	384.00	6,464.00	6,848.00
Logan	40.13	802.60	160.52	.....	642.08	542.08
McHenry	400.00	5,280.00	1,680.00	432.00	3,168.00	3,600.00
McIntosh	160.00	1,920.00	384.00	.....	1,536.00	1,536.00
Nelson	1,052.88	14,642.65	5,627.00	863.99	8,151.66	9,015.65
Pierce	306.90	4,156.50	2,162.70	331.20	1,662.60	1,993.80
Ramsey	1,440.00	16,320.00	7,024.00	3,728.00	5,568.00	9,296.00
Richland	240.00	5,080.00	1,616.00	200.00	3,264.00	3,464.00
Rolette	240.00	2,880.00	976.00	176.00	1,728.00	1,904.00
Sargent	28.21	486.65	97.33	.....	389.32	389.32
Sheridan	160.00	4,640.00	928.00	.....	3,712.00	3,712.00
Stutsman	869.00	12,070.00	6,602.00	.....	5,468.00	5,468.00
Towner	3,805.43	50,013.60	23,790.18	3,502.25	22,721.17	26,223.42
Walsh	891.39	10,275.15	4,869.09	1,088.00	4,318.06	5,406.06
Wells	1,197.51	19,890.10	9,581.54	832.00	9,476.56	10,308.56
Total	$ 19,503.83	$ 266,728.50	$ 122,063.99	$ 18,519.03	$ 126,145.48	$ 144,664.51

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Industrial School Lands sold by condemnation proceedings of direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 90.54	$ 1,579.23

NORMAL SCHOOL

Lands

Under Section 17 of the Enabling Act admitting the state, there was granted for State Normal Schools 80,000 acres. The legislature of the state has apportioned 50,000 acres of this grant to the Valley City Normal and 30,000 acres to the Mayville Normal. In the selection of these lands, however, no division was made, but the full 80,000 taken for normal schools, and in the division of the receipts from such lands five-eighths is given to the Valley City institution, and three-eighths to Mayville, being the proportions to which each is entitled according to the area of the grants to each.

The condition of these grants on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 80,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	59,809.56
Acres remaining undisposed of	20,190.44
Total purchase price	$ 789,411.61

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 405,550.69
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $4,281.83 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, and carried as cash in last report	94,581.11
From right of way sales last two years	82.10
TOTAL	$ 500,213.90

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds Valley City	$ 218,228.40
Invested in bonds, Mayville	142,086.10
Invested in farm mortgage loans, Valley City	91,250.00
Invested in farm mortgage loans, Mayville	43,900.00
Cash balance, Valley City	2,397.77
Cash ablance, Mayville	2,213.65
Short payment on land contract	.08
Transferred to Reform School	95.50
Refunded by error	42.40
TOTAL	$ 500,213.90

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for Rights of way	Acres Patented	Acres in full not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	359.63					$ 359.63
Barnes	320.00	160.00				160.00
Benson	3,459.97	1,193.14		1,689.61		577.22
Burleigh	200.00	80.00				120.00
Cavalier	15,909.49	9,285.06	24.00	6,059.43	160.00	280.00
Dickey	160.00	160.00				
Eddy	2,370.51	840.00		318.95		1,211.56
Emmons	461.35					461.35
Foster	4,138.73	1,827.92	24.39	2,126.42		160.00
Grand Forks	123.69	123.69				
Grand	960.00					960.00
Griggs	400.38	123.63	11.40	101.35		
Hettinger	960.00		14.39			945.61
LaMoure	1,123.98	637.68	1.96	483.98		.36
Logan	600.44	398.00	2.00			200.44
McHenry	1,440.00	400.00		320.00		720.00
McIntosh	676.37					676.37
McLean	880.00		6.12			873.88
Mercer	800.00					800.00
Morton	25.50					25.50
Nelson	2,496.69	1,732.79	3.90	680.00		80.00
Pembina	269.90					269.90
Pierce	2,765.80	964.34	6.56	1,089.40		705.50
Ramsey	10,931.55	5,550.49	18.57	3,307.40		2,055.09
Ransom	800.00					800.00
Richland	246.60	99.32				147.28
Rolette	2,049.78	398.63	3.08	327.28		1,320.80
Sargent	161.56					161.56
Sheridan	1,992.96	273.80		160.00		1,559.16
Stutsman	2,476.10	1,033.84	7.96	480.00		954.30
Towner	12,613.95	6,381.75	9.58	3,310.48	76.83	2,835.31
Walsh	4,822.49	3,898.19	5.41	918.89		
Wells	3,008.48	1,431.79	20.14	781.03		775.52
Total	$ 80,005.90	$ 37,259.06	$ 159.46	$ 22,154.21	$ 236.83	$ 20,196.34

SALES OF NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Normal School Lands on contract July 1st, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Barnes	$ 160.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 800.00	.....	$ 3,200.00	$ 3,200.00
Benson	1,193.14	14,473.70	9,042.06	505.22	4,926.42	5,431.64
Burleigh	80.00	920.00	552.00	.....	368.00	368.00
Cavalier	9,386.06	119,396.95	56,259.23	13,846.79	49,290.83	63,127.72
Dickey	160.00	2,440.00	488.00	.....	1,952.00	1,952.00
Eddy	840.00	10,280.00	3,408.00	1,104.00	5,768.00	6,872.00
Foster	1,827.92	28,343.95	11,323.73	2,735.24	14,284.98	17,020.22
Grand Forks	123.69	1,605.45	963.27	.....	642.18	642.18
Griggs	287.6	3,750370	2,381.42	.....	1,369.28	1,369.28
LaMoure	637.68	12,292.15	3,215.29	448.00	8,628.86	9,076.86
Logan	398.00	7,320.00	1,464.00	.....	5,856.00	5,856.00
McHenry	400.00	7,040.00	2,096.00	720.00	4,224.00	4,944.00
Nelson	1,732.79	25,343.65	11,397.71	316.60	13,629.34	13,945.94
Pierce	964.34	14,286.35	7,092.36	1,479.45	5,714.54	7,193.99
Ramsey	5,550.49	69,590.90	38,572.13	8,416.50	22,602.27	31,018.77
Richland	99.32	2,092.80	837.12	.....	1,255.68	1,255.68
Rolette	398.63	4,979.05	2,336.37	200.25	2,442.43	2,642.68
Sheridan	273.80	5,045.60	1,009.12	.....	4,036.48	4,036.48
Stutsman	1,033.84	13,332.25	5,815.35	1,232.00	6,284.90	7,516.90
Towner	6,381.75	89,866.65	38,014.64	7,640.22	44,211.79	51,852.01
Walsh	3,898.19	52,741.15	24,449.69	4,659.09	23,632.37	28,291.46
Wells	1,431.79	27,394.40	10,998.96	1,677.51	14,717.93	16,395.44
Total	$ 37,259.06	$ 516,535.70	$ 232,516.45	$ 44,980.87	$ 239,038.38	$ 284,019.25

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Normal School Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Sold Acres	Received Amount
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 155.32	$ 2,490.81
Hettinger County—		
Village of Regent, Oct. 5, 1916	2.14	32.10
Logan County—		
County of Logan, Nov. 20, 1917	2.00	50.00
Total	$ 159.46	$ 2,572.91

REFORM SCHOOL

Under Section 17 of the Enabling Act admitting the state, there was granted by Congress to the State Reform School, 40,000 acres, which grant has been practically filled by selections made by the state for the

The condition of this grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 40,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	29,006.95
Acres remaining unsold	10,993.05
Total purchase price	$ 413,414.83

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 196,961.60
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $95.50 ferred from Normal School and $639.98 transferred from Common School, carried as cash in last report	48,752.21
From right of way sales last two years	280.50
TOTAL	$ 245,994.31

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested ni bonds	$ 149,997.56
Invested in far mmortgage loans	94,400.00
Cash balance	1,596.75
TOTAL	$ 245,994.31

REFORM SCHOOL LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	ACRES Selected	Acres Sold on Contract	Acres Sold for Rights of Way	Acres Patented	Acres In Full, Not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	320.00					320.00
Barnes	199.98	40.00				159.98
Benson	1,346.34	846.95		143.06		356.33
Burleigh	320.00	80.00				240.00
Cavalier	7,311.27	3,504.64	6.43	3,760.20	40.00	
Eddy	720.00			480.00		240.00
Emmons	201.70					201.70
Foster	1,670.47	1,107.46		400.00		160.00
Grand Forks	80.00	80.00				
Grant	723.14					723.14
Griggs	480.00	480.00				
Hettinger	869.55		11.15			858.40
LaMoure	1,039.31	719.31		320.00		
Logan	311.13					311.13
McHenry	1,112.44	800.00				312.44
McIntosh	228.02					228.02
McLean	560.00					560.00
Mercer	160.00					160.00
Morton	150.00					160.00
Nelson	1,596.65	1,476.65		160.00		
Pembina	200.00	40.00				160.00
Pierce	2,836.61	1,253.69	22.49	552.27		1,008.16
Ramsey	5,626.70	2,253.06	7.44	2,112.70		1,153.50
Richland	358.08	40.00		73.50		
Rolette	795.02	560.40	1.12	73.50		160.00
Sargent	160.00					160.00
Sheridan	498.01					498.01
Stark	160.00					160.00
Steele	156.90			156.90		
Stutsman	680.00	240.00		240.00		200.00
Towner	5,928.28	2,440.65	10.66	1,656.10	38.28	1,782.59
Walsh	996.23	796.23		200.00		
Wells	2,228.11	1,107.80	8.52	238.20	80.00	793.59
Total	40,024.94	17,966.84	70.82	10,811.01	158.28	11,017.99

SALES OF REFORM SCHOOL LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Reform School Lands on contract July 1, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Barnes	40.00	$ 720.00	$ 288.00	$	$ 432.00	432.00
Benson	846.95	12,855.85	7,046.74	924.94	4,884.17	5,809.11
Burleigh	80.00	1,140.00	684.00	.....	456.00	456.00
Cavalier	3,504.64	49,634.40	20,989.84	7,384.58	21,259.98	28,644.84
Foster	1,107.46	12,847.05	7,726.21	159.30	4,961.54	5,120.84
Grand Forks	80.00	800.00	480.00	.....	320.00	320.00
Griggs	480.00	5,920.00	3,328.00	320.00	2,272.00	2,592.00
LaMoure	719.31	13,390.50	3,734.10	438.10	9,218.30	9,656.40
McHenry	800.00	12,970.				
Nelson	1,476.65	19,046.00	4,576.00	932.00	7,462.00	11,566.60
Pembina	40.00	400.00	320.00	.....	80.00	80.00
Pierce	1,253.69	17,608.05	10,272.54	612.29	6,723.22	7,335.51
Ramsey	2,253.06	30,859.90	13,867.30	6,182.84	10,809.76	16,992.60
Richland	40.00	400.00	160.00	.....	240.00	240.00
Roleette	560.40	7,643.90	3,428.37	93.34	3,942.19	4,035.53
Stutsman	240.00	2,560.00	1,024.00	.....	1,536.00	1,536.00
Towner	2,440.65	33,191.35	13,296.45	4,758.49	15,136.41	19,894.90
Walsh	796.23	11,134.30	4,333.72	971.08	5,889.50	6,860.58
Wells	1,107.80	21,984.15	8,916.95	1,123.78	11,943.42	13,067.20
Total	17,966.84	$ 255.885.95	$ 112,852.12	$ 24,000.74	$ 119,033.09	$ 143.033.83

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Reform School Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Sold Acres	Received Amount
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 62.60	$ 1,047.90
Pierce County— Roman Catholic Church	5.00	200.00
Pierce County— Rush Lake Township, Jan. 10, 1918	3.22	80.50
Total	$ 70.82	$ 1,328.40

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

Of the 170,000 acres granted to the state under Section 17 of the Enabling Act for educational and charitable purposes, 40,000 acres have been given by the state legislature to the Scientific School at Wahpeton, and the grant has been practically filled by selections.

The condition of this grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 40,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	30,438.82
Acres remaining unsold	9,561.18
Total purchase price	$ 399,245.81

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 199,304.64..
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $3,287.48 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, but carried as cash in last report	50,869.02
TOTAL	$ 250,173.66

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds	$ 158,550.03
Invested in farm mortgage loans	87,750.00
Cash balance	3,873.63
TOTAL	$ 250,173.66

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres Sold on Contract	Acres Sold for Rights of Way	Acres Patented	Acres In Full, Not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	320.00					320.00
Barnes	200.00	200.00				
Benson	2,059.71	1,072.00		470.88		516.35
Burleigh	160.00					160.00
Cavalier	8,915.60	4,583.50	30.37	4,301.82		
Eddy	628.71	628.71				
Emmons	240.00					240.00
Foster	968.90	739.60		149.30		80.00
Grant	688.16					688.16
Griggs	106.10			106.10		
Hettinger	160.06					760.06
Lamoure	760.00	280.00		480.00		
Logan	480.00	240.00				240.00
McHenry	280.00	240.00		4 0.00		
McIntosh	800.00	230.00				480.00
McLean	598.29					598.29
Mercer	80.42					80.42
Morton	40.00					40.00
Neison	1,224.00	920.00		264.00		40.00
Pembina	199.27					199.27
Pierce	2,053.20	1,875.50	4.69	720.00	155.31	637.79
Ramsey	3,930.41	1,875 66	2.30	1,637.19		415.26
Richland 66	680.00	480.00		200.00		
Rolette	889.55	602.19	12.27	158.96		116.13
Sargent	160.00	160.00				
Sheridan	874.70					874.70
Slope	160.00					160.00
Stutsman	1,759.67	480.00		482.24		797.43
Towner	7,202.31	3,169.36	33.25	2,146.29		1,853.31
Walsh	960.00	680.00		280.00		
Wells	1,817.92	1,216.75	20.00	230.00		261.17
Total	39,997.16	18,423.75	102.98	11,756.78	155.31	9,558.34

SALE OF SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Scientific School Lands on contract July 1, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Barnes	200.00	$ 5,800.00	$ 1,160.00	$	$ 4,640.00	$ 4,640.00
Benson	1,072.48	13,190.90	6,700.00	923.40	5,567.50	6,490.90
Cavalier	4,583.50	58,951.90	26,340.17	7,511.73	25,100.00	32,611.73
Eddy	628.71	8,943.15	3,209.94	1,167.32	4,565.89	5,733.21
Foster	739.60	8,556.00	2,788.80	1,512.00	4,255.20	5,767.20
LaMoure	280.00	3,920.00	1,384.00	104.00	2,432.00	2,536.00
Logan	240.00	4,000.00	800.00	.....	3,200.00	3,200.00
McHenry	240.00	3,800.00	1,920.00	.....	2,880.0	2,880.00
McIntosh	320.00	4,720.00	940.00	.....	3,776.00	3,776.00
Nelson	920.00	10,680.00	5,368.00	2,445.00	4,928.00	5,312.00
Pierce	535.50	8,653.50	3,066.50	2,445.60	3,141.40	5,587.00
Ramsey	1,875.66	23,552.25	10,483.35	4,574.45	8,494.45	13,068.90
Richland	480.00	6,400.00	1,904.00	.....	4,496.00	4,496.00
Rolette	602.19	7,427.70	2,292.15	296.00	4,189.55	5,485.55
Sargent	160.00	4,960.00	992.00	.....	3,968.00	3,968.00
Stutsman	480.00	7,680.00	4,256.00	.....	3,424.00	3,424.00
Towner	3,169.36	41,219.50	19,867.31	3,552.52	17,799.67	21,352.19
Walsh	680.00	9,220.00	3,788.00	616.00	4,816.00	5,432.00
Wells	1,216.75	24,626.90	10,742.76	1,009.17	12,874.97	13,884.14
Total	18,423.75	$ 257.301.80	$ 108,656.98	$ 24,096.19	$ 124,548.63	$ 148,644.82

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Scientific School Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 102.98	$ 1,069.60

SCHOOL OF MINES

Under Section 17 of the Enabling Act admitting the state, there was granted for the School of Mines, 40,000 acres, which grant has been practically selected by the state for this institution, which is located at Grand Forks in connection with the University.

The condition of this grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 40,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	28,428.10
Acres remaining unsold	11,571.90
Total purchase price	$ 376,741.78

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total collections from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 194,030.31
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $736.00 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, and carried as cash in last report	47,781.33
TOTAL	$ 241,811.64

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds	$ 135,943.04
Invested in farm mortgage loans	100,900.00
Cash balance	4,552.03
Transferred to Agricultural College	416.00
Short payment on land contract	.57
TOTAL	$ 241,811.64

SCHOOL OF MINES LANDS

Statement shoiwng area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for right sof way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres Sold On Contract	Acres Sold for Rights of Way	Acres Patented	Acres In Full, Not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	320.00					320.00
Benson	1,333.96	520.34	3.80			516.19
Burleigh	400.00					400.00
Cavalier	6,963.15	3,677.05	21.24	3,264.86		
Eddy	481.25	320.00		40.00		121.25
Emmons	293.10					293.10
Foster	1,201.75	641.24		480.51		80.00
Grand Forks	160.00					160.00
Grant	847.01					847.01
Griggs	40.00	40.00				
Hettinger	920.05		6.25			913.53
LaMoure	960.00	.74		160.00		4.26
Logan	280.08					280.08
McHenry	771.99					771.99
McIntosh	837.12	160.00				677.12
McLean	756.22		12.22			744.00
Nelson	1,382.96	842.35	10.55	490.06		40.00
Pembina	400.00					400.00
Pierce	1,263.51	457.69		320.00		485.82
Ramsey	5,815.54	2,749.36	6.20	1,859.98	160.00	1,040.00
Richland	326.39	320.00		6.39		
Rolette	1,076.33	480.00	2.13	196.33	160.00	237.87
Sargent	120.15	80.15		40.00		
Sheridan	806.25	347.78				458.47
Stark	159.64	159.64				
Stutsman	1,711.78	950.92		120.00		640.86
Towners	7,023.70	2,880.31	12.88	2,358.06		1,772.45
Walsh	1,358.32	881.02		477.30		
Wells	1,993.26	1,294.74	35.56	211.55	80.00	371.41
Total	40,003.51	17,598.33	111.10	10,318.67	400.00	11,575.41

SALES OF SCHOOL OF MINES LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of School of Mines Lands on contract July 1, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Benson	520.34	$ 6,080.70	$ 3,490.26	$ 784.00	$ 1,806.44	$ 2,590.44
Cavalier	3,677.05	60,936.15	28,716.03	3,019.42	29,200.70	32,220.12
Eddy	320.00	3,760.00	2,144.00	.....	1,616.00	1,616.00
Foster	641.24	8,018.60	4,077.44	.....	3,531.16	4,011.16
Griggs	40.00	600.00	240.00	.....	260.00	360.00
LaMoure	795.74	12,413.50	4,538.70	.....	7,874.80	7,874.80
McIntosh	160.00	1,960.00	392.00	.....	1,568.00	1,568.00
Nelson	842.35	9,482.00	3,740.36	464.00	5,277.64	5,471.64
Pierce	457.69	6,101.55	3,660.93	448.00	1,992.62	2,440.62
Ramsey	2,749.36	32,302.95	16,088.59	6,197.77	10,016.59	16,214.36
Richland	320.00	5,360.00	1,592.00	552.00	3,216.00	3,768.00
Rolette	480.00	5,940.60	2,700.00	432.00	2,808.00	3,240.00
Sargent	80.15	841.50	168.30	.....	673.20	673.20
Sheridan	347.78	6,013.35	1,202.67	.....	4,810.68	4,810.68
Stark	159.64	1,915.70	383.14	.....	1,532.56	1,532.56
Stutsman	950.92	11,149.50	4,075.80	384.00	6,689.70	7,073.70
Towner	2,880.31	35,478.50	16,431.51	3,578.79	15,468.20	19,046.99
Walsh	881.02	10,931.95	5,748.08	946.74	4,237.13	5,183.87
Wells	1,294.74	22,046.40	10,345.02	936.00	10,756.38	11,692.38
Total	17,598.33	$ 241,332.35	$ 109,673.83	$ 18,222.72	$ 113,435.80	$ 131,658.52

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of School of Mines Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Sold Acres	Received Amount
All counties from last report July 1, 1916	$ 111.10	$ 1,419.41

SOLDIERS' HOME

Lands

Of the 170,000 acres granted by Section 17 of the Enabling Act for educational and charitable purposes, the state legislature apportioned 40,000 acres to the Soldiers Home at Lisbon, and selections have been made practically filling the grant.

The condition of this grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 40,000.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	29,094.99
Acres remaining unsold	10,905.01
Total purchase price	$ 410,554.60

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 197,414.40
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $1,770.40 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, and carried as cash in last report and $1,568.00 transferred from Insane Asylum...	41,702.08
TOTAL	$ 239,116.48

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds	$ 188,972.70
Invested in farm mortgage loans	48,550.00
Cash balance	1,593.78
TOTAL	$ 239,116.48

SOLDIERS' HOME LANDS

Statement of the number of acres selected in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres Sold On Contract	Acres Sold for Rights of Way	Acres Patented	Acres In Full, Not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	320.00					$ 320.00
Barnes	360.00	360.00				
Benson	1,876.25	1,193.61	3.00	239.64		440.00
Burleigh	240.00					240.00
Cavalier	7,028.56	4,350.71	13.40	2,664.45		
Eddy	573.42	400.00				173.42
Emmons	472.55					472.55
Foster	1,599.90	1,262.96	7.90	329.04		
Grant	643.51					643.51
Griggs	120.73	120.73				
Hettinger	856.82					856.82
LaMoure	1,734.65	1,114.26		620.39		
Logan	81.24					81.24
McHenry	1,265.64	945.64				320.00
McIntosh	480.00	80.00				400.00
McLean	720.00					720.00
Morton	160.00					160.00
Nelson	1,329.86	981.03		188.75		160.08
Pembina	513.91					513.91
Pierce	2,458.91	854.85	1.92	798.40		803.73
Ramsey	4,994.27	2,987.87	5.96	1,125.06		875.38
Richland	80.00	80.00				
Rolette	880.57	438.61	1.96	160.00		280.00
Sheridan	760.00	160.00				600.00
Stutsman	1,183.67	583.67		440.00		160.00
Towner	6,445.48	3,547.48	27.61	971.18		1,899.21
Walsh	1,076.19	756.19		320.00		
Wells	1,716.23	946.04	12.67			757.52
Total	39,972.36	21,163.65	$ 74.43	$ 7,856.91		$ 10,877.37

SALES OF SOLDIERS' HOME LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of Soldiers' Home lands on contract July 1, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres Sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Barnes	$ 360.00	$ 6,800.00	$ 2,160.00	.....	$ 4,640.00	$ 4,640.00
Benson	1,193.61	15,338.40	9,092.88	1,007.44	5,238.08	6,245.52
Cavalier	4,350.71	65,598.25	28,831.61	7,409.95	29,356.69	36,766.64
Eddy	400.00	4,180.00	1,672.00	160.00	2,348.00	2,508.00
Foster	1,252.96	18,348.40	6,861.20	1,197.92	10,289.28	11,487.20
Griggs	120.73	2,071.50	1,337.20	.....	734.30	734.30
LaMoure	1,114.26	24,648.05	5,876.36	.....	18,771.69	18,771.69
McHenry	945.64	17,962.05	7,888.82	.....	10,073.23	10,073.23
McIntosh	80.00	1,900.00	380.00	.....	1,520.00	1,520.00
Nelson	981.03	14,204.40	6,510.00	146.80	7,547.60	7,694.40
Pierce	854.85	12,835.65	7,865.39	80.94	4,889.32	4,970.26
Ramsey	2,987.87	38,387.75	25,155.84	1,276.24	11,955.67	13,231.91
Richland	80.00	1,920.00	768.00	.....	1,152.00	1,152.00
Rolette	438.61	5,811.40	2,917.70	.....	2,893.70	2,893.70
Sheridan	160.00	2,400.00	480.00	.....	1,920.00	1,920.00
Stutsman	583.67	8,596.70	3,662.68	.....	4,934.02	4,934.02
Towner	3,547.48	44,573.35	20,737.72	4,996.00	18,839.63	23,835.63
Walsh	756.19	10,068.25	4,763.30	1,888.00	3,416.95	5,304.95
Wells	946.04	12,959.50	7,776.54	.....	5,182.96	5,182.96
Total	$ 21,163.65	$ 308,603.65	$ 144,737.24	$ 18,163.29	$ 145,703.12	$ 163,866.41

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement of Soldiers' Home Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 74.43	$ 856.00

STATE UNIVERSITY

Lands

Under Section 14 of the Enabling Act admitting the state there was granted seventy-two sections, or 46,080 acres, and under Section 17 of said act 40,000 acres, making a total of 86,080 acres for the State University, which grant has been practically filled by selections made by the state for the State University at Grand Forks.

The condition of this grant on July 1, 1918, is as follows:

Area of grant, acres	$ 86,080.00
Acres sold to July 1, 1918	63,628.11
Acres remaining unsold	22,451.89
Total purchase price	$ 838,896.08

PERMANENT FUND—STATEMENT JULY 1, 1918

RECEIPTS

Total receipts from all sources to July 1, 1916, as shown by last report	$ 424,338.05
Total receipts from land contracts last two years, less $640.00 in hands of County Treasurer July 1, 1916, but carried as cash in last report	108,225.89
From right of way sales	44.07
TOTAL	$ 532,608.01

INVESTMENTS AND CASH

Invested in bonds	$ 392,719.29
Invested in farm mortgage loans	138,100.00
Cash balance	1,788.72
TOTAL	$ 532,608.01

UNIVERSITY LANDS

Statement showing area of selected lands in each county, acres sold on contract, for rights of way, patented lands, etc., and acres remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Acres Selected	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for rights of way	Acres Patented	Acres in full, not Patented	Acres Remaining Unsold
Adams	$ 519.61					$ 519.61
Barnes	320.00			80.00		240.00
Benson	3,711.20	2,006.93		984.27		720.00
Burleigh	320.00	40.00				280.00
Cass	40.00					40.00
Cavalier	11,436.63	6,514.55	11.98	4,830.03		80.07
Eddy	3,362.47	1,760.00	1.00	241.71		1,359.76
Emmons	1,003.12	40.00				963.12
Foster	2,638.25	1,432.66	9.69	1,195.90		
Golden Valley	160.00					160.00
Grand Forks	359.32	160.00		199.32		
Grant	794.36					794.36
Griggs	432.14			120.00		312.14
Hettinger	728.04		4.30			723.74
LaMoure	1,280.05	921.45		358.60		
Logan	80.00					80.00
McHenry	480.02					480.02
McIntosh	1,357.22	280.00				1,077.22
McLean	2,360.00	160.00	8.27			2,191.73
Mercer	400.00					400.00
Morton	40.00					40.00
Nelson	3,161.60	2,468.81		492.70		200.09
Pembina	120.00					120.00
Pierce	3,607.26	1,919.15	6.91	680.00	40.00	961.20
Ramsey	14,598.12	6,503.97	4.24	5,607.34	320.00	2,162.57
Ransom	440.00					440.00
Richland	716.55	356.55		280.00	80.00	
Rolette	1,532.90	760.90		572.00		200.00
Sargent	410.61					410.61
Sheridan	2,486.73	279.00	3.51			2,204.22
Steels	49.72	49.72				
Stutsman	2,853.35	840.00		613.90		1,399.45
Towner	16,767.87	9,972.75	42.97	3,312.65		3,439.50
Walsh	3,948.84	3,341.88	10.01	596.95		
Wells	3,550.02	2,069.94	6.97	994.65	39.98	438.48
Total	$ 86,066.00	$ 41,878.26	$ 109.85	$ 21,160.02	$ 479.98	$ 22,437.89

SALES OF UNIVERSITY LANDS ON CONTRACT

Tabulated statement of all sales of University lands on contract July 1st, 1918, not including cancelled, matured and paid up contracts or deeded lands.

COUNTY	Total Acres sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Payments Paid	Total Delinquent Principal Past Due	Deferred Principal Payments	Total Delinquent and Deferred Payments
Benson	$ 2,006.93	$ 23,555.15	$ 15,161.91	$ 2,798.10	$ 10,595.14	$ 13,393.24
Burleigh	40.00	480.00	288.00	.....	192.00	192.00
Cavalier	6,514.55	85,167.70	44,030.77	9,261.57	31,875.36	41,136.93
Eddy	1,760.00	26,760.00	10,144.00	2,528.00	14,088.00	16,616.00
Emmons	40.00	1,960.00	392.00	.....	1,568.00	1,568.00
Foster	1,432.66	21,473.45	7,346.99	1,946.39	12,180.07	14,126.46
Grand Forks	160.00	2,400.00	1,440.00	.....	960.00	960.00
LaMoure	921.45	14,060.30	5,152.12	288.00	8,620.18	8,908.18
McIntosh	280.00	3,240.00	648.00	.....	2,592.00	2,592.00
McLean	160.00	2,400.00	1,440.00	.....	960.00	960.00
Nelson	2,468.81	31,599.00	16,553.12	447.40	14,598.48	15,045.88
Pierce	1,919.15	29,632.20	15,064.85	2,714.47	11,852.88	14,567.35
Ramsey	6,503.97	78,186.85	45,599.96	7,211.92	25,374.97	32,586.89
Richland	356.55	4,562.35	1,857.47	.....	2,704.88	2,704.88
Rolette	760.90	8,970.80	3,684.32	384.00	4,902.48	5,286.48
Sheridan	279.00	5,305.00	1,061.00	.....	4,244.00	4,244.00
Steele	49.72	1,243.00	745.80	.....	497.20	497.20
Stutsman	840.00	9,600.00	4,064.00	652.00	4,884.00	5,536.00
Towner	9,972.75	133,207.75	63,199.78	9,056.19	60,951.78	70,007.97
Walsh	3,341.88	42,205.65	20,867.30	5,486.24	15,852.11	21,338.35
Wells	2,069.94	40,696.50	17,031.52	1,192.00	22,472.98	23,664.98
Total	$ 41,878.26	$ 571,705.70	$ 275,772.91	$ 43,966.28	$ 251,966.51	$ 295,932.79

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD.

Statement of University Lands sold by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for rights of way, school sites, etc.

County and Purpose sold for, and date	Acres Sold	Amount Received
All counties from last report, July 1, 1916	$ 106.34	$ 1,317.86
Sheridan County—		
Denhoff Township, June 29, 1917	3.53	44.07
Total	$ 109.87	$ 1,411.93

RECAPITULATION OF COMMON SCHOOL AND INSTITUTION LAND

Class of Land	Acres in place and Selected	Acres sold on Contract	Acres sold for Rights of way	Acres Patented	Acres paid in full	Acres Remaining Unsold
Common School	$ 2,332,555.07	$ 706,876.62	$ 4,987.11	$ 357,342.16	$ 6,511.66	$ 1,256,837.52
Indemnity	190,746.23	53,747.92	262.80	28,503.35	160.00	108,072.16
Agricultural	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
College	129,999.18	67,210.32	209.76	31,532.73	640.00	30,406.37
Blind Asylum	30,025.77	14,271.46	51.60	6,499.47	40.00	9,163.24
Capitol Building	82,326.14	36,423.03	123.88	17,309.23	438.80	28,031.20
School for Deaf	39,995.73	18,166.31	196.23	8,504.14	200.00	12,529.05
Insane Asylum	20,000.98	8,779.47	54.31	5,249.79	42.40	5,875.01
Industrial School	39,997.24	19,503.83	90.54	9,863.36	.....	10,539.51
Normal Schools	80,005.90	37,259.06	159.46	22,154.21	236.83	20,196.34
Reform School	40,024.94	17,966.84	70.82	10,811.01	158.28	11,057.99
Scientific School	39,997.16	18,423.75	102.98	11,756.78	155.31	9,558.34
School of Mines	40,003.51	17,598.33	111.10	10,318.67	400.00	11,575.41
Soldiers' Home	39,972.36	21,163.65	74.43	7,856.91	.....	10,877.37
University	86,066.00	41,878.26	109.85	21,160.02	479.98	22,437.89
Total	$ 3,191,716.21	$ 1,079,268.85	$ 6,604.87	$ 549,261.83	$ 9,463.26	$ 1,547,117.40

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL AND INSTITUTION LAND CONTRACTS IN FORCE

Class of Land	Total Acres sold	Total Purchase Price	Total Principal Paid	Total Principal Delinquent	Total Pirncipal Due Subsequent Years	Total Delinquent and Deferred Principal
Common Schools	$ 711,665.13	$ 13,378,666.97	*$ 4,798,665.51	$ 636,729.13	$ 7,943,230.53	$ 8,579,959.66
Indemnity	53,749.02	754,754.05	328,795.38	46,907.55	379,051.12	425,958.67
Agricultural College	67,202.32	947,415.35	418,478.69	83,264.17	445,672.49	528,936.66
Blind Asylum	14,271.46	198,465.80	89,696.67	14,480.88	94,288.25	108,769.13
Capitol Building	36,423.03	486,043.30	234,805.87	35,749.59	215,487.84	251,237.43
School for Deaf	18,166.31	238,148.45	114,386.42	18,392.08	105,369.95	123,762.03
Hospital for Insane	9,019.47	125,607.00	57,356.62	7,170.36	61,080.02	68,250.38
Industrial School	19,503.83	266,728.50	122,063.99	18,519.03	126,145.48	144,664.51
Normal School	37,259.06	516,535.70	232,516.45	44,980.87	239,038.38	284,019.25
Reform School	17,966.84	255,885.95	112,852.12	24,000.74	119,033.09	143,033.83
Scientific School	18,423.75	257,301.80	108,656.98	24,096.19	124,548.63	148,644.82
School of Mines	17,588.43	241,332.35	109,673.83	18,222.72	113,435.80	131,658.52
Soldiers' Home	21,163.65	308,603.65	144,737.24	18,163.29	145,753.12	163,866.41
University	41,878.26	571,705.70	275,772.91	43,966.28	251,966|51	295,932.79
Total	$ 1,084,280.56	$ 18,547,194.57	$ 7,148,458.68	$ 1,034,642.88	$ 10,364,051.21	$ 11,398,694.09

*$43.78 short on principal paid at the sale held in Nelson County June 12th, 1918.
2.00 overpaid on principal payments paid credited on a deferred payment.

RIGHT OF WAYS SOLD

Statement showing sales of Common School and Institution Lands by condemnation proceedings or direct sales for right of ways, school sites, etc.

	Acres	Received Amount
Common School	$ 4,987.11	$ 99,864.68
Indemnity	262.80	5,079.16
Agricultural College	209.76	2,524.77
Blind Asylum	51.60	606.99
Capitol Building	123.88	1,986.24
School for Deaf	196.23	2,573.39
Insane Asylum	54.31	771.25
Industrial School	90.54	1,579.23
Normal School	159.46	2,572.91
Reform School	70.82	1,328.40
Scientific School	102.98	1,069.60
School of Mines	111.10	1,419.41
Soldiers' Home	74.43	856.00
University	109.85	1,411.93
Total	$ 6,604.87	$ 123,643.96

PATENTS

Statement showing common school and institution land patented to July 1, 1918.

	Area	Purchase Price
Patented prior to July 1, 1916	377,162.20	$ 5,445,615.18
Common School	95,885.62	1,412,986.92
Indemnity	9,989.23	123,653.30
Agricultral College	14,729.45	185,203.95
Blind Asylum	2,319.79	31,829.75
Capitol Building	5,802.40	70,114.85
School for Deaf	2,120.54	28,133.00
Hospital for Insane	1,557.43	18,866.40
Industrial School	4,645.53	58,079.20
Normal School	8,146.13	100,194.30
Reform School	4,892.17	61,642.80
Scientific School	5,508.56	66,296.00
Scholes of Mines	4,474.46	55,428.30
Soldiers' Home	2,716.21	31,588.50
University	9,814.66	115,577.60
Totals	549,764.38	$ 7,805,210.05

STATEMENT OF COMMON SCHOOL AND INSTITUTION LAND CONTRACTS PAID UP IN FULL AND NOT PATENTED

Class of Land	Acreage	Total Purchase Price
Common School	6,511.66	$ 105,631.40
Indemnity	160.00	1,920.00
Agricultural College	640.00	7,000.00
Blind Asylum	40.00	480.00
Capitol Building	438.80	5,688.15
School for Deaf	200.00	2,360.00
Insane Asylum	42.40	508.80
Normal School	236.83	2,368.30
Reform School	158.28	1,742.80
Scientific School	155.31	1,863.70
School of Mines	400.00	5,680.00
University	479.98	5,439.75
Total	9,463.26	$ 140,682.90

COMMON SCHOOL AND INSTITUTION LANDS UNSOLD

Statement showing by county the total number of acres of common school and institution lands in the state remaining unsold.

COUNTY	Common School and Indemnity Lands Unsold	Institution Land Unsold	Total Land Unsold
Adams	33,767.67	3,836.36	37,604.03
Barnes	3,294.26	1,119.08	4,414.24
Benson	15,986.11	5,547.62	21,533.73
Billings	50,102.32	.....	50,102.32
Bottineau	7,531,79	.....	7,531.79
Bowman	40,889.28	.....	40,889.28
Burke	26,569.51	.....	26,569.51
Burleigh	39,318.65	1,800.00	41,118.65
Cass	*1,225.71	40.00	1,295.71
Cavalier	3,452.66	440.07	3,892.73
Dickey	4,951.33	.....	4,951.33
Divide	37,574.94	.....	37,574.94
Dun	60,495.81	640.00	61,135.81
Eddy	5,495.00	6,143.09	11,638.09
Emmons	46,437.65	5,009.79	51.447.44
Foster	2,269.31	640.00	2,909.31
Golden Valley	37,542.64	1,081.76	38,624.40
Grand Forks	6,156.48	160.00	6,316.48
Grant	53,886.47	8,898.90	62,785.37
Griggs	2,102.02	742.14	2,574.16
Hettinger	39,984.57	11,939.92	51,924.49
Kidder	43,093.00	.....	43,093.33
LaMoure	160.00	.....	160.00
Logan	24,643.27	3,807.22	28,450.49
McHenry	29,392.29	7,416.56	36,808.85
McIntosh	16,573.34	5,173.81	21,747.15
McKenzie	97,491.35	.....	97,491.35
MLean	74,418.02	11,309.71	85,727.73
Mercer	34,886.84	8,802.56	43,689.40
Morton	54,838.71	613.30	55,452.01
Mountrail	70,235.64	920.00	71,155.64
Nelson	26.79	887.33	912.12
Oliver	25,663.36	.....	25,663.36
Pembina	2,777.51	2,735.02	5,512.53
Pierce	21,520.49	10,013.62	31,534.11
Ramsey	5,761.67	12,440.17	18,201.84
Ransom	6,817.08	2,639.44	9,456.52
Renville	11,748.79	.....	11,748.79
Richland	**976.84	748.95	1,725.79
Rolette	12,883.60	5,320.50	18,204.10
Sargent	***587.84	1,051.17	1,639.01
Sheridan	30,490.83	15,392.04	45,882.87
Sioux	31,959.77	.....	31,959.77
Slope	43,548.61	640.00	44,188.61
Stark	34,036.48	1,944.22	35,980.70
Steel	800.00	.....	800.00
Stutsman	37,835.68	9,242.90	47,078.58
Towner	7,041.42	26,093.38	33,134.80
Traill	****95.40	.....	95.40
Walsh	*****459.51	80.00	539.51
Ward	41,519.44	.....	41,519.44
Williams	69,382.76	.....	69,382.76
Wells	14,180.84	7,033.58	21,214.42
Total	1,364,909.68	182,075.11	1,546,984.79

*Cass County has 320 acres unsold school land. 640 acres of the balance shown is the site of the Agricultural College for which the common school fund has not been indemnified. 295.71 acres is lost to the state being U. S. Government right of way grants to the various railroads prior to statehood.

**Richland county has 782.72 acres unsold common school and indemnity land. 194.12 acres of the balance shown is lost to the state being U. S. Government right of way grants to the various railroad prior to statehood and not indemnified.

..***Sargent County has 508.42 acres unsold common school land. 59.70 acres of the balance shown is lost to the state being U. S. Government right of way grants to the various railroads prior to statehood and not indemnified.

****Trail County has no unsold land. The 95.40 acres shown is lost to the state being U. S. Government right of way grants to the various railroads prior to statehood and not indemnified.

*****Walsh County has 320 acres unsold common school and indemnity land. 139.51 acres of the balance shown is lost to the state being U. S. Government right of way grants to the various railroads prior to statehood and not indemnified.

RECAPITULATION OF PERMANENT FUNDS

Statement showing total collection of permanent funds for each institution collected through the county treasurer of each county from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

Common School	$ 1,668,315.66
Indemnity	116,747.59
Agricultural College	180,981.92
Blind	37,097.27
Capitol Building	77,748.61
School for Deaf	36,423.98
Insane Asylum	22,057.08
Industrial School	50,253.15
Normal School	96,873.77
Reform School	50,880.19
Scientific School	51,197.02
School of Mines	48,211.75
Soldiers' Home	43,112.98
University	109,890.00
Total	$ 2,589,790.97

RECAPITULATION OF INTEREST AND INCOME

Statement showing total collections of interest and rental for each institution on land contracts and rental, collected through the county treasurer of each county from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

	Interest	Rental	Total
Common School	$ 984,473.89	$ 323,265.20	$ 1,307,739.09
Indemnity	59,052.97	18,147.80	77,200.77
Agricultural College	78,685.39	7,948.07	86,633.46
Blind Asylum	15,102.19	2,295.46	17,397.65
Capitol Building	34,178.06	6,868.50	41,046.56
School for Deaf	17,346.26	3,012.82	20,359.08
Insane Asylum	7,839.19	1,572.49	9,411.68
Industrial School	22,373.51	3,124.46	25,497.97
Valley City Norman	25,748.86	3,336.05	29,084.91
Mayville Normal	15,449.72	2,001.38	17,451.10
Reform School	21,019.69	3,680.61	24,700.30
Scientific School	21,146.49	2,859.39	24,005.88
School of Mines	20,369.61	3,046.44	23,416.05
Soldiers' Home	23,119.11	2,932.44	26,051.55
University	46,152.83	5,967.99	52,120.82
Total	$ 1,392.057.77	$ 390.059.10	$ 1,782,116.87

Statement showing total interest collections from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918, on bonds and mortgages purchased from the peramanent funds of the common schools and each land grant institution:

	Interest on Bonds	Interest on Mortgages	Total
Common School	$ 459,389.80	$ 403,543.14	$ 862,923.94
Agricultural Colleg	35,427.78	19,745.65	55,173.43
Blind Asylum	10,679.54	909.50	11,589.04
Capitol Building	28,359.35	2,511.72	30,871.07
School for Deaf	13,206.86	1,644.43	14,851.29
Hospital for Insane	6,665,52	685.75	7,351.27
Industrial School	12,147.30	3,193.75	15,341.05
Valley City Normal	14,636.02	5,292.40	19,928.42
Mayville Normal	10,782.77	999.73	11,782.50
Reform School	11,343.00	3,642.09	14,985.09
Scientific School	12,607.00	4,104.48	16,711.48
School of Mines	10,457.31	4,304.81	14,762.12
Soldiers' Home	13,742.17	1,195.60	14,937.77
University	26,293.41	8,397.83	34,691.24
Total	$ 665,737.83	$ 460,161.88	$ 1,125,899.71

FARM LOANS

The permanent funds of the common schools and all land grant institutions of the state invested in farm loans in each county follows: These amounts include also $23,200 of the interest and income of the Capitol Building Fund.

	Loans Held July 1 ,1916	Loans Made Last Two Years	Loans Paid Last Two Years	Loans Held July 1, 1918
Adams	$ 135,350.00	$ 87,750.00	$ 11,800.00	$ 211,300.00
Barnes	295,450.00	64,000.00	16,100.00	344,250.00
Benson	113,700.00	33,400.00	2,400.00	144,700.00
Billings	23,450.00	24,600.00	2,400.00	45,650.00
Bottineau	176,450.00	23,200.00	9,300.00	190,350.00
Bowman	43,850.00	41,900.00	2,200.00	83,550.00
Burke	30,700.00	18,500.00	1,000.00	48,200.00
Burleigh	208,100.00	138,650.00	29,450.00	317,300.00
Cass	152,000.00	22,800.00	4,600.00	170,200.00
Cavalier	243,850.00	26,200.00	10,000.00	260,050.00
Dickey	27,600.00	6,300.00	4,000.00	29,900.00
Divide	69,600.00	94,850.00	4,700.00	159,750.00
Dunn	57,500.00	26,100.00	5,900.00	77,700.00
Eddy	89,450.00	13,700.00	10,000.00	93,150.00
Emmons	52,100.00	46,000.00	6,500.00	91,600.00
Foster	134,800.00	13,600.00	7,900.00	140,500.00
Golden Valley	32,000.00	8,050.00	4,500.00	35,550.00
Grand Forks	125,800.00	36,600.00	.....	162,400.00
Grant	46,250.00	51,400.00	.....	97,650.00
Griggs	105,700.00	18,300.00	11,650.00	112,350.00
Hettinger	40,400.00	9,700.00	800.00	49,300.00
Kidder	67,300.00	16,700.00	3,140.00	80,860.00
LaMoure	49,780.00	14,800.00	9,080.00	55,500.00
Logan	29,600.00	42,800.00	.....	72,400.00
McHenry	109,575.00	34,150.00	4,800.00	138,925.00
McIntosh	6,200.00	4,000.00	.....	10,200.00
McKenzie	16,500.00	14,000.00	.....	30,500.00
McLean	89,750.00	45,800.00	6,800.00	128,750.00
Mercer	28,600.00	33,050.00	1,500.00	60,150.00
Morton	133,850.00	88,600.00	3,440.00	219,010.00
Mountrail	18,450.00	59,750.00	800.00	77,400.00
Nelson	88,300.00	40,100.00	.....	128,400.00
Oliver	104,100.00	81,700.00	18,900.00	167,900.00
Pembina	72,200.00	31,400.00	8,600.00	95,000.00
Pierce	76,300.00	27,950.00	2,200.00	102,050.00
Ramsey	113,800.00	12,200.00	23,400.00	112,600.00
Ransom	37,900.00	10,200.00	.....	48,000.00
Renville	40,100.00	26,900.00	2,200.00	64,800.00
Richland	44,400.00	24,700.00	2,000.00	67,100.00
Richland	44,400.00	24,700.00	2,000.00	67,100.00
Rolette	34,600.00	13,700.00	3,500.00	44,800.00
Sargent	91,650.00	40,600.00	8,900.00	123,350.00
Sheridan	38,250.00	23,900.00	1,000.00	61,150.00
Sioux	600.00	2,100.00	600.00	2,100.00
Slope	44,050.00	26,900.00	2,000.00	68,950.00
Stark	52,100.00	35,800.00	5,800.00	82,100.00
Steel	61,850.00	5,700.00	.....	67,550.00
Stutsman	168,050.00	44,300.00	11,950.00	200,400.00
Towner	107,550.00	6,750.00	8,100.00	106,200.00
Traill	39,950.00	9,000.00	1,000.00	47,950.00
Walsh	158,100.00	5,000.00	6,900.00	156,200.00
Ward	69,600.00	28,500.00	9,700.00	88,400.00
Wells	53,455.00	11,100.00	11,580.00	52,975.00
Williams	42,700.00	20,200.00	2,200.00	60,700.00
Total	$ 4,294,610.00	$ 1,688,850.00	$ 295,590.00	$ 5,687,870.00

SUMMARY SHOWING THE BOND AND MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS AND REDEMPTIONS FROM JULY 1, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1918

BONDS

INSTITUTION	Bonds Held July 1, 1916, Including Premiums	Bonds Mortgages Two Years	Bonds Redeemed, Two Years	Balance In Bonds July 1, 1918
Common School	$ 5,544,534.05	$ 2,219,797.08	$ 520,336.24	$ 7,243,994.89
Agricultural College	435,350.84	30,200.00	65,303.82	400,247.02
Blind Asylum	126,450.00	12,000.00	9,300.00	129,150.00
Capitol Building	173,850.00	19,500.00	.....	193,350.00
School for Deaf	173,982.51	10,200.00	8,500.00	175,682.51
Hospital for Insane	86,960.70	5,200.00	5,100.00	87,060.70
Industrial School	140,771.36	45,700.00	15,200.00	171,271.36
Valley iCt yNorman	196,838.45	37,050.00	15,660.05	218,228.40
Mayville Normal	134,353.26	21,550.00	13,817.16	142,086.10
Reform School	160,426.56	.....	10,429.00	149,997.56
Scientific School	154,450.03	12,100.00	8,000.00	158,550.03
School of Mines	140,947.04	34,800.00	39,804.00	135,943.04
Soldiers' Home	182,870.10	16,800.00	10,697.40	188,972.70
University	334,608.09	85,700.00	27,588.80	392,719.29
Total	$ 7,986,392.99	$ 2,550,597.08	$ 749,736.47	$ 9,787,253.60

MORTGAGES

INSTITUTION	Mortgages Held July 1, 1916	Invested In Motrgages Two Years	Principal Collected Two Years	Balance In Mortgages July 1, 1918
Common School	$ 3,766,160.00	$ 904,050.00	$ 281,390.00	$ 4,388,820.00
Agricultural College	184,000.00	221,600.00	6,300.00	399,300.00
Blind Asylum	2,100.00	38,400.00	.....	40,500.00
Capitol Building	19,150.00	65,000.00	.....	84,150.00
School for Deaf	14,300.00	37,000.00	.....	51,300.00
Hospital for Insane	6,800.00	22,250.00	.....	29,050.00
Industrial School	34,100.00	34,100.00	1,500.00	66,700.00
Normal, Valley City	46,700.00	44,550.00	.....	91,250.00
Mayville Normal	7,000.00	36,900.00	.....	43,900.00
Reform School	33,600.00	60,800.00	.....	94,400.00
Scientific School	38,500.00	54,750.00	5,500.00	87,750.00
School of Mines	46,900.00	54,900.00	900.00	100,900.00
Soldiers' Home	8,150.00	40,400.00	.....	48,550.00
University	84,250.00	53,850.00	.....	138,100.00
Total	$ 4,291,710.00	$ 1,668,550.00	$ 295,590.00	$ 5,664,670.00
Total, Bonds & Mtgs.	12,278,102.99	4,219,147.08	1,045,326.47	15,451,923.60

In addition to the above, investments have been made from the interest and income of the Capitol Building fund as follows: $23,200 in mortgages and $240,560 in bonds. The total investments held by the state on July 1st, 1918, are therefore $15,715,623.60.

SUMMARY OF THE INVESTMENTS, INCLUDING PREMIUMS PAID ON BONDS, AND CASH BALANCES OF EACH INSTITUTION ON JULY 1st, 1918
PERMANENT FUNDS

INSTITUTION	Invested In Bonds	Invested In Mortgages	Uninvested Balance	Totals
Common School	$ 7,243,994.89	$ 4,388,820.00	$ 55,368.52	$11,688,183.41
Agricultural College	400,247.02	399,300.00	5,293.61	804,840.63
Blind Asylum	129,150.00	40,500.00	671.46	170,321.46
Capitol Building	193,350.00	84,150.00	2,192.46	279,692.46
School for Deaf	175,682.51	51,300.00	1,827.74	228,810.25
Hospital for Insane	87,060.70	29,050.00	1,163.29	117,273.99
Industrial School	171,271.36	66,700.00	4,264.50	242,235.86
Valley City Norman	218,228.40	91,250.00	2,397.77	311,876.17
Mayville Normal	142,086.10	43,900.00	2,213.65	188,199.75
Reform School	149,297.56	94,400.00	1,596.75	245,994.31
Scientific School	158,550.03	87,750.00	3,873.63	250,173.31
School of Mines	135,943.04	100,900.00	4,552.03	241,395.07
Soldiers' Home	188,972.70	48,550.00	1,593.78	239,116.48
University	392,719.29	138,100.00	1,788.72	532,608.01
Total	$ 9,787,253.60	$ 5,664,670.00	$ 88,797.91	$15,540,721.51

LAND DEPARTMENT FEES—1916-1918

Statement showing the total amount of fees collected by this department from all sources during the period from July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918, all said fees having been turned over to the State Treasurer to the general fund, the same being fees for issuing leases, contracts, patents, deeds, approving and recording assignments of contracts, certifying copies of contracts, executing and recording division of contracts.

Year	Contracts	Patents	Assignments	Certified Copies	Divisions	Deeds	Leases	Total
1916-1917	$ 10.00	$ 3,125.00	$ 2,850.00	$ 31.00	$ 130.00	$ 215.00	$ 7,371 75	$ 13,732.75
1917-1918	2,520.00	3,570.00	1,815.00	37.00	145.00	90.00	6,543 00	14,720.00
Total ..	$ 2,530.00	$ 6,695.00	$ 4,665.00	$ 68.00	$ 275.00	$ 305.00	$ 13,914 75	$ 28,452.75

Sta of the common schools and all land grant institutions of the
State. ier to show the total investments. These should not be con-
fused

No. of Loans	Reform School	Scientific School	School of Mines	Soldier's Home	University	I. & I. Capt.
	$ 7,700.00	$ 7,100.00	$ 3,600.00	$ 2,800.00	$ 2,600.00	$ 1,000.00
230	8,000.00	4,500.00	4,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
106	.....	1,500.00	7,800.00	.....	2,300.00	.....
81	.....	.....	3,400.00	400.00	.....	.....
48	8,300.00	700.00	3,000.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	.....
128	6,600.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	1,900.00	.....
100	3,750.00	10,800.00	5,400.00	.....	15,500.00	.....
208	3,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
33	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	6,500.00	.....
54	1,200.00	1,800.00	4,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....
163	.....	.....	2,100.00	.....	.....	.....
18	3,200.00	1,700.00	2,000.00	7,100.00	7,600.00	2,200.00
119	700.00	1,400.00	.....	900.00	3,900.00	.....
58	.....	2,200.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
43	4,300.00	.....	6,600.00	.....	.....	3,500.00
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,350.00	4,150.00	.....
25	.....	5,500.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....
50	2,500.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	.....
75	6,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,300.00	.....
45	2,000.00	.....	800.00	2,000.00	2,300.00	.....
63	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....
30	.....	3,500.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
47	5,000.00	2,050.00	1,800.00	.....	7,500.00	.....
103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	1,700.00	.....	1,000.00	800.00	.....
33	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	.....	3,300.00	1,000.00
102	.....	.....	5,700.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	4,500.00
34	800.00	900.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,300.00	1,000.00
137	5,600.00	6,200.00	3,400.00	.....	1,900.00	.....
60	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	3,200.00	4,800.00	3,700.00	1,300.00	6,300.00	.....
144	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600.00	.....
48	850.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	1,100.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	.....
21	1,500.00	3,300.00	3,300.00	1,300.00	.....	2,100.00
50	.....	1,200.00	4,000.00	.....	3,800.00	.....
29	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
33	1,200.00	.....	1,800.00	.....	7,500.00	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	5,500.00	700.00	4,400.00	1,200.00	2,300.00	.....
73	.....	1,500.00	3,300.00	.....	4,000.00	1,000.00
50	1,000.00	4,700.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	900.00
56	.....	2,500.00	1,500.00	.....	3,500.00	.....
31	1,400.00	4,900.00	.....	4,000.00	7,500.00	.....
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,750.00	.....
58	2,500.00	.....	.....	1,600.00	.....	.....
19	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
62	.....	.....	.....	4,400.00	6,400.00	.....
60	.....	24,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....
62						
0	$ 94,400.00	$ 87,750.00	$100,900.00	$ 48,550.00	$138,100.00	$ 23,200.00
3,512						

FARM LOANS

Statement showing the aggregate amount of farm loans held by the State on July 1st, 1918, as an investment of the permanent funds of the common schools and all land grant institutions of the State. The loans purchased with the interest and income of the Capitol Building fund are shown in the last column and are included in order to show the total investments. These should not be confused or included with the permanent funds. These loans all bear 5 per cent interest, payable annually.

No. of Loans	Acres Mortgaged	County	Total Amounts	Common Schools	Agricultural College	Blind Asylum	Capitol Building	Deaf & Dumb School	Insane Hospital	Industrial School	Valley City Normal	Mayville Normal	Reform School	Scientific School	School of Mines	Soldier's Home	University	I. & I. Capt.
230	40,511.33	Adams	$ 211,300.00	$ 135,200.00	$ 23,500.00	$ 6,300.00	$ 2,150.00	$ 1,800.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 8,250.00	$ 1,800.00	$ 7,700.00	$ 7,100.00	$ 3,600.00	$ 2,800.00	$ 2,600.00	$ 1,000.00
106	32,194.51	Barnes	344,250.00	278,350.00	31,000.00	.....	6,400.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00	4,500.00	4,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
51	16,481.09	Benson	144,700.00	123,200.00	4,500.00	2,000.00	700.00	.....	1,500.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	7,800.00	.....	2,300.00	.....
48	9,373.48	Billings	45,650.00	34,250.00	2,700.00	1,000.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200.00	.....	.....	3,400.00	400.00	.....	.....
128	25,777.93	Bottineau	190,350.00	154,950.00	12,200.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	1,500.00	8,300.00	700.00	3,900.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	.....
100	16,820.04	Bowman	83,550.00	47,250.00	10,900.00	.....	6,800.00	1,000.00	.....	2,300.00	1,000.00	2,300.00	6,600.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	1,900.00	.....
208	47,096.60	Burleigh	317,300.00	226,050.00	16,600.00	5,000.00	7,700.00	8,200.00	.....	4,100.00	7,200.00	7,000.00	3,750.00	10,800.00	5,400.00	.....	15,500.00	.....
33	6,492.35	Burke	48,200.00	32,500.00	1,800.00	.....	7,700.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
54	13,612.80	Cass	170,200.00	136,200.00	11,000.00	2,300.00	2,000.00	4,500.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	2,500.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	6,500.00	.....
163	31,088.81	Cavalier	260,050.00	225,450.00	18,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	3,800.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	4,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....
18	3,102.75	Dickey	29,900.00	22,600.00	2,500.00	.....	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100.00	.....	.....	.....
119	21,179.56	Divide	159,750.00	99,800.00	15,950.00	2,500.00	8,800.00	.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	3,700.00	2,700.00	3,200.00	1,700.00	2,000.00	7,100.00	7,600.00	2,200.00
58	15,327.70	Dunn	77,700.00	50,350.00	9,350.00	.....	1,400.00	5,000.00	600.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	1,100.00	700.00	1,400.00	.....	900.00	3,900.00	.....
43	10,890.41	Eddy	93,150.00	82,250.00	4,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
49	14,319.07	Emmons	91,600.00	52,500.00	12,400.00	.....	3,700.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	6,600.00	.....	4,300.00	.....	6,600.00	.....	.....	3,500.00
69	17,381.72	Foster	140,500.00	135,500.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	5,280.00	Golden Valley	35,550.00	25,150.00	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,300.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,350.00	4,150.00	.....
50	11,556.36	Grand Forks	162,400.00	116,800.00	24,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	9,100.00	.....	.....	.....	5,500.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....
75	16,930.96	Grant	97,650.00	64,850.00	7,500.00	1,800.00	4,800.00	1,000.00	1,900.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	.....
49	11,054.85	Griggs	112,350.00	104,150.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	9,695.53	Hettinger	49,300.00	40,500.00	2,600.00	.....	2,800.00	900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,300.00	.....
63	14,637.32	Kidder	80,860.00	59,860.00	6,100.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	900.00	900.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	800.00	2,000.00	2,300.00	.....
30	6,349.00	LaMoure	55,500.00	43,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....
47	11,070.53	Logan	72,400.00	44,700.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
103	20,371.08	McHenry	138,925.00	103,075.00	6,200.00	4,900.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	.....	1,600.00	2,300.00	.....	5,000.00	2,050.00	1,800.00	.....	7,500.00	.....
7	1,691.98	McIntosh	10,200.00	4,800.00	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	6,213.61	McKenzie	30,500.00	20,000.00	3,400.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	800.00	800.00	1,000.00	.....	1,700.00	.....	1,000.00	800.00	.....
102	20,166.12	McLean	128,750.00	103,350.00	4,900.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,200.00	5,000.00	.....	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	.....	3,300.00	1,000.00
34	10,713.93	Mercer	60,150.00	39,550.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,700.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	4,500.00
137	40,303.07	Morton	219,010.00	174,310.00	14,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900.00	6,000.00	2,100.00	800.00	900.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	3,300.00	1,000.00
60	13,106.81	Mountrail	77,400.00	47,950.00	6,500.00	500.00	1,000.00	.....	2,650.00	.....	1,700.00	.....	5,600.00	6,200.00	3,400.00	.....	1,900.00	.....
58	12,660.92	Nelson	128,400.00	87,000.00	20,500.00	.....	5,700.00	1,500.00	.....	4,200.00	6,500.00	.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	29,471.02	Oliver	167,900.00	120,700.00	10,300.00	2,700.00	3,700.00	5,100.00	1,900.00	.....	3,200.00	1,000.00	3,200.00	4,800.00	3,700.00	1,300.00	6,300.00	.....
48	9,649.77	Pembina	95,000.00	85,600.00	5,000.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600.00	.....
60	13,279.18	Pierce	102,050.00	91,400.00	1500.00	.....	.....	4,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	850.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
45	12,642.79	Ramsey	112,600.00	106,400.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
21	5,067.27	Ransom	48,100.00	37,900.00	2,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	.....
50	8,729.75	Renville	64,800.00	45,300.00	7,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	1,500.00	3,300.00	3,300.00	1,300.00	.....	2,100.00
29	5,661.56	Richland	67,100.00	44,200.00	5,900.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	4,000.00	.....	3,800.00	.....
33	5,889.23	Rolette	44,800.00	37,500.00	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
56	11,420.38	Sargent	123,350.00	87,550.00	18,300.00	.....	3,200.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,800.00	.....	7,500.00	.....
2	320.00	Sioux	2,100.00	2,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	13,115.21	Slope	68,950.00	43,950.00	4,500.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	1,600.00	800.00	5,500.00	700.00	4,400.00	1,200.00	2,200.00	.....
50	10,010.01	Sheridan	61,150.00	43,350.00	3,300.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	205.00	1,200.00	.....	1,500.00	3,300.00	.....	4,000.00	1,000.00
56	14,805.59	Stark	82,100.00	63,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	1,000.00	4,700.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	900.00
31	6,504.50	Steele	67,550.00	57,050.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	2,500.00	1,500.00	.....	3,500.00	.....
99	25,254.34	Stutsman	200,400.00	165,000.00	14,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	2,000.00	1,400.00	4,900.00	.....	4,000.00	7,500.00	.....
58	12,054.04	Towner	106,200.00	94,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,750.00	.....
19	3,824.86	Traill	47,950.00	41,850.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	1,600.00	.....	.....
62	13,926.61	Walsh	156,200.00	146,700.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
60	11,679.38	Ward	88,400.00	66,600.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,400.00	6,400.00	.....
29	6,271.28	Wells	52,975.00	45,575.00	800.00	.....	.....	.....	4,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	10,773.67	Williams	60,700.00	45,700.00	6,600.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....	3,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....
3,512	764,702.66	Total	$5,687,870.00	$4,388,820.00	$399,300.00	$ 40,500.00	$ 84,150.00	$ 51,300.00	$ 29,050.00	$ 66,700.00	$ 91,250.00	$ 43,900.00	$ 94,400.00	$ 87,750.00	$100,900.00	$ 48,550.00	$138,100.00	$ 23,200.00

ıd grant institutions of the State and held as
state; also bonds of the United States and

not be confused with the permanent funds.

cent.

	ientific School	School of Mines	Soldier's Home	University	I. & I. Capt.
U.		$	$	$	$
Ad		3,437.00	600.00	3,000.00	2,000.00
Ba		2,500.00		56,000.00	7,800.00
Be	3,000.00	8,700.00	5,500.00		
Bil			4,500.00		
Bo		6,000.00	15,500.00		1,200.00
Bo		6,600.00	5,450.00	17,750.00	
Bu		14,800.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	
Bu	5,300.00	1,600.00	5,500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Cas				2,500.00	100,000.00
Cav	1,500.00		5,500.00		
Dic	4,000.00	4,000.00			
Div	2,800.00	6,000.00	36,600.00	4,200.00	30,000.00
Du	3,600.00	1,000.00	4,400.00	2,000.00	
Ed		3,500.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	
Em		500.00	2,400.00	10,000.00	
Fos					
Gol			6,000.00		
Gra	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,300.00	29,000.00	14,000.00
Gra	2,300.00	6,800.00	3,950.00	7,000.00	7,200.00
Gri					
He	3,400.00		3,100.00	80,200.00	
Kid	2,900.00	1,600.00	600.00	1,000.00	
La		1,000.00		4,500.00	
Log	800.00	2,400.00		800.00	
Mc	5,000.00	4,200.00	1,850.00	16,750.00	
Mc			6,000.00		
Mc			1,200.00		
Mc	5,550.00	30,000.00	800.00	1,000.00	
Me	1,000.00				1,200.00
Mo	4,100.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	4,700.00	5,800.00
Mo	3,900.00		4,800.00	9,000.00	5,000.00
Nel	3,500.00				17,000.00
Oli	4,600.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Per	7,100.00	2,500.00	600.00	14,450.00	
Pie	4,000.00	4,000.00		9,000.00	3,000.00
Ra	600.00		500.00		
Ra			2,500.00		4,000.00
Re	8,700.00		4,500.00	11,800.00	
Ric	5,000.00			600.00	
Rol		7,200.00	2,500.00	950.00	
Sar				10,000.00	
She	4,100.00	3,100.00	3,500.00	2,900.00	
Sio					
Slo		2,000.00		3,200.00	
Sta		500.00	4,800.00	500.00	
Ste	3,000.00		3,000.00		
Stu	800.00	3,000.00	22,400.00	24,000.00	24,700.00
Tov					
Tra				3,500.00	
Wa			3,800.00	10,800.00	
Wa	8,700.00	4,600.00		3,000.00	800.00
We	9,450.00		400.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Wil	7,800.00	3,600.00	15,100.00	31,400.00	5,000.00
Sta					
	8,500.00	$ 135,937.00	$188,650.00	$392,300.00	$240,500.00

BONDS

Statement showing the aggregate amount of bonds purchased with the permanent funds of the common schools and all land grant institutions of the State and held as an investment of such funds on July 1, 1918. The bonds are from the school districts, cities, counties and villages of the state; also bonds of the United States and State of North Dakota.

The bonds purchased with the interest and income of the Capitol Building Fund are shown in the last column but must not be confused with the permanent funds. They are included in this table in order to show the total amount of bonds held by the State.

Practically all the bonds bear 4 per cent interest except $183,892.40 of the Agricultural College fund which bear 5 per cent.

	Total Amounts	Common Schools	Agricultural College	Blind Asylum	Capitol Building	Deaf & Dumb School	Insane Hospital	Industrial School	Valley City Normal	Mayville Normal	Reform School	Scientific School	School of Mines	Soldier's Home	University	I. & I. Capt.
U. S. Gov. Bonds	$150,000.00	$150,000.00	.....	.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....
Adams	123,967.00	93,328.00	2,366.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	14,350.00	3,386.00	.....	3,437.00	600.00	3,000.00	2,000.00
Barnes	214,450.00	199,250.00	15,500.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	500.00	14,400.00	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	56,000.00	7,800.00
Benson	149,900.00	80,500.00	.....	1,400.00	13,500.00	8,000.00	9,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	5,800.00	8,500.00	3,000.00	8,700.00	5,500.00	.....	.....
Billings	24,600.00	9,300.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....
Bottineau	226,300.00	176,700.00	5,500.00	7,000.00	.....	13,000.00	.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	15,500.00	.....	1,200.00
Bowman	126,250.00	55,600.00	2,150.00	.....	1,000.00	19,050.00	1,000.00	500.00	6,900.00	8,750.00	1,500.00	.....	6,600.00	5,450.00	17,750.00	.....
Burke	101,830.00	62,280.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650.00	12,000.00	6,800.00	.....	.....	14,800.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	.....
Burleigh	352,300.00	308,000.00	2,900.00	.....	1,600.00	1,500.00	.....	7,500.00	11,000.00	4,700.00	1,200.00	5,300.00	1,600.00	5,500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Cass	642,647.39	457,304.99	8,092.40	.....	45,000.00	.....	6,000.00	10,250.00	6,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	100,000.00
Cavalier	184,800.00	137,300.00	.....	7,400.00	.....	12,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	900.00	1,200.00	11,500.00	.....	5,500.00	.....	.....
Dickey	60,000.00	14,000.00	.....	.....	19,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	10,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Divide	299,450.00	179,600.00	7,500.00	5,200.00	.....	13,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	.....	2,550.00	6,000.00	2,800.00	6,000.00	36,600.00	4,200.00	30,000.00
Dunn	63,550.00	34,700.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	.....	650.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	5,000.00	3,600.00	1,000.00	4,400.00	2,000.00	.....
Eddy	53,400.00	35,600.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Emmons	54,890.00	31,490.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	4,000.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	2,400.00	10,000.00	.....
Foster	205,950.00	156,100.00	35,500.00	700.00	11,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Valley	132,800.00	97,000.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	9,300.00	.....	.....	19,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Grand Forks	749,200.00	697,700.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,300.00	29,000.00	14,000.00
Grant	193,400.00	145,000.00	.....	2,100.00	.....	5,100.00	2,100.00	1,800.00	2,100.00	1,000.00	6,950.00	2,300.00	6,800.00	3,950.00	7,000.00	7,200.00
Griggs	53,000.00	47,500.00	.....	5,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hettinger	252,500.00	135,550.00	24,250.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,400.00	.....	3,100.00	80,200.00	.....
Kidder	139,300.00	99,450.00	2,100.00	2,700.00	.....	500.00	1,000.00	.....	500.00	11,000.00	15,950.00	2,900.00	1,600.00	600.00	1,000.00	.....
LaMoure	89,400.00	65,200.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	5,700.00	9,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	4,500.00	.....
Logan	35,200.00	21,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800.00	.....	.....	1,300.00	3,500.00	800.00	2,400.00	.....	800.00	.....
McHenry	244,450.00	168,300.00	6,150.00	1,200.00	6,500.00	3,000.00	.....	1,500.00	22,500.00	6,500.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	4,200.00	1,850.00	16,750.00	.....
McIntosh	36,100.00	22,600.00	600.00	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
McKenzie	26,950.00	6,750.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	6,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
McLean	399,400.00	291,500.00	15,350.00	17,650.00	1,200.00	5,650.00	.....	6,800.00	12,800.00	9,950.00	850.00	5,550.00	30,000.00	800.00	1,000.00	.....
Mercer	88,950.00	66,250.00	.....	2,500.00	900.00	1,700.00	700.00	.....	11,500.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
Morton	186,800.00	127,600.00	7,800.00	5,400.00	1,200.00	10,700.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	9,700.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	4,100.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	4,700.00	5,800.00
Mountrail	416,050.00	301,000.00	51,500.00	8,800.00	.....	1,700.00	450.00	16,300.00	.....	9,000.00	4,600.00	3,300.00	.....	4,800.00	9,000.00	5,000.00
Nelson	166,040.00	97,840.00	.....	7,000.00	10,000.00	2,200.00	.....	.....	20,500.00	.....	8,000.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	17,000.00
Oliver	67,150.00	45,450.00	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	2,100.00	2,450.00	3,000.00	4,600.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Pembina	158,650.00	111,350.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	3,600.00	7,700.00	4,500.00	1,000.00	2,150.00	7,100.00	2,500.00	600.00	14,450.00	.....
Pierce	200,100.00	154,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	8,500.00	1,800.00	3,800.00	.....	.....	14,000.00	4,000.00	.....	9,000.00	3,000.00
Ramsey	176,450.00	131,650.00	6,000.00	6,400.00	5,400.00	8,000.00	1,000.00	3,500.00	400.00	3,900.00	10,000.00	600.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Ransom	152,200.00	81,800.00	27,000.00	.....	5,000.00	9,200.00	8,500.00	.....	5,000.00	2,500.00	6,700.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	4,000.00
Renville	99,000.00	58,700.00	.....	1,000.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	900.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	8,700.00	.....	4,500.00	11,800.00	.....
Richland	93,100.00	70,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Rolette	88,300.00	62,050.00	11,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,200.00	.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....	7,200.00	2,500.00	950.00	.....
Sargent	193,783.19	150,333.19	14,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	6,000.00	700.00	.....	.....	7,750.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Sheridan	171,000.00	146,900.00	2,300.00	2,500.00	850.00	.....	.....	.....	1,050.00	2,000.00	1,800.00	4,100.00	3,100.00	3,500.00	2,900.00	.....
Sioux	28,800.00	26,300.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slope	109,050.00	65,350.00	9,700.00	.....	24,900.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	2,700.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	3,200.00	.....
Stark	180,700.00	154,400.00	3,000.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	500.00	4,800.00	500.00	.....
Steele	72,500.00	41,000.00	.....	14,000.00	.....	11,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Stutsman	274,000.00	178,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	13,600.00	2,000.00	.....	1,400.00	800.00	3,000.00	22,400.00	24,000.00	24,700.00
Towner	140,400.00	87,600.00	24,500.00	5,700.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	15,800.00	.....	3,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traill	115,100.00	98,200.00	4,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....
Walsh	157,700.00	102,750.00	250.00	5,800.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,800.00	.....	4,500.00	2,700.00	12,300.00	.....	.....	3,800.00	10,800.00	.....
Ward	469,800.00	367,100.00	25,500.00	700.00	.....	3,800.00	600.00	28,850.00	4,350.00	800.00	1,000.00	28,700.00	4,600.00	.....	3,000.00	800.00
Wells	169,700.00	105,050.00	13,800.00	5,000.00	800.00	1,000.00	.....	5,200.00	9,200.00	1,000.00	800.00	9,450.00	.....	400.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Williams	409,450.00	268,200.00	37,000.00	4,600.00	26,000.00	2,000.00	.....	5,000.00	1,000.00	1,750.00	1,000.00	7,800.00	3,600.00	15,100.00	31,400.00	5,000.00
State Bonds	255,000.00	255,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$10,025,257.58	$7,243,176.18	$399,958.40	$129,150.00	$193,350.00	$175,600.00	$ 87,000.00	$171,150.00	$218,150.00	$142,000.00	$149,836.00	$158,500.00	$ 135,937.00	$188,650.00	$392,300.00	$240,500.00

Public Document No. 24

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

NORTH DAKOTA TAX COMMISSION

to the

Governor

and the

Legislature

of the

State of North Dakota

GEORGE E. WALLACE,
H. HERBERT STEELE,
FRANK E. PACKARD,
Commissioners.

TRIBUNE
State Printers and Binders
Bismarck, N. D.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To HON. LYNN J. FRAZIER, Governor, and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

In Compliance with the provisions of Paragraph 13, Section 9, Chapter 303 of the laws of North Dakota, passed by the Twelfth Session of the Legislative Assembly, and amended by Chapter 232 of the Laws of North Dakota of 1917, the North Dakota Tax Commission herewith submits its Fourth Biennial Report.

GEORGE E. WALLACE,
H. HERBERT STEELE,
FRANK E. PACKARD,
Commissioners.

Bismarck, N. D., September 3, 1918.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission begs leave to submit the following recommendations to the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly:

I. COUNTY ASSESSORS.

The Assembly should abolish the office of Township or District Assessor and substitute therefor an appointive county assessor. The County Assessor should be appointed by the State Tax Commission, and hold office for a term of not less than four years. He should be subject to removal by the same authority. The period of assessment should be lengthened and Assistant County Assessors created to aid in the work of assessment.

II. THE COMMISSION AS STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Tax Commission should be the State Board of Equalization. In practically one-half of the states, Tax Commissions have supplanted the State Boards of Equalization. The work of equalizing is highly technical and requires the work of experts. The Tax Commission is equipped with the expert knowledge to accomplish this work.

III. TAX RECORDS REMOVED.

The State Auditor is now Secretary to the State Board of Equalization. The Chairman of the Tax Commission should succeed him in that office. All assessments and taxation reports now made to the State Auditor should be made to the State Tax Commission and records pertaining to assessments in the State Auditor's office should be removed to those of the Tax Commission.

IV. CONFERENCE OF TAX OFFICIALS.

To secure uniform assessment, officials must confer. An act should be passed providing for an annual meeting of County Assessors with the State Tax Commission for the purpose of conference and mutual study of tax problems.

V. INCREASED REVENUES.

The state needs more revenue. Instead of increasing the assessed value of property already heavily burdened, new sources of revenue should be tapped. Corporations organized under the laws of other states and doing business in this state should be subject to taxation. Corporations engaged in inter-state commerce and foreign corporations engaged in loaning money direct, cannot be reached in any other way. The privilege of transacting business in the state is valuable and should bear a tax.

VI. CORPORATE EXCESS TAX.

Corporations which make a very large return upon their actual investments and create a value not represented by tangible properly upon which the public pay returns, should be taxed. The difference between the go-

ing concern value of a corporation and its tangible property should be assessed. The revenue from this source should go direct to the general fund of the State.

VII. MORTGAGE REGISTRATION TAX.

Money loaned on North Dakota real property by non-residents cannot be taxed in the state. Comparatively little money is loaned on local real estate by residents of this state. In order to reach the non-resident mortgage holders, a tax should be levied upon the registration of mortgages. This would reach every mortgage registered in the state. This tax should be paid direct to the general fund of the state.

VIII. RE-DISTRIBUTION OF MILL TAX.

Rather than increase the tax burden upon property already heavily taxed, a re-distribution of the mill tax on money and credits should be made, providing that a larger amount should go to the general fund of the state.

IX. GROSS EARNINGS TAX.

The assessments and the distribution of the assessments of certain public utilities is so great a burden upon the state that the revenue derived from them hardly compensates for the cost of distribution and the collection of the tax. Moreover, they present great difficulties of asssessment and are subject to gross inequality under the property tax. The following tax upon their gross earnings should be levied: Telegraph and telephone companies—from 3½ per cent to 5 per cent; Pullman company, 5 per cent; car line companies, 7 per cent.

X. REDISTRIBUTIONS OF UTILITY TAX.

Gross injustice results from the present distribution of the revenue from public service corporations. The taxing district in which their property is located receives all the revenue, while taxing districts contributing quite as much to the support of the utilities, but in which they have no property, receive no revenue. The tax of these utilities should be paid into the Treasury of the State and allocated to local governmental divisions upon some equitable basis.

XI. INCOME TAX.

A great many recipients of substantial incomes very largely escape the tax burden. Professional men, money lenders and those engaged in similar occupations receive large incomes and often have but little property; a large part of the property of the state is assessed but 20 per cent of its actual value, while other large classes are assessed at 30 per cent.

An income tax should be levied upon all property not assessed at 30 per cent of the actual value and included in Class I of the Classification Act.

A duplicate of the returns made by the property owner to the Federal Government under the income tax should be required to be returned to the State Tax Commission and a low tax rate levied on the income ascertained therefrom.

CHAPTER I.

WORK OF THE TAX COMMISSION.

The 1911 session of the Legislative Assembly provided for the creation of a state tax commission. It gave the Commission "power to exercise general supervision over the administration of the assessment and tax laws of the state, over assessors, town, county and city boards of review and equalization, and all other assessing officers in the performance of their duties." In 1917 the powers of the Commission were enlarged and among the new powers were: right of instituting civil proceedings for the enforcement of the revenue and taxation laws of the state; to require county auditors to transmit tax abstracts to the commission; to appoint special assessors to re-assess any property in any assessment district when such re-assessment is desirable or necessary; and to require county auditors to place on the assessment rolls property which has escaped taxation. In addition the Commission was directed to prescribe the form of all blanks used in the assessment of property. Powers were given also to hear and determine all matters of grievance relating to taxation. This subject will be further discussed in another place in this report.

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

At its last session, the legislature passed a law providing for relief where taxes had been illegally assessed. The courts of this state had held that, with few exceptions, relief could not be granted even from illegal taxes, except through the courts. Such relief was both cumbersome and expensive. Experience has taught that most relief sought was for small amounts and that it would be cheaper to pay the tax complained of than to litigate it. The new remedy provided is speedy and inexpensive. The law gives the board of county commissioners power to pass on all applications for abatement and after favorable action on the part of the board, the record is sent to the tax commission for final action and the results are certified to the county auditor. This law became effective July 1st, 1917. In one year's time nearly a thousand applications have been received and acted upon by the tax commission, which demonstrates the great need existing for authority to correct errors in taxation. One really remarkable fact is apparent; in none of these cases was it necessary for the applicant to employ the services of an attorney. In administering the law the commission has made little use of its powers to correct valuations but has restricted its activities almost entirely to correcting errors in the records.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY.

When North Dakota adopted its constitution it provided that "Laws shall be passed taxing by uniform rule all property according to its true value in money." This was the rule in practically all of the states at that time and it was but natural that a new state should adopt it. When such provisions were first written nearly all property was tangible. It was a mistake for North Dakota to adopt such a constitutional provision; the economic world was already in the midst of a period of transition; business and commerce were no longer carried on by money, but by a system of credit. So, too, the corporate life of the nation was assuming large proportions and new kinds of property were being created, principal among which were the various kinds of corporate stocks and bonds and franchises. The above constitutional enactment was not suited for the taxation of intangibles. It is not intended here to enter into an academic discussion of the taxation of intangibles. The subject is too well known among students of taxation to take up any space in this report. On one thing all are agreed; a heavy tax on intangibles will drive most of them into hiding. This is true as to money and credits. But the rule, of course, cannot apply as to franchises. In another place we have discussed the returns of money and credits in North Dakota for taxation, showing an application of the principal that a low rate on intangibles will bring about a greater listing and also more tax returns.

In former reports this commission urged upon the legislature the necessity of changing the constitutional requirement of uniform assessment according to value. In accordance with such recommendations the legislature in 1915, passed an amendment to the state constitution providing that all property in the state be classified for such purposes. This was adopted by popular vote of the people of the state at the general election in 1916.

In 1915 the legislature passed an act providing for the taxation of money and credits at two mills on each dollar of the full value of the property. For good reasons this law was declared void. At the next session of the legislature, in 1917, acts were passed not only taxing money and credits, but classifying all taxable property within the state for purposes of taxation. Three classes were created. Class one includes all land, town and city lots, railroads, bank stock, express and telegraph property, taxable at 30 per cent of actual value. Class two includes all livestock, agricultural and other tools and machinery, gas and other engines and boilers, threshing machines and outfits used therewith, automobiles, motor trucks and other power driven cars, vehicles of all kinds, boats and all water craft, harness, saddlery and robes, flour mills, elevators and warehouses and storehouses of all kinds, buildings and all improvements on railway right of way and leased sites, stocks of merchandise, all fixtures and equipment, franchises, patents, royalties, electric light and gas plants, telephone lines, including wire, pole and pipe lines, waterworks systems, including pipe lines, structures and improvements upon town and city lots and all property not specifically mentioned

and is assessed at 20 per cent of actual value. Class three includes all household goods, house equipment, wearing apparel, structures, and improvement upon farm land, stocks other than bank stock, bonds, money and credits, provided, such intangibles are not assessed under a mill or flat rate law, and are assessed at 5 per cent of actual value. The law contains a provision that cities and villages, by resolution, may fix a different percentage on which to assess structures, of not less than 5 per cent. This makes it possible for structures in cities and villages to be assessed upon the same basis as farm improvements.

At the same session the legislature passed an act assessing money and credits at a flat rate of three mills on each dollar of actual value. The law expressly exempted from its provisions money and credits belonging to incorporated banks or building and loan associations situated within this state which are otherwise assessed.

The legislature also passed a law fixing the situs within this state of all bills receivable, obligations or credits arising from business done in this state. This law was very promptly attacked in the courts by foreign interests but was upheld by the supreme court of the state.

TAXATION OF FARM IMPROVEMENTS IN CANADA.

The people of the state have for several years demanded a change in the law for the assessment of improvements on farm lands. Several Canadian provinces have taken a lead in this reform and are generally pointed to as having desirable laws on the subject. A member of this commission went to Canada and personally investigated the system. Particular attention was given to the problem in the rural municipalities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Expressions from the local officials were obtained in writing as to the desirability of such a law. Many such officials, being farmers, could view the problem from a dual angle. They were tax payers and at the same time they were officials charged with the responsibility of administering public law. About five hundred letters were mailed to such officials and over one hundred replies were received. In every instance these officials expressed themselves as favorable to the complete exemption of farm improvements from taxation. Many replies were received from former Americans who contrasted the Canadian and American systems of taxing farm improvements or other consumptive products, much to the disparagement of the American system. There was a difference of opinion among the residents of cities relative to the exemption of improvements in cities, the principal objection being the one of expediency. Usually a larger tax base was desired on account of heavy city expenditures. A complete exemption of farm improvements could not be granted under our constitution, but the classification act makes it possible to lower the percentage of value so that it amounts to a practical exemption. There is no doubt but what such a theory is economically sound. What we have said concerning money and credits and improvements on farm lands applies with equal force to "household goods, and house equipment and wearing apparel," as expressed in the act.

Any classification act must necessarily be arbitrary. While the prac-

tical working of the act has revealed a decided improvement, yet we believe further improvement could be made in rearranging the classes. As illustrative of the point we would sugest transferring from class two to class one the following items: automobiles, motor trucks and other power driven cars, not otherwise taxed, flour mills, elevators, warehouses, improvements on railway right of way, leased sites, stocks of merchandise, franchises, royalties, electric light and gas plants, telephone lines and waterworks systems.

We further believe that all personal property exemptions should be curtailed or that all household goods should be totally exempt.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TAXING OFFICIALS.

In accordance with custom the department sent printed instructions to the assessors, both in 1917 and 1918. To do so was unusually imperative for the latter year, owing to the numerous changes in the revenue and taxation laws. In such instructions the entire field of listing and appraising real and personal property was covered. The schedule adopted by the state board of equalization was discussed item by item with appropriate instructions for each item. Through the courtesy of the county auditors such instructions were distributed to the assessors with the official supplies. During the assessment season the commission was in constant communication with assessors in the various counties of the state answering inquiries, both legal and otherwise, as to the performance of their duties. While the field of instructions was broad and in detail, yet special emphasis was placed on the new law which provided for the assessment of money and credits. The rate was reduced to three mills on the dollar in the hope that a larger amount of such property would be reported for taxation. How well our expectations were realized is detailed in another place in this report.

In addition to the printed instructions to assessors members of the commission covered as many counties as possible and addressed the assessors at their annual meetings. The auditors in about one half of the counties urged that a member of the commission attend their meetings. In many counties every assessor was present, and in every county where a commissioner was present not more than ten per cent of the assessors were absent. No such interest had ever been manifested before. In some counties the meeting lasted all day, so intense was the interest of the assessors in the performance of their duties.

The results have been highly gratifying and beyond our expectation. Never before in the history of the state has there been such cordial cooperation between state and local taxing officials; never before has such a satisfactory assessment and equalization been accomplished.

THE ASSESSMENT OF MONEY AND CREDITS.

Although the 1917 money and credits law became effective July 1st, 1917, the attorney general of the state ruled that money and credits could not be assessed under its provisions until 1918. This Commission through printed instructions, letters and addresses, endeavored to impress upon the subordinate taxing officials of the state the necessity of a strict compliance with the letter of the law. About the time the local assessors con-

cluded their work, the larger cities of the state were circularized and the total assessments secured. With this as a basis, the Commission began urging upon certain cities the necessity of renewed efforts in order to secure a fair assessment of this class of property. As soon as the auditors were in possession of the total assessment of the counties, they were circularized and the assessments by taxing districts secured.

Upon receipt of these reports the Commission found that several hundred taxing units in the state had either failed to make returns or had made inadequate returns. To reassess them would entail great expense and hardship on the taxing districts of the state and for this reason the Tax Commission sent a circular letter to every delinquent assessor, notifying him that unless by September 1, he had made a satisfactory re-assessment of his taxing district, it would be re-assessed by the State Tax Commission and the expense for such assessment collected from himself or his bondsmen. The effect of this letter was instantaneous and remarkable. Assessors either re-assessed and put the property upon the tax lists or satisfied the Commission or county auditor that the assessment was the best that could be made. Practically every tax payer in the state signed the blanks as a result of the original assessment or the re-assessement.

Members of the Commission and special agents visited many parts of the state and placed upon the lists large sums of property escaping taxation. The results are gratifying. The total assessed valuation, when the final re-assessment is all made, will be considerably in excess of a hundred million dollars. This property last year was assessed at scarcely more than one million dollars, or, according to the 1917 report of the state board of equalization, $1,228,751.

This class of property for six years has been assessed as follows:

1913	$ 780,344
1914	992,588
1915	533,163
1916	1,257,904
1917	1,228,751
1918	100,162,309

INHERITANCE TAX.

The legislature at its last session passed a new act taxing the devolution of property. The first law of the kind was enacted in 1903 providing a tax against the estate itself when more than twenty-five thousand dollars passed to collateral relatives or strangers in blood. This law was a complete failure, both in its administrative provisions and also as a revenue producer. In 1913 the legislature passed a workable law on the subject which resulted in a fair production of revenue. This law has caused a great deal of litigation and has been upheld in all courts, having been attacked in the supreme court of the state and of the United States, yet it withstood all assaults and remains intact today for the administration of estates of decedents who died while it was in effect. The courts construed it to cover intangibles belonging to the estates of decedents who were non-residents. Under this theory the commission caused to be taxed certificates of deposit issued by North Dakota

In 1916 the tax commission used the formula adopted by Dr. Durand in 1915 and found the total assessment should be $60,681,553. These recommendations were ignored by the state board.

In 1917 the commission again submitted recommendations to the state board for the assessment of railroads which were on the four principal railroads of the state, as follows, viz.:

Great Northern	$29,348,832
Northern Pacific	25,449,488
Soo	13,024,518
C. M. & St. P.	4,463,017

Together with the smaller railways of the state the total assessment recommended for 1917 amounted to $73,349,467.

The state board of equalization gave close consideration to the recommendations of the commission, with the result that the following was the assessment of the four principal railroads of the state, viz:

Great Northern	$28,318,277
Northern Pacific	24,387,178
Soo	13,014,571
C. M. & St. P.	4,321,853

The assessment of the smaller railways of the state made a total assessment amounting to the sum of $70,805,238.

In 1918 the assessment of the four principal railways in the state was as follows:

Great Northern	$31,176,274
Northern Pacific	26,861,981
Soo	14,317,657
C. M. & St. P.	4,768,063

Including the assessment of all railroads of the state, for 1918 the total assessment amounted to $77,844,040.

LEGAL ACTIVITY.

During the past year, as during the entire time of its organization, this Commission has devoted a great deal of its time to the prosecution of tax litigation in the courts of the state. The inheritance tax department is constantly engaged in litigations covering many of the provisions of the 1913 and 1917 laws.

During the past year two important decisions were secured construing the situs law and money and credits act. Chapter 229, the Situs Act, and Chapter 230, money and credits act, were construed by the supreme court in State of North Dakota ex rel Wheeler v. Packard. The court sustained the validity of both acts, with the result a large amount of property, arising out of business transacted in the state, but owned by non-residents of the state, was brought under the taxation and revenue laws of North Dakota. A large amount of revenue will be derived from this source which will flow both into the local and state treasuries. This law was attacked both from within and without the state and in spite of the able and imposing array of legal counsel employed by the plaintiffs, the Tax Commission won a complete victory.

Even more important and far-reaching was the decision in State of North Dakota ex rel City of Fargo v. John Wetz, the motor vehicle li-

cense law case. The 1917 legislative assembly enacted a law providing that motor vehicles be taxed upon their brake horse power instead of according to value and that such a tax be in lieu of all other taxes. The case was one of great difficulties and was vigorously fought through the supreme court by the tax commission both on the original hearing and the re-hearing. The entire taxation and revenue provisions of the Constitution were involved as well as the adoption of the amendments to Section 176 and 179. The Tax Commission won a complete victory and secured a settlement of all the mooted questions surrounding the taxation provisions of the constitution. North Dakota now has what is known as a wide open taxation and revenue constitution. The requirements of unifomity are met when a tax is uniform upon the same class of subjects within the taxing jurisdiction. Under such a construction of our constitutional provisions, the classification of property for the purpose of taxation, segregation of state and local income and many other things are possible.

The four principal railroads operating in the state are protestnig their 1917 assessment on the ground that officials willfully discriminated against their property by assessing railroad property at 30 per cent of its actual value and other property at 20 per cent of its actual value. The cases involve approximately one million dollars of the revenues of the state. A temporary injunction was secured from the United States District Court and testimony is being taken before an examiner. Values are being thoroughly gone into and the state will secure a judicial assessment of the railroads of the state. The same railroads are protesting their 1918 tax which will be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time as the 1917 tax. The testimony has been gathered, papers drawn, the briefing done and the cases handled by the Tax Commission.

Owing to a death in the attorney general's office and to the pressure of work requisition was made by that department upon the Tax Commission for assistance in a number of pending rate cases growing out of attempts on the part of utilities to increase their rates owing to the increased cost of operation. A number of these cases are pending and will be largely handled by the Tax Commission.

It will thus be seen that the legal activities of the Commission have been wide and varied and during the past year have done much to settle the mooted questions of law concerning taxation and revenue as well as rates.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The Commission has continued to carry on an educational campaign. One of its principal activities since its organization has been to furnish, not only the people of the state, but the departments of the state government with information, not only concerning taxation but the cost of government and kindred fiscal subjects. The financial history of the state has been continued and brought down to date and there are presented in this report elaborate statistics on the cost of both state and local government since statehood. In addition to this work the members of the commission and their employees have in a great many public speeches

through newspaper and magazine articles, discussed the question of taxation with a view of centralizing and corallating the tax activities of the state—an endeavor to bring to pass reforms looking toward a vastly improved taxation and revenue system for the state.

EQUALIZATION.

One of the most important functions of the Commission is the equalization of the tax burden. It was not alone created for the purpose of discovering new sources of revenue and placing escaped property on the tax lists, but it was one of the purposes of the enactment of the law to equalize the burden as between the different classes of property. Much has been accomplished along this line. Property is being constantly brought out of hiding and placed upon the tax rolls at a fair valuation or in such manner that it will bear its portion of the tax burden. The money and credits law, classification act, motor vehicle law, and many other laws are the result of the agitation of the Tax Commission for an equality of burden—for placing the burden of taxation upon those most able to bear it and upon those classes of property which makes an unusual demand upon the public treasury. The removal of some of the burden from consumptive goods, such as the 5% valuation of farm improvements and of household goods and equipment, are steps in the direction of relieving these classes of property from an unscientific tax.

CHAPTER II.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

In 1913 this Commission first attempted a study of the cost of government in North Dakota. The chapter devoted to the subject in the biennial report of that year proved of such general interest that the work there attempted has been brought down to date. With the great world war in progress and the unprecedented expenditure of two billion dollars a month by the Federal Government, increased importance attaches to the cost of state and local government. The greatly increased tax burden has aroused public interest and the quickened public conscience is demanding, and will continue to demand with increasing emphasis, that all expenditures for public purposes be closely scrutinized by those entrusted with the management of the fiscal affairs of the state and its political subdivisions. The time is fast approaching when the purchasing power of the dollar must be the same whether it is expended by the state or its political subdivisions, or in the private walks of life. In brief, the time has arrived when business methods must be applied to public affairs. To accomplish this much desired end it is essential that not only officials, but the public generally be informed as to the cost of the various activities of the state, county, cities, townships and school districts. In the tables following in this chapter, it is attempted to classify and compare such expenditures.

INCREASE OF POPULATION, VALUATION, TAX LEVIES AND BANK DEPOSITS SINCE STATEHOOD

TABLE NO. 1.

	1890	1917	Increase Dollars	Increase Percent
State Tax	$ 427,629	$ 1,628,424	$ 1,200,795	281
Population	190,983	660,928	469,945	246
Valuation	88,896,291	392,140,603	303,244,312	341
Total Tax	2,430,548	18,495,357	16,064,809	660
County Tax	574,670	5,534,499	4,959,829	863
Township Tax	221,692	2,229,426	2,007,734	905
City Tax	253,587	2,341,032	2,087,445	823
Common School	879,576	6,618,965	5,739,389	652
Bank Deposits	4,022,356	151,324.194	147,301.838	3662

The 1890 population was taken from the United States census; the 1917 population was estimated by adding the average yearly increase of 1910 to 1915.

In Table Number One the total state tax levy, assessed valuation, and the tax levies of the counties, cities and common schools are compared with the population, assessed valuation and bank deposits for the years 1890 and 1917. The state tax levy has increased 280 per cent in the

twenty-eight year period. The total tax levy has increased 660 per cent, the county tax levy 863 per cent, the city tax levy 955 per cent, the common school levy 652 per cent, while the population has increased but 239 per cent. Bank deposits show the enormous increase of 3662 per cent.

It is apparent from this compilation that we must look to the local governments, the county, the city and the common school district for the increase in tax burdens. While the total tax levy has increased 660 per cent, the state tax levy has increased but 280 per cent. The state tax levy has forged somewhat ahead of population but has lagged behind the increase in valuation and is very modest as compared with the increase of the tax burden of the counties, the cities and the school districts.

This simple table disproves the contention that increased taxes are due to the extravagance of the state government. The conclusion cannot be escaped that, relatively, the cost of the state government has decreased rather than increased; that we must look for the increase in the tax burden to the local taxing units.

TABLE NO. 2
PERCENTAGE OF STATE TAX TO TOTAL TAX SINCE STATEHOOD

Year	Tax Levy for all Purposes	State Tax Levy	Ratio of State of Total Tax Per Cent
1890	$ 2,336,540	$ 400,827	17.16
1891	2,436,107	412,530	16.93
1892	2,250,858	317,192	14.10
1893	2,434,631	409,000	16.80
1894	2,561,858	384,700	15.02
1895	2,858,892	428,195	15.00
1896	2,799,311	394,281	14.10
1897	2,872,249	403,580	14.06
1898	2,912,554	445,531	15.20
1899	3,123,575	514,503	16.47
1900	3,370,782	517,419	15.95
1901	4,174,494	872,195	20.88
1902	4,236,422	736,341	17.39
1903	4,913,185	805,754	16.58
1904	5,600,417	855,278	15.27
1905	6,326,216	919,820	14.54
1906	7,052,262	1,041.251	14.76
1907	7,926,350	1,087,817	13.70
1908	8,819,292	1,189,589	13.50
1909	9,903,196	1,447,751	14.61
1910	10,021,081	1,225,812	12.23
1911	11,366,832	1,269,288	11.17
1912	11,992,301	1,333,462	11.12
1913	12,888,753	1,365,918	10.59
1914	14,027,674	1,323,294	9.43
1915	16,192,169	1,633,683	10.08
1916	16,545,924	1,403,180	8.48
1917	18,495,337	1,628,425	8.80

If Table One does not clearly indicate that the increased tax burden is due to the increased activities of counties, cities, and school districts, Table No. two furnishes conclusive proof that the cost of the state government is all but negligible and has relatively decreased since statehood. In the second column of this compilation is to be found the total levy, state and local, for all purposes from 1890 to 1917, inclusive. In the

third column is found the direct tax levy for state purposes for the corresponding years and in the fourth column the ratio which the local state tax levies bears to the total levy for all purposes. While it is true that the ratio found in the fourth column does not indicate the total burden of the state government as compared with its local subdivisions, since the state receives a larger proportion of its income from indirect taxes than the counties, cities and school districts, yet it clearly indicates that our tax bills would not be very much reduced if the state government was bolished. We began statehood with a state tax levy bearing the ratio of 17.16% to the total tax levy. The highest point of state levy was reached in 1901 when an extraordinary levy was made to provide a sinking fund for certain illegal funded indebtednesses. The lowest ratio was reached in 1916, owing to the fact that the state board of equalization made a flat reduction in acre property and railroads and did not levy enough to meet the current expenditures of the state. In the year 1917, while caring for deficits of the year 1916, shows only a ratio of 8.8%, a decrease of approximately 50% in the relative cost of state government as compared with its local subdivisions since statehood.

TABLE NO. 3

Year	Per Capita State Tax Levy	State Levy Mills	General Fund Levy Mills
1890	$ 2.30	4.5	4.
1891	2.34	4.7	4.
1892	1.78	4.0	3.5
1893	2.03	4.5	4.
1894	1.66	4.6	4.
1895	1.91	4.5	4.
1896	1.50	4.3	3.8
1897	1.40	4.4	3.8
1898	1.49	4.4	3.8
1899	1.67	4.5	3.8
1900	1.65	4.5	3.8
1901	2.53	7.0	4.
1902	1.96	5.5	4.
1903	2.03	5.5	3.8
1904	2.02	5.5	3.6
1905	2.05	5.3	3.8
1906	2.19	5.3	3.8
1907	2.15	5.1	3.8
1908	2.23	5.2	3.8
1909	2.54	5.2	3.8
1910	2.10	4.4	3.
1911	2.25	4.4	3.
1912	2.26	4.4	3.
1913	2.29	4.5	2.875
1914	2.20	4.3	3.
1915	2.69	4.3	3.875
1916	2.28	4.	3.875
1917	2.63	4.3	4.

In Table No. three is found the per capita state tax levy since statehood, the total state levy in mills and the general fund levy in mills. The population for the year subsequent to 1915 has been arrived at by adding the average yearly increase between the Federal census in 1910 and the state census in 1915.

As shown by column one, we began statehood with a per capita tax

levy of $2.30, and for practical purposes it is the same today. It was as low as $1.40 in 1897 but went to $2.53 in 1901. Since that date it has been below the two dollar mark but once, in 1902 when it was $1.96. In 1915 it reached the highest point, $2.69. It sank to $2.23 in 1916 owing to the under levy and in 1917 it went back to $2.63.

Prior to 1914 there had been but two legal state levies, namely; in 1892 and in 1896; all levies had exceeded the limit of four mills, plus sinking fund and interest on the public debt. In 1914 the supreme court of the state declared that all levies for state purposes outside of interest on the public debt and sinking fund must be limited to four mills. In 1916 the state board made no levy for the sinking fund and kept the levy down to four mills which has only been duplicated once since statehood, in 1892.

Column five. The general fund levy is the index to the expenditures for state purposes. The compilation begins and ends with four mills. A levy was made in 1913 of but 2⅞ mills. It must be remembered, however, that during most of the time since statehood, and especially since 1901, there has been a number of legislative levies, the mill tax, wolf bounty, dourine, glandered horse, terminal elevators and others. In 1917 these were all abolished and made payable by appropriation from the general fund. The entire amount of all the expenditures of the state government, except interest and sinking fund, are taken care of by the four mill levy.

TABLE NO. 4

Year	Per Capita Total Tax	Per Capita Local Tax	Per Capita State Tax
1890	$ 12.83	$ 10.53	$ 2.30
1891	11.94	9.60	2.34
1892	10.39	8.61	1.78
1893	10.61	8.58	2.03
1894	10.58	14.92	1.66
1895	12.21	10.30	1.91
1896	10.41	8.91	1.50
1897	10.25	8.83	1.40
1898	9.91	8.42	1.49
1899	10.19	8.52	1.67
1900	10.57	8.92	1.65
1901	12.10	9.57	2.53
1902	11.42	9.46	1.96
1903	12.37	10.34	2.03
1904	13.26	11.24	2.02
1905	14.45	12.40	2.05
1906	14.86	12.69	2.19
1907	15.86	13.71	2.15
1908	16.78	14.55	2.23
1909	17.96	15.42	2.54
1910	17.36	15.26	2.10
1911	19.49	17.23	2.25
1912	20.35	18.09	2.26
1913	21.65	19.36	2.29
1914	23.33	21.13	2.20
1915	26.67	23.98	2.69
1916	26.98	24.69	2.28
1917	29.87	27.24	2.63

If conclusive evidence were needed that the increasing tax bills of North Dakota are due to the tax levies of local political units, it is to be found in Table No. four. Column two of this compilation shows the per capita total tax levy for all purposes, state and local, since statehood. It will be noted that the per capita burden is almost $30.00 for every man, woman and child living in the state. This means that the average family of five bear a tax burden of $150 per year.

In column three is found the per capita local tax. This includes city, county, school distrct and township taxes and is but a little less than the total. To be exact, the average family of five in 1917 paid a total tax of $149.35 for all purposes, state and local. Their local tax bill was $136.20. In other words, if the state government was abolished the tax bill of this average family of five would only have been reduced $13.11.

This table shows conclusively that the tax bills cannot be reduced materially except by a curtailment in the levies of cities, counties, townships and school districts. If the state government were abolished it would afford very little relief. The taxpayer who insists that the dollar spent from the public treasury must have the same purchasing power as the dollar spent from his own pocket has an ample field for his activities immediately surrounding him. It is safe to say that there is no more careless expenditure of public funds than can be found in some of the counties, cities, school districts and townships within the state. If each citizen were to constitute himself a committee of one to secure business methods in the government of cities, counties, townships and school districts, the tax bills could be materially reduced. There is doubtless room for reform along the same lines in the state government but the greatest saving can be made where there is the greatest expenditures, everything else being equal.

TABLE NO. 5
POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUE AND LOCAL TAX LEVIES SINCE STATEHOOD

Year	Population	Valuation	Rate	Total Tax	State	County	City and Special	Township and Road	Common School
1890	190,983	$ 88,896,291	2.62%	$ 2,430,548.00	$ 427,629.00	$ 574,670.00	$ 253,587.00	$ 221,692.00	$ 879,576.00
1891	203,799	87,783,668	2.78	2,437,441.00	464,290.00	774,920.00	234,383.00	181,298.00	923,909.00
1892	216,615	79,298,035	2.83	2,250,858.00	482,528.00	732,022.00	268,421.00	189,032.00	878,870.00
1893	229,431	82,351,987	2.95	2,431,864.00	430,480.00	749,513.00	283,114.00	145,725.00	875,915.00
1894	242,248	83,630,553	3.06	2,561,858.00	444,406.00	778,950.00	318,240.00	205,506.00	872,960.00
1895	255,064	95,154,418	3.03	2,853,892.00	442,520.00	887,036.00	294,845.00	272,306.00	954,002.00
1896	268,880	91,693,363	3.05	2,799,312.00	399,143.00	816,274.00	296,691.00	242,347.00	1,025,817.00
1897	280,697	91,347,467	3.15	2,872,250.00	393,019.00	863,606.00	282,061.00	233,206.00	1,064,001.00
1898	293,513	99,912,652	2.92	2,912,455.00	462,607.00	938,094.00	339,171.00	209,144.00	1,072,370.00
1899	306,329	111,221,946	2.80	3,123,575.00	470,013.00	956,386.00	335,873.00	249,242.00	1,099,269.00
1900	319,040	116,140,898	2.90	3,370,783.00	522,635.00	975,868.00	324,833.00	214,575.00	1,224,798.00
1901	344,937	123,060,282	3.38	4,174,495.00	855,460.00	1,189,802.00	462,953.00	233,867.00	1,420,913.00
1902	370,728	131,099,835	3.23	4,236,422.00	731,180.00	1,400,749.00	477,069.00	291,679.00	1,493,241.00
1903	396,519	148,001,733	3.31	4,903,185.00	802,318.00	1,400,285.00	597,226.00	319,863.00	1,697,480.00
1904	422,310	154,600,057	3.62	5,600,418.00	849,896.00	1,573,060.00	636,191.00	430,246.00	2,095,457.00
1905	437,070	172,749,117	3.66	6,326,216.00	915,768.00	1,761,960.00	732,635.00	485,067.00	2,411,376.00
1906	473,892	196,033,954	3.60	7,052,263.00	1,039,599.00	1,870,714.00	829,972.00	514,938.00	2,735,743.00
1907	499,683	210,077,264	3.77	7,926,350.00	1,073,725.00	2,120,044.00	1,009,894.00	610,465.00	3,031,080.00
1908	525,474	227,313,512	3.88	8,819,292.00	1,181,996.00	2,257,808.00	1,694,748.00	647,968.00	3,340,751.00
1909	551,265	261,457,580	3.78	9,903,197.00	1,380,431.00	2,671,297.00	1,248,765.00	699,459.00	3,824,647.00
1910	577,156	275,143,394	3.64	10,021,081.00	1,213,600.00	2,495,464.00	1,465,939.00	950,524.00	3,895,491.00
1911	589,123	287,064,121	3.90	11,366,823.00	1,315,347.00	3,147,489.00	1,509,143.00	1,056,143.00	4,228,060.00
1912	601,090	293,048,118	4.09	11,992,201.00	1,333,462.00	3,002,459.00	1,421,401.00	1,166,071.00	4,725,332.00
1913	613,057	302,710,657	4.26	12,888,753.00	1,365,918.00	3,536,246.00	1,750,818.00	1,114,037.00	5,121,736.00
1914	625,024	308,127,893	4.55	14,027,674.00	1,323,294.00	4,023,312.00	1,806,344.00	1,746,972.00	5,127,752.00
1915	636,994	379,870,778	4.62	16,192,169.00	1,633,683.00	4,661,744.00	2,182,795.00	1,950,693.00	5,763,254.00
1916	648,961	350,973,333	4.71	16,545,924.00	1,403,180.00	4,989,280.00	2,074,716.00	2,106,577.00	5,972,172.00
1917	660,928	392,140,603	4.71	18,495,357.00	1,628,425.00	5,534,500.00	2,341,032.00	2,229,426.00	6,618,965.00
Total		$ 5,243,486,224		200,516,766.00	$24,995,552.00	$56,775,552.00	25,442,860.00	$18,918,068.00	$74,374,937.00
Rate of Increase from 1890-1917	246%	341%	80%	660%	280%	863%	823%	905%	652%

In Table No. five there is found the population, the assessed valuation, the average tax rate, the total tax levy as well as the tax levies for the county, city, township and common schools since statehood. The remarkable increase of the county, city and special, and township and road levies, indicate that these, together with the common schools, account for the increase of 660% in the total tax levy since statehood.

STATE INCOME
TABLE NO. 6

Year	General Property Tax	Insurance	Inheritance Tax	Fees and Licenses	Industries	Land Sales
1890	$ 166,192.00	$ 10,947.00	$	$ 16,053.00	$	$ .....
1891	373,757.00	12,922.00	.....	13,898.00	.....	114,319.00
1892	482,526.00	15,802.00	.....	12,738.00	.....	257,357.00
1893	343,072.00	18,947.00	.....	10,488.00	386.00	10,191.00
1894	201,951.00	12,862.00	.....	3,158.00	1,726.00	110,323.00
1895	356,407.00	23,734.00	.....	13,874.00	1,179.00	62.00
1896	393,908.00	20,312.00	.....	14,403.00	3,079.00	78,407.00
1897	989,134.00	38,629.00	.....	35,985.00	7,173.00	.....
1898	961,075.00	60,418.00	.....	.....	10,246.00	234,637.00
1899						
1900	1,278,370.00	73,055.00	.....	46,544.00	126,581.00	126,915.00
1901						
1902	735,061.00	51,998.00	.....	76,295.00	189,240.00	557,761.00
1903	747,205.00	64,952.00	.....	57,404.00	182,289.00	166,845.00
1904	872,582.00	73,629.00	.....	47,711.00	220,535.00	413,034.00
1905	929,859.00	85,079.00	.....	62,546.00	317,111.00	768,781.00
1906	1,014,965.00	98,592.00	.....	84,971.00	276,234.00	403,330.00
1907	1,046,263.00	106,204.00	.....	92,723.00	347,789.00	640,498.00
1908	1,211,145.00	121,543.00	.....	60,540.00	338,908.00	1,440,308.00
1909	1,455,391.00	110,644.00	.....	118,477.00	212,924.00	856,752.00
1910					118,488.00	390,781.00
1911	1,132,879.00	104,610.00		196,339.00		
1912	1,211,802.00	117,150.00	.....	296,867.00	269,931.00	917,979.00
1913	1,246,979.00	91,471.00	.....	239,194.00	145,981.00	1,626,803.00
1914	1,308,036.00	149,048.00	1,218.00	317,047.00	282,944.00	1,744,342.00
1915	1,327,078.00	156,485.00	29,056.00	190,209.00	306,458.00	1,060,449.00
1916	1,616,206.00	187,258.00	26,673.00	366,372.00	323,750.00	2,105,119.00
1917*	1,532,576.00	209,686.00	41,993.00	481,729.00	345,301.00	1,412,926.00
Total	$22,934,421.00	$ 2,006,977.00	$ 98,940.00	$ 3,001,931.00	$ 4,028,253.00	$15,299,202.00
Increase	822%					

*Contains county payment for unfortunates.

STATE INCOME
TABLE NO 6—Continued

Year	Interest and Rent	United States	Miscellaneous	Total	Direct Tax	Other Sources
1890	$ 60,599.00	$	$ 9.00	$ 253,801.00	$ 177,139.00	$ 76,661.00
1891	261,070.00	41,855.00	6,816.00	824,638.00	386,679.00	437,959.00
1892	322,875.00	.....	347.00	1,091,747.00	489,329.00	593,418.00
1893	305,505.00	.....	1,985.00	690,575.00	362,020.00	328,555.00
1894	221,584.00	.....	2,527.00	554,131.00	214,813.00	339,318.00
1895	327,117.00	30,814.00	1,227.00	754,416.00	380,142.00	374,274.00
1896	381,117.00	2,980.00	8,135.00	902,342.00	414,221.00	488,121.00
1897	856,344.00	4,521.00	10,081.00	2,176,505.00	1,027,763.00	1,148,742.00
1898						
1899	653,459.00	21,394.00	8,420.00	1,888,472.00	1,201,493.00	866,979.00
1900						
1901	483,675.00	28,779.00	10,115.00	2,634,630.00	1,351,426.00	1,283,204.00
1902						
1903	376,373.00	30,335.00	20,467.00	1,822,161.00	787,059.00	1,035,103.00
1904	437,061.00	102,078.00	23,228.00	1,771,371.00	812,157.00	959,214.00
1905	228,416.00	1,425.00	33,324.00	1,905,493.00	946,213.00	959,280.00
1906	722,801.00	34,452.00	42,494.00	2,985,548.00	1,014,938.00	1,970,610.00
1907	737,971.00	34,959.00	74,549.00	2,733,323.00	1,113,558.00	1,619,766.00
1908	785,331.00	46,583.00	108,150.00	3,141,359.00	1,152,467.00	1,988,892.00
1909	1,063,490.00	90,521.00	129,923.00	4,514,315.00	1,332,688.0	3,181,627.00
1910	1,262,400.00	57,330.00	171,544.00	4,273,351.00	1,566,035.00	2,707,316.00
1911	1,021,442.00	74,057.00	416,311.00	3,454,908.00	1,237,489.00	2,217,418.00
1912	1,406,274.00	2,728.00	313,610.00	4,536,343.00	1,328,952.00	3,207,391.00
1913	1,158,151.00	2,000.00	239,979.00	4,150,559.00	1,338,450.00	2,812,109.00
1914	1,292,249.00	2,243.00	288,061.00*	5,385,188.00	1,458,302.00	3,926,886.00
1915	1,242,008.00	12,425.00	354,542.00*	4,678,711.00	1,512,619.00	3,166,092.00
1916	1,509,509.00	2,094.00	271,934.00*	6,408,916.00	1,830,138.00	4,578,778.00
1917	1,595,736.00	72,211.00	411,201.00*	6,094,359.00	1,775,255.00	4,319,104.00
Total	$18,712,658.00	$ 695,785.00	$ 2,948,979.00	$69,627,162.00	$25,040,345.00	$44,586,817.00
Increase	2533%			2301%	902%	5534%

TABLE NO. 6.

STATE INCOME.

In turning from tax levies to monies actually received in the treasury Table No. six is a compilaton of unusual interest. It is an economic classification of the sources of income of the State of North Dakota since statehood In considering this table, the fact should be clearly kept in mind, that it deals with actual receipts and not with tax levies. For this reason the income, even as to the general property tax, differs very materially from the general property tax levies found in Table five.

RECEIPTS FROM GENERAL PROPERTY TAX.

The second column is receipts under the general property tax levy. The increase of over 800% is misleading, due to the fact that only a small portion of the tax levied in 1890 was collected in that year. A considerable portion of any tax levy is not collected the year it is due but is spread over several years. Owing to the meagerness of the records it is impossible to select and credit to the years for which they are levied the receipts from the general property tax levy for the year.

The third column is the receipts from the license tax of 2½% of the gross premiums of foreign insurance companies. This source of income is growing rapidly and is the source of considerable revenue. In all more than two million dollars have been collected since statehood but at the rate the insurance companies are paying now it only would take 10 years to accumulate two million.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

In the fourth column are the receipts from the inheritance tax. This is only beginning to become a substantial source of revenue. Under the new law the receipts will be greatly increased and will add materially to the revenues of the state.

FEES AND LICENSES.

Column five is fees and licenses, which, in many instances, amount to an indirect tax. They have increased very rapidly during the past ten years. We have reached a point now where together with the insurance tax they amount to more than one-fourth the revenues of the state.

INDUSTRIES.

The income from this source is not an income available for the maintenance of the state government. It partakes of the nature of an operation fund for the maintenance of the twine plant of the State Penitentiary. Of the same nature is column seven, land sales. The receipts from the sale of public lands go into the permanent funds for investment and no part of them go to the maintenance of the state.

INTEREST AND RENT.

Column eight includes interest from the endowment funds of the state which are invested in mortgages and bonds, and rent from public land. The greater part of this, which amounts to more than one and a half

million a year, goes to the public schools of the state and is not available for the maintenance of the state government except the institutions of higher learning.

UNITED STATES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Column nine is aid to the Soldiers Home at Lisbon, N. Dak. from the United States Government, Federal aid for other purposes is included in several instances. In miscellaneous are contained a large number of items from various sources which it is unnecessary to classify.

TOTAL INCOME

The total income from all sources floowing into the state treasury is found in column eleven and reaches the very large sum of over six million dollars. Of this amount almost two million dollars is from direct taxes.

TABLE NO. 7.
STATE EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS
Total And Per Capita Expenditures Since Statehood

Year	Legislative	Executive	Judicial	Educational Institutions	Common Schools	Penal, Charitable, Etc. Institutions
1890	$ 81,225	$ 48,870	$ 31,573	$ 25,600	$ 5,326	$ 98,961
1891	53,030	65,319	34,588	75,252	116,012	132,371
1892	6,722	70,231	33,164	87,391	88,446	139,859
1893	62,209	67,729	33,688	71,788	120,446	151,726
1894	.....	46,792	19,542	56,850	158,272	79,096
1895	58,598	83,553	42,470	67,851	172,039	167,555
1896	66	74,004	40,176	51,156	140,026	169,324
1897	58,450	74,101	41,994	54,160	160,133	163,305
1898	.....	74,101	41,994	54,160	160,133	163,305
1899	82,131	78,101	41,936	80,030	148,306	250,495
1900	.....	78,101	41,936	80,030	148,306	250,495
1901	69,644	82,712	42,161	133,603	209,661	334,223
1903	101,797	82,712	42,161	133,603	209,661	334,223
1902	.....	96,071	48,679	180,338	303,395	426,007
1904	1,897	110,002	52,127	245,964	326,648	610,190
1905	112,576	121,355	59,449	270,755	389,884	567,625
1906	4,460	130,997	51,651	386,199	546,660	763,753
1907	88,583	125,955	51,881	710,625	542,048	691,810
1908	312	155,716	52,476	563,478	610,708	629,064
1909	96,616	177,729	72,351	760,631	761,372	766,004
1910	1,204	202,034	78,865	1,190,155	1,024,124	747,155
1911	95,205	207,946	138,681	741,230	656,983	736,456
1912	679	216,675	86,337	820,071	1,151,297	929,321
1913	95,048	151,395	57,326	727,634	840,993	447,475
1914	1,761	381,938	90,897	961,382	990,468	1,201,259
1915	93,237	434,394	85,102	668,789	1,030,237	962,502
1916	1,528	309,660	84,835	1,085,750	1,091,976	1,088,496
1917	105,614	305,876	87,689	913,039	1,304,504	1,239,240
Total	$ 1,272,526	$ 4,054,069	$ 1,585,729	$ 11,197,514	$ 13,408,064	$ 14,441,295
Increase	30%	525%	177%			

TABLE NO. 7.—(Continued)
STATE EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS—(Continued)
Total And Per Capita Expenditures Since Statehood

Year	Printing	Interest	Bounties	Miscellaneous	Total	Per Capita
1890	$ 16,602	$ 30,720	$ 1,326	$ 52,567	$ 392,770	2.06
1891	23,328	34,667	6,352	60,812	601,731	2.96
1892	7,723	37,432	5,446	50,579	526,993	2.43
1893	28,489	39,093	6,115	84,702	665,985	2.90
1894	3,642	30,046	5,030	19,371	427,641	1.77
1895	29,758	50,923	17,317	52,337	742,401	2.91
1896	25,393	55,535	13,765	31,508	600,953	2.24
1897	26,668	39,406	8,634	33,229	660,080	2.34
1898	26,668	30,406	8,634	33,229	601,630	2.05
1899	21,013	47,082	16,802	18,270	784,166	2.56
1900	21,013	47,082	16,802	18,270	702,035	2.20
1901	20,565	57,242	18,726	39,330	1,007,867	2.92
1902	20,565	57,242	18,726	39,330	938,223	2.53
1903	22,625	43,934	1,481	64,940	1,289,267	3.25
1904	26,734	41,079	19,259	111,336	1,545,236	3.66
1905	39,187	44,808	31,137	91,029	1,727,805	3.85
1906	17,984	40,912	32,476	93,451	2,068,543	4.36
1907	52,505	36,011	44,587	108,316	2,452,321	4.91
1908	35,586	33,370	35,816	121,195	2,437,721	4.63
1909	46,123	33,324	36,830	252,268	3,003,248	5.45
1910	31,839	33,324	34,594	174,361	3,517,655	6.09
1911	51,548	37,285	83,219	438,393	3,186,946	5.29
1912	32,958	33,605	23,043	277,397	3,558,690	5.66
1913	70,693	15,384	11,327	267,185	2,684,460	4.30
1914	50,720	41,029	60,905	131,356	3,911,715	6.25
1915	45,626	29,616	360,035	119,632	3,505,171	5.50
1916	12,657	23,178	96,273	353,504	4,147,857	6.39
1917	14,723	20,407	46,580	550,013	4,587,685	6.94
Total	$ 822,935	$ 1,082,142	$ 737,237	$ 3,687,910	$ 52,289,421	
Increase					1068%	

Table seven classifies the expenditures of the state by departments together with total and per capita expenditures since statehood. This compilation excludes investments and payments of debt and represents the total cost of state government in all its departments, including industries.

COST OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In column two will be found the various expenses of the legislature since statehood. The 1890 session was the only one which exceeded sixty days and cannot be used as a means of comparison. The most expensive legislature since statehood was that of 1905 with the 1917 assembly as a close second. The legislative printing is not as large an item as formerly and with the suspension of the publication of the blue book, the last session was actually less expensive than most of the sessions of the past decade.

THE COST OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Column three is the expenditures for executive purposes. This includes the salaries and expenses of elective state officials, appointed state officials, boards and the extraordinary expenses of law enforcement, such as rewards. It increased with considerable rapidity until 1915. Since that time it has shown a considerable falling off, the expenditures being less in 1917 than during the past four years.

JUDICIAL EXPENDITURES.

Column four is the expenditures of the judicial department. This includes the salaries and expenses of the supreme court judges, clerk of the supreme court, stenographers, etc., together with the salaries of the district judges and all court expenses in unorganized territory. The ratio of increase has been considerably less than that of the executive department. The extraordinary expense of 1911 includes $65,273 that the Cowan impeachment cost the state. While this hardly belongs in this classification, it is difficult to find another place for it.

STATE EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES.

In Column five, state educational expenses are contained for all years since statehood. The increase in this department has been extraordinary.

THE COST OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

In column six is the expenditures of the state for common schools. Here

the increase has also been extraordinary. Common schools today are receiving nearly one and a half million dollars annually from the state treasurer. The greater portion of this revenue comes from the endowment fund which has resulted from a judicious administration of the public domain. This includes the interest from invested endowment funds, fines, forfeitures and penalties.

Column seven is the cost to the state of its unfortunates housed and cared for in penal and charitable institutions. This includes not only penal institutons but penal-educational institutions and the industrial enterprises of the state connected with them.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

In Column eight is found the cost of printing since statehood. This is not indicative of expenditures of the state for printing. Practically all of the printing is now included in the appropriations of the various departments.

Column nine represents the interest paid on public debt since statehood. Since the state was organized we have paid 1,082,000 interest on public debt and we never had a public debt much in excess of that amount. It indicates that borrowing is a poor method of financing public activities.

Column ten is the payment from the state treasurer of bounties for the destruction of noxious animals. This one time popular method of frittering away the states' revenue is no longer fashionable and remains largely as a prefunctory closing up of an old custom. The 1916 and 1917 expenditures look very large but are due to transfers from these funds to other funds. Column 11 is the miscellaneous expenditures of the state.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

In next to the last column is found the total expenditures for all purposes from the state treasury other than permanent investments and the payment of the public debt. In twenty-eight years there has been a marked increase, from $392,770 in 1890 to $4,587,685 in 1917.

THE PER CAPITA COST.

In the last column is found the per capita distribution of funds from the state treasury. Here we find a peculiar contrast to the per capita tax levies. In 1890 the levy was $2.30 while the total expenditures from the treasury was $2.06. This is explained by the fact that the state had no public income from its public lands or endowment funds and very little income from its fees or licenses and that a considerable portion of the levy was not collected until the succeeding years. On the other hand in 1917, the per capita levy was $2.63 while the per capita expenditures was 6.94 about three times as great. This is explained by the income from sources other than direct taxation. North Dakota is one of the few states in the Union which does not levy a direct tax for the aid of common schools. This is taken care of entirely by the income from the common school endowment fund.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

The expenditures from the state treasury have increased very rapidly during the past fifteen years. In 1902 the total expenditures was only $938,223 while in 1917 they had reached the very large sum of $4,587,685 The increase in the cost of the maintenance of the various departments is in a measure due to the ever-widening activities of the state, the higher cost of living and the more substantial buildings being erected today by the state. These expenditures are made possible without an added per capita burden to the tax payer, owing to the great increase in the revenues from the school lands and the permanent funds resulting therefrom. The industrial expenditures is also another item which greatly increases the total. The industries of the state, the twine plant, the brick plant and the capitol trolley line add some hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the expenditures. The twine and brick plants are probably on a paying basis but the trolley line is altogether a luxury.

TABLE NO. 8

PROPORTION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES TO TOTAL EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL

Year	All Other	Education	Ratio of School to Total Expenditure
1890	$ 451,590.00	$ 41,180.00	10.5%
1891	394,153.00	208,503.00	34.7
1892	331,237.00	190,759.00	36.5
1893	451,681.00	217,057.00	32.6
1894	193,297.00	234,705.00	54.9
1895	477,406.00	264,995.00	35.8
1896	385,467.00	215,434.00	35.8
1897			
1898	785,315.00	476,396.00	38.0
1899	1,039,940.00	942,164.00	32.1
1900			
1901	1,214,670.00	731,016.00	37.5
1902			
1903	770,255.00	519,012.00	40.5
1904	756,540.00	606,541.00	44.5
1905	1,173,586.00	704,423.00	46.7
1906	762,206.00	989,256.00	56.4
1907	879,509.00	1,288,565.00	59.4
1908	868,857.00	1,221,075.00	58.4
1909	1,099,461.00	1,564,790.00	58.7
1910	1,041,603.00	2,263,717.00	68.4
1911	1,750,108.00	1,436,838.00	45.0
1912	1,280,426.00	2,008,332.00	60.9
1913	946,881.00	1,592,460.00	62.3
1914	1,605,983.00	1,951,850.00	54.8
1915	1,502,435.00	1,699,026.00	53.0
1916	1,723,877.00	2,177,726.00	55.8
1917	1,991,768.00	2,217,543.00	52.6

In Table No. eight we have segregated the cost to the state of education from the maintenance of its other activities. In Column one is found the expenditures for all other purposes since statehood other than the industries. It represents the cost of the state government proper exclusive of education, together with state charitable and penal institutions and the many incidental expenses borne from the state treasury, for all purposes other than education and industries. It contains no industrial expenses except the deficit of the capitol trolley line and the Penitentiary brick yard. It shows considerably more than fifty per cent of all expenditures from the state treasury to be for educational purposes.

TABLE NO. 9.
CITY TAX LEVIES—YEAR 1917

County	Assessed Valuation	Average Tax Rate	Total Tax Levied	City Tax Rate	City Tax Levied	Special Assessment
Adams	$ 395,572.00	92.2	$ 36,506.00	18.3	$ 7,247.00	$.....
Barnes	2,307,773.00	70.4	162,677.00	23.9	55,282.00	21,909.00
Benson	752,994.00	61.5	46,351.00	22.3	16,806.00	3,039.00
Billings	(no organized cities or villages					
Bottineau	1,458,163.00	65.1	95,047.00	21.8	21,898.00	12,410.00
Bowman	646,937.00	45.5	29,474.00	14.3	9,302.00	.....
Burke	642,700.00	52.6	33,864.00	25.5	16,534.00	1,325.00
Burleigh	2,774,774.00	70.9	197,286.00	24.3	67,436.00	43,411.00
Cass	9,612,483.00	63.3	608,857.00	23.3	224,738.00	156,589.00
Cavalier	876,649.00	70.9	62,202.00	18.2	15,998.00	147.00
Dickey	1,153,571.00	68.1	78,630.00	27.8	32,077.00	3,459.00
Divide	589,668.00	32.9	19,411.00	18.1	10,689.00	9,246.00
Eddy	595,864.00	76.0	45,309.00	21.0	12,519.00	27,092.00
Emmons	346,576.00	55.8	19,348.00	23.2	8,048.00	8.00
Foster	492,909.00	90.3	44,532.00	34.8	17,191.00	13,373.00
Golden Valley	893,238.00	60.1	53,719.00	15.9	14,257.00	88,124.00
Grand Forks	642,390.00	72.4	336,344.00	25.1	116,979.00	102,651.00
Griggs	797,748.00	56.5	45,148.00	18.8	15,057.00	.....
Hettinger	564,179.00	92.4	52,149.00	20.5	11,615.00	206.00
Kidder	267,324.00	51.4	13,764.00	25.5	6,823.00	.....
LaMoure	1,089,460.00	71.2	77,615.00	28.2	30,736.00	7,337.00
Logan	386,588.00	.....	.....	.....	3,614.00	.....
McHenry	947,535.00	87.9	83,318.00	36.7	34,851.00	7,272.00
McIntoch	947,260.00	62.9	36,341.00	16.9	9,756.00	.....
McKenzie	257,836.00	75.0	19,341.00	32.2	8,317.00	1,434.00
McLean	759,412.00	76.6	58,178.00	30.4	23,095.00	9,611.00
Mercer	289,748.00	37.9	14,780.00	24.6	7,143.00	983.00
Morton	200,158.00	53.6	107,424.00	24.8	49,826.00	37,816.00
Mountrail	510,775.00	65.1	33,299.00	30.0	15,367.00	2,495.00
Nelson	989,830.00	58.0	57,878.00	23.9	23,697.00	1,113.00
Oliver	(no organized cities or villages					
Pembina	942,866.00	74.6	70,393.00	29.4	27,840.00	1,080.00
Pierce	444,934.00	47.1	2,146.00	25.5	11,388.00	9,449.00
Ramsey	2,080,688.00	67.0	139,478.00	22.2	46,373.00	12,726.00
Ransom	906,593.00	40.8	37,012.00	22.3	20,254.00	15,726.00
Renville	517,715.00	53.8	27,908.00	31.8	16,465.00	6,396.00
Richland	1,977,133.00	65.7	130,052.00	29.4	58,240.00	16,873.00
Rolette	486,797.00	74.0	36,114.00	23.8	11,627.00	2,562.00
Sargent	574,869.00	74.8	43,000.00	20.9	12,063.00	22,750.00
Sheridan	213,354.00	100.9	23,432.00	33.9	7,234.00	1,782.00
Sioux	(no organized cities or villages					

Slope	235,262.00	85.0	201,279.00	33.7	7,950.00	35,000.00
Stark	1,761,002.00	67.4	121,213.00	24.8	43,833.00	9,909.00
Steel	533,003.00	69.6	37,110.00	22.3	11,938.00	10,188.00
Stutsman	2,337,171.00	67.3	157,440.00	35.6	83,391.00	29,652.00
Towner	635,048.00	65.2	41,422.00	26.9	17,102.00	8,028.00
Traill	930,625.00	86.7	82,467.00	29.8	27,749.00	9,451.00
Walsh	1,623,986.00	62.7	118,226.00	24.6	39,097.00	3,309.00
Ward	4,232,486.00	90.5	383,296.00	30.9	131,009.00	183,635.00
Wells	878,025.00	78.4	68,868.00	22.8	20,104.00	3,844.00
Williams	1,578,328.00	76.2	120,353.00	25.7	40,586.00	23,672.00
Total	$58,710,007.00	73.4	$ 4,310,017.00	26.07	$ 1,531,042.00	$ 956,084.00

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Without additional legislation securing uniform accounting in incorporated cities, towns and villages, and complete annual fiscal reports, the Tax Commission despairs of securing anything like complete fiscal data from these political subdivisions of state government. At the present time no financial reports are specifically demanded by law of municipal auditors and the Tax Commission has found it practically impossible to secure such reports. We have been utterly unable to secure anything like complete data covering municipal indebtedness.

Either directly or through the reports made by the county auditors to the state board of equalization, we have secured by counties, the assessed valuation, average tax rate, local tax levied for all purposes, city tax rates, tax levied for city purposes and special assessments, practically complete for the entire state. Table 9, shows that the assessed valuation of incorporated municipalities of this state for 1917 was $58,710,007. The average tax rate for all purposes, state and local, was 73.4 mills and the total tax levied was $4,310,017. The rate for city purposes was 26.07 mills and the tax levied was $1,531,042. Special assessments totaled $956,084.

While the total assessed valuation of incorporated municipalities in the state was but 14.87% of the total assessed valuation for 1917, the total tax levied in the cities and villages, was 23.3% of all the taxes levied for state and local purposes. These figures illustrate with great force, the high proportion of the tax burden which falls upon incorporated cities and villages.

TABLE NO. 10.—TAX LEVIES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Assessed valuation, rate of levy and tax levy of the common school districts of the state, together with receipts and expenditures and indebtedness, as compiled by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in his 1918 report.

County	Assessed Valuation	Taxes Levied	Rate	Receipts Year Ending June 30, 1917	Expenditures Year Ending June 30, 1917	Warrants to Bonds Outstanding
Adams	$ 3,201,438.00	$ 59,919.00	18.4	$ 68,444.00	$ 128,256.00	$ 53,699.00
Barnes	12,387,856.00	189,732.00	15.3	315,878.00	293,236.00	199,720.00
Benson	7,295,829.00	147,104.00	20.1	177,161.00	178,078.00	169,961.00
Billings	1,752,116.00	30,529.00	17.4	45,178.00	45,695.00	28,862.00
Bottineau	9,482,630.00	179,301.00	18.9	251,226.00	241,729.00	169,615.00
Bowman	3,319,787.00	70,681.00	21.2	101,293.00	147,456.00	126,615.00
Burke	4,769,843.00	87,314.00	18.3	121,202.00	128,321.00	104,978.00
Burleigh	8,510,482.00	115,433.00	13.5	178,444.00	165,339.00	158,270.00
Cass	24,470,773.00	320,329.00	13.	611,370.00	541,030.00	224,023.00
Cavalier	8,787,346.00	153,455.00	17.4	247,927.00	257,690.00	181,560.00
Dickey	7,299,910.00	82,950.00	11.3	131,710.00	116,248.00	64,847.00
Divide	4,036,907.00	102,345.00	25.3	86,000.00	123,682.00	126,686.00
Dunn	4,167,818.00	70,558.00	16.9	104,814.00	185,585.00	182,062.00
Eddy	3,686,565.00	63,263.00	17.1	92,791.00	77,726.00	66,870.00
Emmons	5,446,254.00	80,940.00	14.8	124,336.00	126,465.00	58,905.00
Foster	3,903,950.00	88,070.00	22.5	116,045.00	112,696.00	106,602.00
Golden Valley	3,346,657.00	69,080.00	20.6	126,513.00	115,689.00	115,594.00
Grand Forks	15,223,992.00	253,776.00	16.6	385,063.00	453,700.00	249,280.00
Grant	5,030,972.00	79,845.00	15.8	105,087.00	132,640.00	98,925.00
Griggs	5,648,969.00	55,476.00	9.8	94,700.00	83,710.00	50,866.00
Hettinger	3,824,291.00	79,984.00	20.9	118,623.00	122,942.00	142,520.00
Kidder	4,534,486.00	70,997.00	15.6	110,946.00	116,607.00	87,426.00
LaMoure	7,451,441.00	121,150.00	16.2	200,898.00	168,257.00	99,975.00
Logan	3,605,303.00	45,812.00	12.7	81,858.00	82,527.00	37,491.00
McHenry	8,554,899.00	179,115.00	20.9	284,280.00	264,702.00	180,613.00
McIntosh	4,121,715.00	40,000.00	9.7	73,573.00	66,649.00	49,520.00
McKenzie	3,850,601.00	113,683.00	29.5	235,317.00	148,293.00	148,683.00
McLean	6,659,261.00	55,773.00	15.3	98,649.00	140,023.00	96,625.00
Mercer	3,621,990.00	145,906.00	21.9	210,710.00	259,148.00	202,986.00
Morton	7,913,761.00	126,133.00	15.9	209,885.00	201,965.00	194,254.00
Mountrail	5,199,293.00	108,227.00	22.8	144,082.00	159,117.00	120,590.00
Nelson	7,032,929.00	108,103.00	15.3	156,611.00	158,227.00	148,249.00
Oliver	2,074,711.00	25,381.00	12.2	51,073.00	42,125.00	27,984.00
Pembina	7,532,324.00	113,269.00	15.	197,460.00	157,839.00	23,642.00
Pierce	4,658,191.00	75,139.00	16.1	156,906.00	135,966.00	102,765.00
Ramsey	8,845,491.00	163,304.00	18.4	225,215.00	261,658.00	174,854.00
Ransom	5,684,473.00	114,139.00	20.	154,682.00	185,678.00	140,923.00
Renville	4,087,021.00	102,780.00	25.	131,380.00	146,320.00	97,651.00

Richland	13,626,465.00	130,175.00	9.5	219,407.00	194,181.00	88,379.00
Rolette	4,099,420.00	72,393.00	17.8	106,799.00	106,284.00	97,261.00
Sargent	5,972,529.00	87,850.00	14.7	141,253.00	125,558.00	115,010.00
Sheridan	3,563,877.00	61,480.00	17.2	78,301.00	86,748.00	75,552.00
Sioux	885,464.00	12,350.00	13.9	21,686.00	20,429.00	20,943.00
Slope	2,533,670.00	55,380.00	21.8	76,940.00	77,344.00	71,645.00
Stark	6,806,315.00	105,012.00	15.4	175,390.00	212,259.00	188,468.00
Steele	5,109,507.00	77,037.00	15.	112,902.00	119,122.00	66,247.00
Stutsman	14,148,413.00	219,950.00	15.5	394,036.00	404,190.00	288,485.00
Towner	6,237,960.00	105,700.00	16.2	163,808.00	148,311.00	128,485.00
Traill	7,566,431.00	85,543.00	11.3	137,439.00	156,118.00	69,715.00
Walsh	10,751,945.00	124,215.00	11.5	220,546.00	220,501.00	256,021.00
Ward	11,896,336.00	296,525.00	24.9	437,937.00	391,159.00	337,721.00
Wells	7,362,745.00	146,725.00	19.9	211,396.00	213,201.00	183,999.00
Williams	7,717,461.00	197,270.00	25.5	273,126.00	317,261.00	286,289.00
Total	$349,300,813.00	$ 5,866,156.00	16.7	$ 9,098,319.00	$ 9,274,606.00	$ 6,989,605.00

The above compilation is as complete a table of the receipts and expenditures of the common schools of the state as is possible to obtain. The only element wanting is the segregation of receipts from other sources than direct taxation. The total tax levied by the school districts, is $5,866,156.69. The total expenditures of these same school districts is $9,274,506.84. Certain allowance, however, must be made for the taxes not collectable. The second column of the table contains the levies of the various school districts. At least 5% of all taxes levied are never collected. This allowance will bring the indirect income, that is, income from fees, endowment funds, tuition funds, fines, forfeitures, etc., up to $3,500,000. Sixty per cent of the total revenue of the common school districts of the state are derived from direct taxation, while forty per cent is derived from other sources. The bond and floating debt in districts amounted to $6,898,606.

INCOME OF COUNTIES—FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917
TABLE NO. 11.

Name of County	General	Interest Bond Sinking	Insane	Poor Charitable	Road	Bridge	School	Township	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts
Adams	$ 48,597	$ 7,070	$	$ 509	$ 4,317	$ 31,462	$ 15,184	$ 27,942	$ 22,039	$ 147,120
Barnes	94,213	7,807	8,505	.....	14,986	8,579	275,188	73,431	8,413	490,122
Benson	50,208	50	5,192	.....	16,211	11,492	201,764	59,306	16,987	364,552
Billings	21,137	12,093	.....	.....	13,569	7,201	40,594	8,318	437	103,349
Bottineau	64,984	8,106	.....	.....	12,427	18,908	265,050	78,329	26,240	474,044
**Bowman	51,026	7,423	.....	534	4,532	22,535	15,943	29,339	23,140	154,472
Burke	50,454	1,089	3,257	3,000	4,103	1,496	129,977	42,154	2,106	237,636
Burleigh	1,410	86,501	.....	.....	8,443	22,954	31,151	15,315	10,937	108,711
Cass	117,887	3,201	5,899	885	37,863	41,048	102,727	472,584	136,004	912,199
Cavalier	56,289	.....	3,070	.....	11,820	23,044	217,957	75,819	8,229	397,028
Dickey	50,795	10,420	3,969	.....	11,160	16,981	129,521	49,219	4,707	276,772
Divide	42,853	8,385	1,942	738	28,126	5,289	136,689	45,826	114,114	387,962
Dunn	47,438	.....	1,646	.....	25,940	13,730	11,280	6,264	153,362	209,666
Eddy	35,704	2,311	4,442	.....	20,376	3,704	83,064	19,922	4,307	173,830
Emmons	13,634	9,184	.....	.....	35,075	.....	3,629	370	.....	66,104
Foster	34,431	8,169	2,638	4,051	16,864	4,385	110,781	19,121	.....	199,440
Golden Valley	372	.....	.....	.....	5,287	6,184	1,263	94	15,041	28,841
Grand Forks	117,070	19,529	7,315	1,745	19,703	40,515	337,433	75,558	6,985	625,853
Grant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Griggs	20,998	.....	2,729	.....	6,651	5,916	92,397	38,518	14,576	181,784
Hettinger	38,919	10,637	.....	.....	16,267	16,412	101,587	23,811	6,914	214,547
Kidder	40,648	.....	.....	.....	27,211	.....	105,940	15,388	22,440	211,627
LaMoure	57,852	5,782	3,672	.....	8,726	24,647	177,234	49,674	7,318	334,905
Logan	34,213	1,752	504	9,401	25,177	2,818	68,860	6,878	1,058	151,721
McHenry	63,362	5,052	.....	.....	20,134	25,909	245,726	52,036	5,855	418,074
McIntosh	22,184	264	.....	.....	16,050	3,851	84,333	.....	1,273	127,955
McKenzie	38,588	28	2,335	6,036	9,592	11,371	133,052	25,024	16,672	242,698
McLean	39,716	3,102	2,902	.....	38,335	5,788	198,566	28,531	41,836	358,777
Mercer	28,822	4,822	.....	180	32,516	19,507	84,399	.....	45,299	215,545
Morton	73,889	3,040	3,810	3,191	69,848	24,796	184,726	19,530	3,812	386,642
Mountrail	27,788	18,585	3,142	1,219	11,044	4,364	113,097	50,927	45,398	275,564
Nelson	29,535	201	.....	.....	3,218	.....	142,925	72,471	4,412	252,765
Oliver	18,466	2,022	1,481	38	15,072	8,292	41,892	54,480	15,180	157,013
Pembina	57,365	9,888	.....	.....	5,025	18,121	186,096	.....	30,800	307,295
Pierce	.....	7,191	2,697	.....	24,900	3,015	14,873	66,626	3,420	115,531
Ramsey	69,986	7,994	6,354	701	54,117	11,077	232,355	39,235	4,863	426,682
Ransom	44,172	8,792	3,515	.....	13,092	10,044	151,837	13,652	37,821	282,925
Renville	43,825	771	.....	.....	15,491	8,544	1,976	9,845	7,509	87,961
Richland	81,958	.....	.....	.....	14,002	50,894	265,341	10,550	12,724	435,469

Rollette	41,280	8,009	.....	.....	49,404	8,033	20,917	.....	28,407	156,050
Sargent	42,795	38,395	7,099	2,078	.....	3,744	3,651	17,111	18,327	133,200
Sheridan	27,701	18,770	2,229	.....	19,548	.....	12,297	.....	2,500	84,671
Slope	23,896	6,307	.....	.....	17,444	22,009	93,297	5,994	13,644	181,093
Sioux	8,835	2,471	.....	.....	4,571	10,953	19,510	63,219	4,910	114,469
Stark	55,821	5,592	.....	2,222	44,015	15,991	146,735	11,255	2,383	283,014
Steele	27,296	.....	2,822	.....	17,576	9,288	98,103	86,006	23,716	264,807
Stutsman	72,117	.....	.....	.....	56,221	31,826	334,531	16,965	22,292	533,952
Towner	42,234	3,003	.....	.....	8,900	15,777	130,153	31,850	60,125	284,032
Traill	51,540	.....	6,762	.....	7,683	33,164	148,129	42,812	6,834	296,924
Walsh	5,320	.....	11,270	.....	12,904	16,988	147,979	222,604	37,343	455,408
Ward	135,944	13,828	6,760	22,636	49,196	9,526	397,871	19,229	18,772	673,762
Wells	49,042	7,590	5,606	5,068	5,718	13,672	181,172	54,479	3,362	325,709
Williams	80,718	35,420	4,085	5,777	31,230	26,192	248,261	.....	.....	183,422
Total	$ 2,395,327	$ 419,647	$ 127,449	$ 73,351	$ 1,034,580	$ 741,806	$ 6,720,521	$ 2,246,614	$ 1,079,055	$14,298,148

**Bowman County Estimaed.

TABLE 11.

This is a compilation made from the report of the county treasurers and county auditors to the public examiner. It is incomplete in many respects and owing to the want of a uniform system of bookkeeping, it is impossible to classify many of the items. However, it gives a reasonably accurate outline of the sources of income of the counties of the state.

TABLE 12.

This is a compilation made from the report of the county treasurers and county auditors to the public examiner. It is incomplete in many respects and owing to the want of a uniform system of bookkeeping, it s impossible to classify many of the items. However, it gives a reasonably accurate outline of the expenditures of the counties of the state.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

The early laws of the older states make no mention of corporations. They were few in number and it was assumed that they would be equitably taxed on their property under the general property tax in the same manner as natural persons. Life was simple and the forms of property few and unvaried. There was little or no intangible property and the local authorities were considered the best judges of the value of tangible property. This was true as late as 1850. By the middle of the last century, however, corporations had developed greatly in number and importance and the simple life of one hundred years ago was taking on some of the complexity of the present time. Intangible property had multipled while the complexity of large scale production had greatly complicated the task of assessment. Property complicated in its nature had become general; railroad, telegraph and express companies were extending their lines throughout the states, traversing many local taxing units; the assessment of a cross section of a railroad, telegraph or express company had become an insurmountable obstacle to local tax officials.

As corporations developed in number and importance, special methods of taxation were devised. They were separated into classes and methods of valuation and assessment supposed to be peculiarly applicable to their property were enacted into law in many states. Prof. Seligman enumerates twelve distinct methods of corporate taxation. Most of the methods developed have proved defective in principle. Today there are but three methods which may fairly claim consideration.

THE AD VALOREM BASIS.

First in point of time, and conspicuous today because of its general use, although admittedly a failure, is the tax imposed upon corporations in proportion to the value of their property. Originally the value of physical property alone was considered, but today an additional value, supposed to represent "intangibles," "good will," "franchises," etc., is generally added but seldom recognized in practice. The first departure from the local application of the general property or ad valorem tax upon corporations was the placing their assessment in the hands of some central body. It was early recognized that property extending through or into two or more taxing units was difficult of assessment by local authorities.

The ad valorem system, however, as used and advocated in progressive states today is quite different from the simple and elementary method of fifty or a hundred years ago. It is usually administered by a board of tax commissioners, which devotes its entire time to the supervision of

tax laws and tax official, employing experts who make physical surveys, audit books and generally keep well informed as to the physical and going value of the public utilities operating into or through their jurisdiction.

CRITICISM OF THE GENERAL PROPERTY TAX.

Even as administered today, the ad valorem or general property basis of taxation presents many difficulties. To attempt the valuation of a railroad, for instance, is a large task. It requires the work of a large number of experts familiar with technical details of the business. There are many kinds of corporations and as many kinds of experts are needed as there are kinds of corporations. The expense is excessive and the machinery bulky and unwieldy. At the best, the element of personal judgment is sure to become a factor. This places a heavy responsibility upon the assessing authorities Many thousands of dollars of tax may be at stake, depending upon the personal judgment of an official, and this opens the door to political interference or corrupt influence on the part of the corporations interested. Many theoretical difficulties present themselves. Seldom if ever is there an actual sale of the property of public service corporations. If a physical valuation is sought, what method shall be selected? Reproduction value new, less depreciation, or installation value? If it is attempted to capitalize the property, what rate of return shall be allowed? Such progressive states as Michigan and Wisconsin have spent large sums of money securing the physical valuation of the property of their public utilites and today Wisconsin does not use physical valuation as a factor in arriving at the value of her public service corporations for purposes of taxation. Valuation once made, being expensive and difficult, is very likely to remain for a considerable period of years without serious revision. This makes the system unwieldy, unresponsive to current conditions, either as to the earnings of the property or the needs of the state for revenue.

It is apparent that the valuation of the physical property itself is not a safe criteria. If the capitalization method is adopted, what shall be the rate of capitalization? Shall an average of five years be used or an average of three years? Shall the earnings for a single year be capitalized? The supreme court of the United States in the Ohio Express Company cases found that $23,400 worth of horses, wagons, safes, etc., produced a net return in a single year of $275,446. It is evident that the actual value of the physical property of necessity bears no relation to the earning power of the corporation. It is equally apparent that any attempt at capitalization, opens a pandora box of trouble. This method of assessing public service corporations has been condemned by practically all tax authorities, both at home and abroad.

CAPITALIZATION METHOD.

By this method it is sought to tax the actual value of the securities of a corporation. Sometimes it is confined to the stocks but ordinarily to the stocks, bonds and capital generally. While it must be admitted that this method is preferable to the ad valorem method of assessing this class of property, it leaves much to be desired, both from the theoretical and

practical standpoint. One of the first difficulties encountered is to arrive at the actual value of the securities. The average market value for a given period might be taken, but there are many securities, in fact the majority of the securities with which the taxing officials must deal, have no market value and a single share of stock or a single bond has not changed hands in a decade. At the best sales are apt to be few and scattered and such scattered sales are misleading and are apt to lead the officials far astray. Another, and probably the most serious objection, is that the best securities are subject to great fluctuations from time to time, due to speculation and other external forces. A raid may be made on a stock which will force it 100% above its actual value or which may result in forcing it down to 50% of its actual value. The book value of stocks and bonds may appear to be a sound basis of value but with the juggling of books, plowing back profits and the hundred and one ways in which book value can be tampered with, all but eliminates this method of valuation.

TAX ON EARNINGS.

It is elementary that the ideal tax should adjust itself to the ability of the tax payer. Taxes can be paid only from the net income, the actual savings which acrue to capital. The individual may take the income from one property to pay the tax on another property, but the community or the state cannot shift the burden, it falls directly upon net income and when it passes beyond net income, taxation becomes confiscation.

The tax upon net income is the ideal tax but the difficulties surrounding its levy are almost insurmountable. The extreme difficulty in arriving at net earnings and the hopeless task of securing a uniformity of bookkeeping, makes this method appear impractical almost upon first examination. Moreover it places a premium upon poor management. The corporation which is well managed and which as a result has a very large net earning, is penalized as against a corporation under gross mismanagement, resulting in small net earnings. It also presents difficulties in assessing the property of corporations which have no net earning. The practical difficulties in the way of imposing a tax upon net earnings are insurmountable.

GROSS EARNINGS TAX.

The tax on gross earnings is void of all the difficulties inherent in the tax on net earnings. No public service corporation doing business is without gross earnings and the simplest bookkeeping or the most prefunctory examination of their business reveals gross earnings. No ban is placed on management as the corporation which is grossly mismanaged pays the same percentage of its gross earnings as the corporation which is well managed. The rank falsification of books and the grossest of perjury alone can defeat the gross earnings tax.

The chief difficulty presenting itself in levying a gross earnings tax is that the expense of carrying on one business is greater than that of another. To illustrate: the Northern Pacific Railway Company in North Dakota has a net income of nearly fifty per cent of its gross income while

the Northwestern Telephone Company's net income is but 20% of its gross income. If the same rate of tax on gross earnings for all public utilities was levied, a proportion of net earnings would be taken which in many cases would be confiscatory. To avoid this, corporations are classified and a tax is established which results in taking an equitable portion of their net earnings for public use.

THE RATE OF GROSS EARNINGS TAX.

In establishing a system of taxation based on gross earnings the initial problem, and of far-reaching importance, is to determine the rate at which the tax will be imposed upon the different classes of corporations. The problem is not only to take for public use an equitable portion of net earnings but to place the same burden upon the corporations as is borne by property generally within the taxing jurisdiction. In arriving at these rates the first question to be solved is that of the proportion of the capital value of all property within the jurisdiction taken for public use. The average for the United States is approximately one per cent annually, that is, one dollar is taken for public use out of every hundred dollars of actual or capital value. If the net income of property generally, in the United States averages five per cent, then one-fifth or twenty per cent of the net income is taken for public use. If it is six per cent, then 16 2-3% of the net income is taken for public use.

In brief, as the ratio of net earnings to gross differs as between different classes of corporations, it is necessary to impose a gross earnings tax at different rates upon the different classes of corporations.

For example. Suppose one corporation with gross earnings of one million dollars had expenses amounting to $800,000 leaving $200,000 of net earnings, and another corporation engaged in a different business, also having a gross earnings of one million dollars, whose expenses were only $600,000 leaving a net of $400,000, or twice the net earnings of the first corporation. It is obvious that a tax upon gross earnings at a uniform rate would impose an unjust burden upon the corporation having the smaller net earnings and since net earnings are the true measure of tax burden, injustice would result. This injustice, however, can be corrected by imposing different rates upon different classes of corporations. In the above illustration 10 per cent of net earnings would result in a tax of 2 per cent upon the gross earnings of the first corporation and 4 per cent upon the gross earnings of the second.

DETERMINATION OF THE RATE OF GROSS EARNINGS TAX.

The determination of the rate of the gross earnings tax requires a careful study of the net and gross earnings and other circumstances surrounding the different classes of corporations. The standard method probably is that employed by the California Tax Commission. It has been used by many of the states, notably by the special tax commissions of Connecticut. In employing this formula, it must be first decided what is the measure of tax burden to be imposed. The California Commission assumed that the tax burden upon the corporations should be as nearly equivalent as possible to the burden of taxation borne by all the taxable property of the state under the general property tax.

After a careful study, the North Dakota Tax Commission has arrived at the conclusion that the average tax burden upon property under the general property tax, exclusive of money and credits, is approximately 1% of the actual value. This is the standard used in other states and while some of the property in the state falls slightly below that burden, other classes of property bear a burden in excess of one per cent so that the average may fairly be placed at one per cent of the capital value of all property exclusive of money and credits.

In order to arrive at a tax upon net earnings which will place the same burden upon the property of a public service corporation as is borne by the property generally of the state, it is necessary to translate the property tax into a gross earnings tax by means of a formula and a rate of capitalization which in general is the rate of yield upon capital invested in the corporations under consideration. The following from the report of the California Tax Commission in 1906 illustrates the California method of translation.

"For example, if the regular annual net earnings of a certain corporation are $600 and we assume that a fair rate of capitalization is 6 per cent, the capital value of this corporation is obtained approximately by dividing its net earnings, $600, by the assumed rate, 6 per cent, giving as a result $10,000. If wealth in general is assumed to bear a tax burden of 1 per cent, then this corporation should pay a tax equal to 1 per cent of $10,000 or $100. $100 is 16.66 per cent of $600. Therefore a tax of 16.66 per cent, upon the net earnings of this corporation would be equivalent to a given tax rate on capital value of one per cent. In general, to obtain the rate of a tax on net earnings which shall be equivalent to a given tax rate on capital value we divide the rate on capital by the rate of interest, or the rate of capitalization.

Our problem, however, is to find a rate, not on net earnings, but on the gross earnings. To return to the above example, let us assume that the gross earnings of the corporation are $1,800. The net earnings are therefore one-third of the gross. Then, to produce the same amount of tax, the rate imposed upon gross earnings must be one-third of the rate upon net earnings. In general, whatever is the ratio of net earnings to gross we must multiply the desired rate of a tax on net earnings by the ratio of net earnings to gross in order to obtain the equivalent tax rate to be imposed upon gross earnings.

It is probably not necessary to explain that net earnings are used in this calculation, not as a permanent basis of the tax, but in order to classify corporations at the outset so as to determine proper rates for the gross earnings tax.

Since we are proposing to collect a tax equal to about 1 per cent of the capital value of the corporation's property, we must increase the rate of yield by 1 per cent in order to reach a fair rate of capitalization. To sum up the above discussion; we must ascertain, first, the rate of taxation borne by wealth in general under the general property tax; second, the proper rate at which to capitalize the earnings of each class of corporations, which will be, in general the rate of yield of the investment plus 1 per cent, to allow for the tax; third, the prevailing ratio of net earnings to gross for each class of corporations. We then obtain the proper rate of the tax on gross earnings for each class of corporations by dividing the rate of the general property tax by the rate of capitalization and multiplying by the ratio of net earnings to gross. The result will give the rate which, imposed upon gross earnings, will cause a tax burden equivalent to that borne by wealth in general under the general property tax. This

process may be expressed mathematically as follows:

Let t equal rate of the general property tax (upon full value.)
Let i equal rate of capitalization.
Let r equal ratio of net earnings to gross earnings.
Let x equal required rate of the gross earnings tax.

Then $x = \frac{t \times r}{i}$.

For example, suppose that it is determined that wealth in general is taxed at the rate of 1 per cent upon its true value. Suppose that inquiry establishes the fact that investment in the securities of the particular class of corporations we are concerned with yields a return of 5 per cent. Suppose, further, that investigation shows that the prevailing ratio of net earnings to gross for the class of corporations in question is 30 per cent. Then t is 1%, i is 6% (i. e., 5% plus 1%), and r is 30%. Substituting these figures in the formula, we have:

$$x = \frac{\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{30}{100}}{\frac{6}{100}} = \frac{5}{100} = 5\%.$$

We should conclude, therefore, that the proper rate to impose upon gross earnings is 5 per cent, and that if the gross earnings of the corporations in question are taxed 5 per cent, the result will be equivalent to the tax upon wealth in general at the rate of 1 per cent."

THE MEASURE OF THE GENERAL PROPERTY TAX.

It is difficult to arrive at the actual burden under the general property tax. It is impossible to arrive at a mathematically exact result, as property is habitually under-valued and in attempting to arrive at the actual value, personal judgment being the dominant factor, there are usually as many values as there are appraisers.

A careful estimate based upon real estate transfers, the Federal census, the appraisements of the state land departments, appraisement by experts and by members of the legislature leads to the conclusion that acre property bears a somewhat lighter burden than ten mills on the dollar of actual value in North Dakota. It is probable that the burden borne by acre property is not greatly in excess of nine mills. On the other hand, city realty bears a burden of probably 13.5 mills; railroads have heretofore borne a burden of probably 7.5 mills; live stock actually assessed probably bears a burden of 14.5 mills; bank stock a burden of 12.5 mills, merchandise and personal property about 6 mills, while household goods and a great deal of personal property has borne a very light tax burden, as low, probably, as 3 or 4 mills. It may be said, roughly speaking, that real property including city realty and acre property averages not far below 10 mills on the dollar; that public utilities, as assessed in 1917, will bear 10 mills; that live stock actually assessed and bank stock range somewhat above 10 mills. Leaving out of count money and credits, it seems quite likely that 10 mills measures the tax burden in North Dakota. It is probable that the taxable property of this state, including money and credits, is in excess of $2,150,000,000. Wealth,

Debt and Taxation, the United States census publication, placed it at $2,141,626,961 in 1913, but it is probable that a conservative estimate would place the actual value of all taxable property, exclusive of money and credits, at $1,900,000,000. In 1917 the total tax burden borne by the people of the state, including state, county, city, school and township taxes, aggregated $18,495,357. It will be seen that 1% of the actual value of the taxable property of the state yields $19,000,000. It seems probable that the 1918 total tax burden will be 1% upon $1,900,000,000. Therefore this Commission has accepted 1% as the tax burden upon the capital value of the taxable property of the state. Moreover 10 mills on the dollar is the generally accepted state tax burden in the United States.

THE RATE OF CAPITALIZATION.

The rate of yield of investments in securities of any class of corporations is likewise a matter of considerable conjecture. In the United States Census bulletin No. 21 an elaborate investigation of each corporation under consideration was undertaken and the rate of capitalization adopted was the average amount of dividends paid upon stock and interest paid upon bonds.

Prof. W. H. Meyers, who conducted the investigation ascertained the market value of the stocks and bonds of a corporation, then found the percentage of return upon these capital obligations by dividing them into the dividends paid and the interest accrued. To illustrate: A given corporation paid dividends at the rate of 9%. That is, each one hundred dollar share paid an annual dividend of $9. But suppose the market value of the stock is $150, which means that each one hundred dollars worth of stock is worth $150 on the market. The rate of return paid an investor in this stock is determined by dividing annual dividends by the market value of a share of stock, which would be $9 divided by 150 or 6%. It is a simple matter where stocks pay regular dividends, but where dividends are not paid, it is another matter. The rule laid down by the supreme court of the United States, is, that a return must be allowed the corporation, in any process of capitalization, which similar securities will command in that particular locality. If a railroad can secure all the capital it needs at an average of 6%, both as to stocks and bonds, then 6% should be the rate of capitalization. If another utility cannot obtain capital at less than 8% per cent, then 8% should be allowed as return to capital. With the state loaning money on farm lands at 5%; with the Federal Land Bank loaning money on first farm mortgages at 6¼%; with the state buying bonds at 4%; the Federal Government floating Liberty Loans at 4¼% and with the legal rate of interest in the state at 6%, it would seem that for the more stable and profitable corporations, that 6% would not be an unfair percentage of capitalization. In any event, each class of corporations must be studied by itself and the rate of interest to which it is entitled upon its investment, determined.

THE RATIO OF NET TO GROSS EARNINGS.

The ratio of net earnings to gross earnings must be determined by an

investigation of each class of corporations. It is the most important factor in the formula and must be determined with care. It is to be obtained by a careful study of the accounts and the business circumstances of the class of corporations concerned. The investigation is necessarily more or less technical and exacting, but it is very essential to a just gross earnings tax.

TESTS OF THE FORMULA.

The formula just described for determining the proper rate of gross earnings tax upon a given class of corporations, while it is the most scientific method available, it is not entirely without fault. It is well in arriving at the gross earnings tax of a class of corporations to attempt to test the formula by other means. There are a number of ways by which the results secured by the formula can be more or less acurately tested.

(a). The total amount of the capital debt of a corporation may be arrived at and it may be assumed that this represents the value of all the property of the corporation. By computing 1% upon this capital value and by dividing the result by the gross earnings for the given period, we arrive at the rate of tax upon its gross earnings which would be equivalent to 1% of its actual value.

(b). The book value, that is the sum of capital stock, surplus and undivided profits, are equivalent items and may be taken as the actual capital value of the property. Proceeding in the same way to secure 1% of this amount and dividing by the gross earnings for the given period, will result in a rate of tax to be levied upon gross earnings, which will equal 1% of the capital value of the property.

(c). The actual physical value of the property, plus its franchise or corporate excess value may be taken as the capital value and the test applied as in (a) and (b).

It is perfectly patent that none of these methods would check with any great accuracy, but they have a tendency to keep the official from going too far astray.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

The application of the gross earnings tax to telephone companies presents some difficulties. Owing to the interstate toll business, it is difficult to separate the revenues by states. On the other hand, the operating expenses appear to be very high, so high in fact, that it is difficult to realize that from 70% to 85% of their revenues go to pay operating expenses.

The first problem is to ascertain the ratio of net to gross earnings. The special tax commission of Connecticut found that this ratio runs from 20.46% to 50.23%. The commission finally adopted 30% as the proper ratio of net to gross earnings. In 1910 the Federal Census published a special report entitled, "Telephones in 1907." They found the net gross to be 32.37% for the entire United States. In 1902 the bureau found it to be 30.31%. Of telephones operating in North Dakota, the Northwestern is the only one furnishing sufficient statistics upon which to base a con-

clusion as to the ratios of net to gross for five years. It has averaged 19.69% for the system for five years. The Nebraska Telephone Company, a subsidary of the Northwestern, ratio is 18.49% and of the Iowa Telephone Company, another subsidary, 22.48%.

A careful study would indicate that the ratio of net to gross earnings in North Dakota is 20% upon the face of the returns. It is also probable that the companies do not carefully classify and segregate their expenditures and it is probable that some of these gross earnings are plowed back into the system in the way of betterments and capital investments, which should be credited to net earnings. For this reason it would seem safe to place the ratio of net to gross in North Dakota at 25%.

As to the rate of capitalization. California used 5½% while Connecticut used 7%. It would probably not be contended that the rate should be less than 6% and probably not seriously contended that it should be more than 8%. The Telephone Companies contend strongly for 8%. This would appear to be a very high rate. The probabilities are that 7% would more nearly meet the ends of justice than either 8% or 6%. Applying the formula with 1% of the actual capital value of property as a tax rate, 7% as the capitalization percentage and 25% as the ratio of net to gross, results in a gross earnings tax of 3½%. Applying the formula as above with the capitalization at 6%, we get a gross earnings tax of 4¼%. It seems conclusive to this Commission that the rate ought not to be less than 3½% and it ought not to be greater than 5%.

Therefore this Commission recommends a gross earnings tax upon telephone companies of from 3½% to 5%; that this tax shall be levied upon all intra state gross earnings, and upon that portion of interstate gross earnings of companies doing business both within and without the state, apportioned accordingly to the number of transmitters, in the case of companies doing an exchange business, and in the case of companies doing a toll line business, upon a mileage basis.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The telegraph companies in many respects closely resemble telephone companies as to valuation for assessment purpose. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings under normal conditions would appear to be the same as telephone companies, about 75%. The same data as used in the case of telephone companies, and the application of the same formula, makes it apparent that a gross earnings tax from 3½% to 5% would adequately measure the tax burden of this class of property.

This Commission therefore recommends that a gross earnings tax of from 3½% to 5% be levied upon the gross earnings of telegraph companies in North Dakota; that this tax be levied upon the total intra state gross earnings and upon that portion of interstate earnings of business transacted partly within the state and partly without the state of North Dakota, as the number of miles of wire owned or leased and actually in use in the state during the next preceding year.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

To ascertain the proper tax rate upon the gross earnings of express

companies is more difficult than in the case of either telegraph or telephone companies owing to the various portions of the gross earnings of the different companies which are paid to the carriers for express privileges. After a careful investigation of all the data obtainable, this Commission is of the belief that express companies should pay a tax of 6% upon their gross earnings, exclusive of the express privileges paid to railroad companies. They show a very high ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings. On the other hand their actual investments are very small and the rate of earnings very high upon the actual value.

Therefore this Commission recommends that a tax of 6% be levied upon the gross earnings of express companies; that such gross earnings are to be obtained by deducting from the total gross earnings the express privileges paid the carriers; that the tax be levied upon all intrastate earnings and upon that portion of the interstate earnings which the mileage within the state bears to the total mileage of the system, exclusive of all water mileage.

CAR COMPANIES.

Here again considerable difficulty is met with in fixing upon the rate of the gross earnings tax. The difficulty of finding a method of distributing gross earnings and of ascertaining the operating ratio, makes the application of the formula recommended exceedingly difficult. After a careful survey of the situation and a careful balancing of all the factors we are lead to the conclusion that private car line companies, other than the Pullman Company, should pay a tax of 7% upon their gross earnings and that the Pullman Company should pay a tax of 5% upon its gross earnings. The difference in the rate of tax being based upon the greater operating expense of pullman companies and its greater investments for given amount of gross receipts.

This Commission therefore recommends that the Pullman Company be assessed 5% upon gross earnings; that other car companies be assessed 7% upon gross earnings; that these taxes be levied upon all intra state gross earnings and upon that portion of interstate gross earnings which the car mileage within the state bears to the total car mileage of the system.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

While this Commission is firmly of the belief that the gross earnings tax should be applied to railroad companies, the determination of the rate and the experimental nature of the gross earnings tax as applied to business in North Dakota, presents problems which it is exceedingly difficult to solve. The abnormal conditons caused by Government control and the great war, make it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory operating ratio. The increase in labor cost and in freight rates together with the suppression of competition and the direct routing by the government has upset all established statistics concerning gross earnings, operating expenses, net earnings and other factors necessary to the establishment of the gross earnings tax. On the other hand, North Dakota

is an agricultural state situated the width of Minnesota from its market; the center of population is well to the eastern part of the state so that the mile haul basis of allocating earnings would work a gross injustice to the state. The difficulty of arriving at a proper method of allocating gross earnings and the probability that the interstate earnings would be very low in proportion to the business originating in the state all tend to impel this Commission to approach the question of gross earnings on railroads with great caution. We are of the belief that it would not be advisable to attempt a gross earnings tax upon railroads until normal conditions again prevail and until the state has experimented with gross earnings taxes upon other public service corporations.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS EARNINGS TAX.

We recommend that the gross earnings tax levy against public service corporations be paid into the state treasury direct and that it be apportioned to the counties and minor political subdivisions of the state upon the basis of assessed valuation for the current year.

CHAPTER IV.

CENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION FUNCTIONS.

Efficiency in administration is impossible without centralized control. The administrative functions of a great private corporation are usually directed by one man. The stockholders elect a board of directors who shape policies in their broad out-lines but employ a superintendent or general manager to carry them into effect. It would be impossible to conduct the affairs of a private corporation with a board of directors attempting directly to administer its affairs. How much more impossible it would be if in addition to the directors, all having a share in the management, the superintendent and all sub-ordinate officials were elected by the thousands of stockholders. Could the Northern Pacific Railway be successfully managed if the general manager, the superintendents, the conductors and all the more important officials and employees generally, were elected by a vote of the stockholders? No sane business man would attempt to conduct a business with such dispersion of authority—a private corporation so controlled could not exist a year. Yet we attempt to transact the business affairs of a great state upon this basis.

The State of North Dakota elects some sixteen hundred assessors. They acknowledge no duty except to the electors who place them in office. The laws of the state make no serious attempt to place them under the control of higher authority. Each is a law unto himself and values property in that ratio of assessed to actual value which to him seems best. We also elect an equal number of local boards of review. They acknowledge no supervisory authority and each board, if it acts at all, acts as a law unto itself. As a rule they utterly disregard the plain provisions of the statute and do not review the assessments at all unless complaint is made on the part of a property owner and they promptly reduce his assessment. We elect an auditor in each county who has a large share in assessing and equalizing. He acknowledges supervision of no higher authority and is directed solely by his own discretion. We elect boards of county commissioners in each county of from three to five members who equalize assessments between subordinate taxing jurisdictions. They in turn are a law unto themselves and acknowledge no supervisory authority. We elect five other officials who qualify as the state board of equalization. They have the supreme power of equalizing and assessing but are clothed with absolutely no supervisory powers over boards or taxing officials. The state auditor is secretary to this board and custodian of the documents and records necessary to a valuation and equalization of property. Then last of all,

the state creates a state tax commission. It clothes it with powers to re-assess and review the action of subordinate officials and places in its hands the supervision of taxing officials and the administration of the tax laws. Yet it has no power of equalization—no final power of assessment and has absolutely no way of enforcing obedience to its orders on the part of sub-ordinate officials. The hydra-headed monster of mythology had nothing on the taxation and revenue system of the State of North Dakota. The North Dakota system is all heads. It is like the army of a South American Republic. It is made up entirely of Generals and provides for no privates to carry out their orders.

Such a system has resulted in confusion twice confounded. There are as many ratios of assessed to actual value as there are taxing districts in the state. Assessors list property at from nothing to actual value; sub-ordinate officials, contrary to the orders of the state tax commission, entirely exempt property from taxation. The board of county commissioners in Ransom County, in defiance of the plain provisions of a state law and the orders of the state tax commission, this year struck the assessment of all money and credits from the tax rolls. Repeatedly assessors refuse to list this or that class of property and when the state tax commission places them upon the tax rolls, the county officials refuse to collect the tax; we order a reassessment and the board of county commissioners promptly reduces the assessment in order to assist their community or some favorites of the community to escape their share of the tax burden. The system has not only failed but it is extravagent and leads to a popular contempt of law. North Dakota is one of the few states in the Union which still clings to this antiquated and worn-out system. In fact it would be difficult to find a state with so antiquated and hopelessly inadiquate a system of taxation.

To remedy this situation, we recommend that township assessors and township boards of review be abolished and that a county assessor system be inaugurated; that the state tax commission be made the state board of equalization or be placed upon it and that its chairman be made secretary to the state board of equalization and the custodian of all documents and reports pertaining to assessments.

COUNTY ASSESSOR SYSTEM.

It would be difficult to find a tax expert or a tax official in the United States who does not condemn the district assessor system, but the American people cling to this worn-out and unscientific system with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. In New England the people still cling to the township system but in the west and south, they have broken away from it until the county has become the recognized unit of taxation throughout the greater part of this country.

The county assessor should be appointed for a long term, either four or six years, by central authority, preferably the body charged with the administration of tax laws, the state tax commission. If not actually appointed by them, he should either be nominated by them or his appointment should be subject to their approval. The same authority should have the power of removal. The removal from office should not be pos-

sible except upon presentation in writing of the charges and an opportunity for a hearing. Nevertheless the central authority must have the power of removal or efficiency will be largely destroyed. The assessor must be removed from obligation to the people of his taxing district. An honest and fearless tax assessor is never popular and could only with difficulty be elected to any office. For that reason he must be relieved of all dependence upon the people of his district. He must be solely dependent for his position upon the central authority whose policy he must carry out. In order to be efficient he must be as dependent upon their direction as the sub-ordinate officials of a railroad are dependent upon the executive officers of the corporation. Without authority to carry into effect his orders, the head of a great business organization is exactly in the same position as a general who could not enforce obedience to his orders. The army becomes a mob and confusion reigns and the same is true of a private or public corporation. The time of assessment should be lengthened to six months and the county assessor should be given a deputy during the assessing period, for every five or six thousand inhabitants in his district. He should nominate his own deputy subject to the approval of the state tax commission or the central governing body.

In our judgment the township board of review should be abolished. If the legislature desires to cling to local subdivision, the county assessor could submit the tax lists of that township or taxing district to the board of review. All matters of listing of property and its equalization should be taken out of the hands of the county auditor and the county assessor should become secretary to the county board of equalization. The power of the county board of equalization should not be curtailed but should be made more comprehensive. It should be given power to equalize, not only as between taxing districts, but as between individuls. It should be given full power of review and equalization.

The county assessor system should have no terrors for the small property or landowner. The property escaping taxation is not the property of the poor man or the man of moderate means. His possessions are usually tangible and easy of valuation. The extent of his property is an open secret to the community. The same is not true of the owner of a great deal of property and especially involved or complicated property. Live stock, household goods, farm machinery and improvements are hard to hide and their values are well known. Railroads, heat, light and power companies, telephone, telegraph, express companies, stocks of merchandise, machinery, the intangible value of corporations, and, above all, money and credits, are much more difficult to assess. It is these classes of property that either escape assessment altogether or are under-assessed. A county assessor will not only find enough property of this kind escaping taxation to pay all the costs of assessment but add considerable to the revenues of a taxing district. This is the universal experience of states having the county assessor system or county supervision.

If an assessor for each county is found to be too great a burden, there is no reason why two or more of the smaller counties of the state may not be combined in a single district for purposes of supervision. This is

done in Wisconsin, where supervisors of income taxes are supervisors of assessments.

COMMISSIONERS AS EQUALIZERS.

Of the 40 states having tax commissions or their equivalent in 28 they are the state board of equalization. The state board of equalization has disappeared in all but a small minority of the states of the Union. Most of the boards of equalization are made up of elective state officials who have large departments of their own to look after and who have not the time to study the complicated question of taxation. Their work is largely prefunctory and unsually tends to increase rather than decrease the inequalities of assessments.

On the other hand the state tax commission has no other duties to perform except those connected with listing, valuing, reviewing and equalizing the property of the state for purposes of taxation. It is a vast and complicated question. It takes not only months, but years of study to perform efficient service—to become so efficient that the wool cannot be pulled over the eyes of officials by highly paid experts of business interests.

If the state tax commission may not be the state board of equalization it should have a seat or seats upon that board and should have a definite part in final valuations. The body that holds the power to finally equalize has the power to finally assess and without this the power to supervise is all but futile.

COMMISSIONERS THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The citizen who comes to the State Capitol of North Dakota to complain about his assessment usually leaves so bewildered that he is lightheaded. He goes to the Tax Commission and he finds that the law lays upon them the duty of ascertaining the value of all property in the state, of making recommendations to the legislature and Governor as to the best methods of assessment, but he also finds that all the records from which this knowedge must be derived are in the office of the auditor, two stories below. The auditor is charged with no such duty and makes no use of these reports and documents except for two or three weeks during the meeting of the state board of equalization. The Tax Commission must either borrow or copy these in order to fulfill the duties conferred upon them by law. He further finds that while upon the tax commission is imposed the duty of ascertaining the value and acquiring the knowledge necessary to equalize and assess, that it possesses no such powers and that the powers of equalization and final asessment are lodged with the state board of equalization. He finds that the duty to finally equalize and value is placed upon the state board of equalization, the powers of supervisions and review which make possible an equitable assessment and a just equalization is conferred upon the tax commission. He finds that the duty to supervise is lodged with the tax commission but that it has no adequate powers to enforce such supervision. If he has a real grievance, the tax commission tells him to see the auditor. The auditor tell him to see the state board of equalization and the state board of equalization

tells him they know nothing about it and to see the tax commission and so he trails around in a blind circle and is unable to locate the official who made the error, and as a natural corallary, he can find no official to correct the error, as the three departments will doubtless hopelessly disagree as to what should be done.

As has been indicated elsewhere in this report, the money invested in organization and maintenance of the state tax commission is one of the best investments the people of the State of North Dakota ever made. We have made considerable progress in reforming taxation and revenue laws of the state and enforcing them. We have increased the revenue of the state and its sub-ordinate taxing jurisdictions by hundreds of thousands of dollars of income from sources heretofore untapped—reaching property which has never borne any of the tax burden. A properly organized and well conducted tax commission is recognized as essential to any state but it will be better to abolish the tax commission and let the cumbersome old machine blunder on to its final break-down than to continue under the present arrangement. Authority must be centralized and the tax commission must be the central authority—a head must be found for this business organization and its affairs must be conducted along business lines. All the money spent in maintaining the three departments will be worse than wasted if no action is taken to centralize. The preliminary work has been largely accomplished and the savings made in the future must be made through administration. The tax commission has reached virtually everything it can reach without proper administrative machinery. With such machinery there is a vast field, not only in finding and placing upon the tax lists property now escaping but in equalizing the burden among the various tax payers. The one system means an administration by experts and modern efficiency while the other means muddling through.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF TAX OFFICIALS.

In the event of the passage of the county assessor law, provision should be made for an annual meeting of the assessors with the State Tax Commission. Nothing could be of such great practical assistance in the coordination and centralization of the tax system of the state. Such conferences are provided for by the more progressive states and have exerted a powerful influence in reforming tax abuses. They partake of the nature of a training school. The Tax Commission and other tax authorities and officials meet with the local assessors and the policies fixed upon are explained and the method of their enforcement elaborated. Values and methods are discussed and from the friction of mind results a shorter and better method of administration and newer and more accurate methods of valuation. The central authority can personally instruct the assessors by lectures, answers to questions, mutual exchange of ideas and in the general discussion during the progress of the meeting, the local assessors can bring to the attention of the central authority the peculiar conditions in his county, its problems and can secure, if necessary, the co-operation of the supervising power.

Even in the event that the county assessor law fails, some provision

should be made for the county auditors to assemble once a year at the call of the State Tax Commission to discuss problems of assessment, equalization and taxation. The State Tax Commission urges upon the legislative assembly the great importance of such a meeting. It cannot be held except through provision of the state law. It is impossible to secure from all the counties of the state appropriations to meet the expenses of the officials, while attending this conference and without such expenses, only a very meager attendance can be secured.

CHAPTER V.

INCREASED REVENUES.

The revenues of the state have never been adequate to meet the appropriations; each legislative assembly appropriates in excess of receipts with the result that the state from June to the following January is always six months behind its expenditures. During these months the revenues are largely from indirect sources and are wholly inadequate to meet expenditures. The new tax levy does not reach the state treasury in any volume until the latter part of May. This results in teachers, laborers, contractors, etc., being compelled to wait months for the money due them by the state, or else the institutions are compelled to borrow from banks. This condition of affairs ought not to exist.

An increase in the revenue of the state such as would overcome the deficit would increase the assessed valuation by from fifty to a hundred million dollars and the increased burden would fall upon the property already bearing the great burden of taxation.

Unquestionably it is poor policy to have a surplus in the treasury. It inevitably leads to extravagance. On the other hand it is quite as demoralizing to have a perpetual deficit. Last year through ruthless use of the veto power, Governor Frazier pared down the appropriations to within the receipts. The entering of the United States into the great world war and the resulting increase in the costs of all materials and labor, together with the special session, in a large measure upset the calculations of the chief executive and the state doubtless needs some increase in revenue, not less than $100,000 and probably considerably more than that amount to meet the increased cost of the operation of state institutions and activities. Instead of increasing the tax upon tangible property, we recommend that new sources of revenue be tapped which have hitherto borne little or no part of the public burden. To secure funds to meet the normal increase and to provide a fund to gradually put the state upon a cash basis, so that the revenues of the current year will meet the expenditures of tha year, we recommend a privilege tax upon foreign corporations registering to do business in this state and a corporate excess tax upon domestic and foreign corporations, a mortgage registration tax, and if necessary, a re-distribution of the revenues from the money and credits tax. It will be better to place one-half or all of the $300,000 or $350,000 derived from this source in the state treasury than to increase the assessed valuation of the property in the state from fifty to a hundred millions.

CORPORATE PRIVILEGE TAX.

North Dakota has always been peculiarly gracious to foreign corpora-

tions transacting business within its boundaries. They pay but a normal filing fee upon admission to transact business within the state and but a nominal fee each year when they file their annual report. The revenue from these sources is almost a negligable quantity. It would be difficult to discover another state in the Union where so lenient a policy has been so long pursued. A reasonable tax upon the privilege of transacting business in this state would be a just and equitable burden.

Many corporations transacting business within the state are engaged in interestate commerce and are not subject to a tax upon their business or upon the commodities sold in the state. Other corporations are engaged in loaning money throughout the state, and under the decision of the supreme court in the Wetz case, not taxable within the state. These two classes of corporations do an enormous business in North Dakota and take from the state annually millions of dollars in interest and profits and make no contributions whatever toward the maintenance of the state and local government. There are other corporations, big machinery companies, wholsesale companies, etc., who have agents within the state and are subject to a tax upon money and credits, in addition to a comparatively small amount of physical property, and yet do not bear anything like a proportionate share of the public burden. This tax would reach these corporations.

The supreme court of the United States has repeatedly held that the creation of a corporation is a grant of privilege wholly within the discretion of the state and that the admission of a corporation seeking to operate in a foreign state, was entirely within their discretion. No corporation can do business in this state without the permission of the state. For the privilege of entering the state and transacting business the legislature may fix any conditions they deem advisable, which are not a burden upon interstate commerce and the supreme court of the United States, in cases cited in the foot-note of this chapter clearly define what constitutes a burden upon interstate commerce. A tax upon the states share of the capital stock allocated upon the basis of business transacted is one method of levying a privilege tax. Probably a preferable method is to levy a very light rate upon the total capital stock authorized, limiting the amount levied against any one corporation.

The original Massachusetts law which was up-held by the supreme court of the United States in the Baltic Mining case, provides for a tax of one-fiftieth of one per cent on the authorized capital stock of every corporation transacting business in the state. The total tax upon each corporation to be limited to two thousand dollars. There are many methods employed by the various states to reach these corporations which it is not possible to even outline in a report of this nature. A tax upon the authorized capital stock of one-fiftienth of one per cent, limited to two thousand dollars on any one corporation, we estimate would bring into the general fund of the state not less than $150,000 annually.

CORPORATE EXCESS TAX.

Chapter 2110 of the compiled laws of 1913 provides for the assessment of the capital stock of corporations. This statute contains a wood-chuck

which makes it worthless, both from the standpoint of administration and as a revenue producer. This statute should be repealed and a measure enacted providing for the assessment of the franchise or corporate excess of corporations.

The Rhode Island law is probably the best corporate excess law in this county. The California law is very similar. It provides that the actual going concern value of a corporation shall be arrived at, which may be done either by capitalization or by the stock and bond method, and from this is deducted all real and personal property otherwise assessed. The remainder is subject to a tax of three mills on the dollar. In the case of foreign corporations, after arriving at the corporate excess, the share of the state should be allocated upon a mileage basis or upon business transacted or in some other equitable manner, depending very largely upon the nature of the corporation, and a three mill tax levied upon the state's share of the corporate excess. This should be applied alike to domestic and foreign corporations and ought to bring into the state treasury in the neighborhood of $150,000. Very likely it would produce a great deal more revenue but $150,000 annually would seem to be a very conservative estimate.

This is an equitable tax. The ability to pay should measure the tax burden. Any corporation which is earning a return above its investment in tangible real and personal property and which has a going concern value above its actual physical value should pay a tax upon the property thus acquired. To assess simply the tangible property of a corporation without any regard to the excess value upon which the people are paying returns, leaves an equitable factor out in any taxing system. We most heartily commend this principle to the consideration of the legislative assembly.

MORTGAGE REGISTRATION TAX.

The supreme court of North Dakota has held that farm loan companies located outside of the state, and who loan money upon North Dakota realty, unless they have an authorized agent in the state who transacts the business, cannot be taxed upon mortgages on North Dakota real estate. Every money loaner situated beyond the boarders of the state can comply with the requirements of the decision of the court and escape taxation upon mortgages secured by real property within the state. This works a gross injustice upon money loaners within the state who are subject to the mill tax on money and credits. It also completely cuts off this source of revenue. Since there is very little money loaned by residents of this state upon North Dakota realty, very little revenue is derived from this source.

To overcome this and secure both revenue and uniformity, this Commission recommends that a mortgage registration tax be imposed upon all mortgages registered in this state. This law is in force in Minnesota, Michigan and other eastern states. It provides that when an instrument is presented for recording that before it is recorded it must pay a certain tax and that the fact that the tax has been paid must be plainly stamped upon the instrument before it can be recorded. The tax is

graduated upon the life of the instrument. Ordinarily the instruments are divided into those running for five years or less and those running in excess of that time and a tax from 15c to 50c per hundred is levied thereon. If a tax of 50c per hundred for an instrument running five years or less is required, then upon instruments running over five years, 75c or some larger amount is levied.

Such a measure ought to bring into the state treasury from $100,000 to $150,000 annually. The revenue will be greatly in excess of the revenue derived from mortgages at the the present time and will reach a class of corporations which it is utterly impossible to reach in any other way.

CHAPTER VI.

AN IDEAL TAX SYSTEM.

It is never advisable in reform legislation to advance faster than the public mind. Laws which are not understood or disapproved by the people can be enforced with but indifferent success. The first problem of the reformer is the education of the people. After this is accomplished the enactment and enforcement of laws are simple.

This is especially true of taxation systems. Tax officials and tax experts do not differ materially as to what constitutes the best system of taxation. The great majority of men who have made a life study of taxation agree that a land tax supplemented by an income tax, together with an inheritance tax and certain corporation privilege taxes, and possibly a limited number of fees, would constitute an ideal system for securing the revenue to carry on the activities of the state and its local subdivisions.

The income tax, levied in proportion to the ability to pay, is unquestionably the most scientific of all taxes. It has been in vogue in England for more than a century, having been advocated and put into operation by that greatest of all English public financiers, the Younger Pitt. It is used today as the principal source of revenue in virtually all European countries. It is difficult of administration and yet with the proper administrative machinery it is possible to enforce it with very little inequality.

Public financiers have never been able to apply an income tax to land with anything like satisfactory results. It has been attempted time and again, but with indifferent success. A land tax undoubtedly becomes capitalized and is thus indirectly a tax upon income. A land tax according to value, or according to acreage, is in vogue the world over. It is possible that it will never be found desirable by students of public finance to discard the land tax.

It is generally conceded by economists and statesmen that the tax on personal property according to value is an utter failure. All taxes according to value upon personal property should be abolished and in lieu thereon a tax upon incomes levied. In the case of public service corporations it should be accompanied by a franchise tax; it should supplement all taxes according to value, percentage taxes, such as the money and credits tax, occupation taxes, business taxes, etc. With the land tax it should constitute the great source of income.

All taxes upon improvements on realty of every description should be abolished. The realty should take over the burden heretofore borne by improvements. Any tax on consumptive goods is a tax upon thrift and

industry and can but have a tendency to retard business development—retard the production of goods and their distribution.

The inheritance tax will doubtless be one of the main sources of income of the future state. It will be used not only as a source of revenue, but as a corrective measure; it will be used to redistribute wealth and overcome the tendency of the modern industrial world to mass property in the hands of a compartively few men.

Certain privilege taxes, such as taxes upon corporations registered to do business in a foreign state, will doubtless survive ; they will be more regularity in their nature than otherwise. Through such taxes is the only way to reach certain kinds of business which is being transacted within a state and is a valuable supplementary source of income; such taxes will doubtless survive.

Fees, where the payment fairly represents the service rendered, will also survive and doubtless be a source of some revenue in the future. Such fees, of course, are not taxes in the technical sense, but are payments for services rendered.

This Commission does not urge the adoption of such a system of taxation at this time, but it does urge that legislation be adopted looking toward such an end. By the introduction of and discussion of measures public attention will be directed to those problems and progress made. It is a question, of course, in an agricultural state, such as North Dakota, whether or not the time has arrived for the adoption of an income tax, but without doubt some step in that direction ought to be taken. Possibly it should be taken by adopting an income tax, such as was adopted two years ago in Massachusets, in lieu of a mill tax on money and credits; or perhaps, a light tax might be imposed in addition to the general property tax.

A number of states, most notably Connecticut, are levying a small tax rate on incomes based upon the reports to the Federal government. The taxpayer is required to return a duplicate report to the Tax Commission of their report to the Federal government. Upon returns so made is levied a supplementary tax in addition to the personal property tax. Such a method has much to commend it, especially in North Dakota. Many professional men, doctors, lawyers, etc., have very large incomes, but pay very little or no tax. They may be taxed upon a little office equipment and furniture, and possibly upon a home, household goods and some miscellaneous property, but most of them escape with a very light tax. All of the property of this state, apart from land, certain public utilities and bank stock are assessed at either five or twenty per cent, of their actual value, yet the former is assessed at thirty per cent. A light supplementary tax would but tend to equalize the tax burden. In order that some beginning might be made looking toward an income tax, this Commission recommends that a small rate of tax be levied upon the income of all owners of property of Classes two and three of the Classification Act, and that the tax be based upon duplicate reports made to the Federal government for the purpose of levying the Federal income tax.

CHAPTER VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF UTILITY TAXES.

Great injustice has been done local subdivisions of the state government by the present method of assessing public service corporations. A school district through which a line of railroad passes absorbs all of the school revenues of that particular section of the road. This is true of every local subdivision. A school district lying adjacent to, but not crossed by a line of railroad, may furnish quite as much business for the railroad and yet receive no revenue from it. This results not only in relieving property generally from the public school tax burden, but results in the railroads bearing a lighter portion of the school burden than non-railroad property. The high railroad valuation results in comparatively low levies in school districts traversed by many lines of railway. The result is that schools of the state are deprived of revenue and the railroads escape with less than their just burden.

This can be remedied by paying all railroad taxes into the state treasury and having them pro-rated out to the state. The average levy for each subdivision for the previous year could be levied against the property of public utilties, the tax paid into the state treasury and pro-rated out to school dstricts and other subdivisions in proportion to their assessed valuation. The constitutionality of such a method has been questioned as wanting in uniformity. If it is found that this method is not constitutional then some other method should be devised whereby the tax from utilities can be allocated to all of the subdivisions in some equitable manner.

CHAPTER VIII.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2088, Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913, as amended by Chapter 59 of the Session Laws of 1917, we submit herewith a statement of the taxable property of the state and the values placed thereon by the tax officials for assessment in the year 1918. In our statement we have arranged the property of the state as classified by the Legislative Assembly in 1917. The items appear here first, as classified, and second, in the order they appear on the 1918 tax schedule.

CLASS I.

Farm lands	$221,459,525
Town and City Lots	15,340,001
Railroads	77,844,467
Bank Stocks	5,498,705
Express property	900,807
Telephones	721,312
Street Railways	90,365
Total	$321,855,182

CLASS II.

HORSES—	
One year old and under	722,014
Two years old	1,004,276
Three years old and over	12,298,761
Stallions	306,560
CATTLE—	
One year old	1,659,450
Two years old	1,808,205
Three years old	6,001,560
Bulls	313,702
Mules of every age	163,036
Sheep of every age	398,680
Hogs of every age	682,325
Agricultural Tools, Implements, Etc., including handy gas engines	3,015,776
Threshing outfits	708,474
Gas or steam tractor or threshing engines	1,192,415
Bicycles	2,329
Hacks, drays, etc.	1,301,355
Harness, Saddlery, etc.	863,432
Steam and Gasoline motor boats	9,343
Elevators	2,721,952
Machinery and equipment, flour and seed mills	180,102
Buildings nad improvements U. S. Land	648,597
Manufacturers tools	500,499
Stocks of goods and merchandise	9,737,677
Oil Tanks on leased sites	89,317
Hotel, restaurant, office and store furniture, fixtures and equipment	993,154
Equipment of pool halls, moving picture shows, etc.	168,190
Franchises, patents, royalists	11,037
Electric light plants	609,691
Gas plants	51,930
Water works	51,979
Any property not listable under any foregoing item	586,085
Structures on Village and City Lots	20,578,287
Total	$ 69,380,190

CLASS III.

Household goods and wearing apparel	1,974,631
Pianos and victrolas	356,451
Structures and Improvements, Farm Land	7,938,144
Total	10,269,226
Total state assessed value excepting money and credits	$401,504,598
Money and Credits	101,369,000

We recommended to the 1917 Legislature a classification of all the different kinds of property of the state, placing land, railroads, telegraph, express and bank stocks in Class I, and assessing it at thirty per cent of its full value. Household goods, wearing apparel, farm structures, and improvements were placed in Class III, a favored class, and assessed at but five per cent of its full value. Money and credits were specifically taxed at a flat rate of three mills upon the dollar, and all other property was placed in class II, and assessed at twenty per cent, of its full value. This law did not become effective until July 1st, 1917, and under an opinion of the attorney general it could not be applied to the 1917 assessment, therefore, the year 1918 is the first year in which this classification has been in operation. While at this writing full returns under the law are not yet obtainable, sufficient is available to indicate the wisdom of such a law and the fixing of different percentages of value to the different kinds of property so that each class of property and each person shall be called upon to pay taxes according to the tax paying ability of the person or property taxed.

While the law as applied to the 1918 assessment was in the main very satisfactory, yet, as expected, it has been demonstrated that some changes in itemizing the different properties into classes can be made with profit.

We are of the opinion that telephone lines, stocks of merchandise, waterworks system, electric light and gas plants, automobiles, not otherwise taxed, motor trucks, and other power diven cars, flour mills, elevators, warehouses, stocks of merchandise, leased sites, franchises and royalties, should be taken from Class II. and placed in ClassI. where it would bear the higher rate of percentagge of value.

Class III, as it now stands enumerate those items of property which come within the favored class. We place here household goods, wearing apparel and structures upon farm land. As soon as any of this property is acquired it depreciates in its sale value by a heavy percentage. It is a class of property, the acquisition of which should be encouraged rather than discouraged. Household goods and wearing apparel have no tax paying ability, while a heavy tax upon structures upon farm land penalizes the farmer who resides upon and improves his land to the benefit of all land owners. The party holding land who does not improve it, is enriched by the increased value caused by the improvements made by the adjoining farmer. Upon stocks, bonds, moneys and credits there is no difference of opinion as to its being properly within the favored class for taxation purposes. No student of taxation contends that it should be taxed under the general property law as other property, for such method has proven a failure in every country in the world, and every one of the United States that has tried it. The greatest amount of taxes can be secured from moneys and credits by the enactment of a mill, flat rate, or income tax law.

Upon our recommendation to the 1917 Legislature the mill tax law was passed for the taxing of money and credits. The returns of the 1918 assessors with the great increased assessment of millions of money and credits over former years demonstrate the wisdom of such an enactment. And even with this greatly increased assessment, it is the con-

tention of the tax commission that the state has not secured a full taxation, but we believe with renewed efforts upon the part of the tax commission and tax officials generally, we will in 1919 reach the larger percentage of intangible property and thereby add a larger amount of tax paying property to the tax rolls of the state.

CHAPTER IX.

PROPERTY STATEMENT OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

The object of this chapter is to assemble in one place and to furnish a condensed summary of all the property and debts of the state under a single heading, with such explanatory notes as may seem advisable for a proper understanding of the statement.

In the enactment of laws affecting any of the state's institutions, or its property, it is desirable that the total investment by the state in that property and its relative value and importance to other state property shall be had in mind.

Such a statement as is here given presents facts and gives a general knowledge without it being necessary to resort to the reports of the different departments of state, and reducing the matter there given to a condensed form.

STATEMENT

July 1st, 1918.

RESOURCES

1.	Permanent Funds:—		
	Bonds	$ 9,787,253.60	
	Farm Loans	5,664,670.00	
	Farm Land Contracts	11,398,694.09	
	Cash on hand	88,797.91	$26,939,415.60
2.	State Land Unsold:—		
	1,547,117.40 Acres		22,242,617.00
3.	Military—Devils Lake:—		
	Buildings		6,750.00
4.	Educational Institutions:—		
	University of North Dakota, Grand Forks:—		
	Buildings and Site	$ 623,980.00	
	Building Stations	12,500.00	
	Equipment	321,154.00	
	Equipment at Stations	72,898.60	
			980,532.60
	Agricultural College, Fargo:—		
	Buildings and Site	$ 690,000.00	
	Buildings at Stations	92,085.00	
	Equipment	353,937.00	
	Equipment at Stations	37,522.00	
	Demonstration Farm	5,000.00	$ 1,178,544.00
	Valley City Normal:—		
	Buildings and Site	$ 353,850.00	
	Equipment	69,319.00	$ 423,169.90
	Mayville Normal:—		
	Buildings and Site	$ 278,975.00	
	Equipment	51,296.15	$ 330,271.15
	Minot Normal:—		
	Buildings and Site	$ 286,068.50	
	Equipment	31,414.79	$ 317,483.29

Dickinson Normal:—			
Buildings and Site	$	9,000.00	
Equipment			$ 9,000.00
Ellendale Industrial School:—			
Buildings and Site	$	145,447.70	
Equipment		49,224.00	$ 194,671.70
Wahpeton School of Science:—			
Buildings and Site	$	146,520.00	
Equipment		34,891.76	$ 181,411.76
Bottineau School of Forestry:—			
Buildings and Site	$	55,445.00	
Equipment		8,999.35	
Public Library:—			
Equipment		8,999.35	$ 64,444.35
Library		29,126.75	$ 31,260.14
5. State Capitol, Charitable and Penal Institutions:—			
Capitol, Bismarck:—			
Buildings	$	200,000.00	
Equipment		150,000.00	
Law Library		85,000.00	
Supply Department		2,545.72	$ 437,545.72
Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Dunheith:—			
Buildings and Site	$	98,987.00	
Equipment		31,047.74	$ 130,034.74
School for the Blind:—			
Buildings and Site	$	89,525.00	
Equipment		14,018.32	$ 103,543.32
Institution for Feeble Minded, Grafton:—			
Buildings and Site	$	214,407.52	
Equipment		69,654.53	$ 284,062.05
School for the Deaf, Devils Lake:			
Buildings and Site	$	177,000.00	
Equipment		28,664.13	$ 205,664.13
Hospital for the Insane, Jamestown:—			
Buildings and Site	$	1,276,558.67	
Equipment		142,058.18	$ 1,418,616.85
Penitentiary, Bismarck:—			
Buildings and Site	$	293,791.16	
Equipment		93,281.27	
Twine Plant—Buildings		32,392.46	
Equipment		165,355.55	
Brick Yard—Buildings		4,775.00	
Equipment		10,715.54	$ 600,310.98
Reform School, Mandan:—			
Buildings and Site	$	115,004.40	
Equipment		10,998.55	$ 126,003.45
6. Cash on hand:—			
State Sinking and Interest Fund			$ 11,033.00
Grand Total			$56,216,385.73

LIABILITIES

7. Bonded Indebtedness:—			
State Refunding	$	30,000.00	
State Revenue		150,000.00	
Territorial Funding		95,000.00	
University Construction		30,000.00	
University Refunding		20,000.00	
Penitentiary Refunding		29,000.00	
Reform School		20,000.00	
Capitol Building Warrants		38,000.00	
Total			$ 412,000.00
Net Balance			$55,804,385.73
Grand Total			$56,216,385.73

1. Permanent Funds:

In permanent funds is given the total of state funds belonging to the common schools and state institutions which are invested in municipal bonds, farm mortgages, balances due upon contracts for deeds in connection with state land sold and cash in the treasury awaiting investment.

2. State Lands:

We have given the number of acres of land belonging to the state which remains unsold and have attempted to place a valuation thereon. The total valuation carried out is secured by taking the number of acres of unsold land remaining in each county and multiplying it by the full value as we have found it to be by assuming that the average assessed value of the county as left by the State Board of Equalization in 1918 is thirty per cent of the average full value for the county. It may be contended that land is not assessed at thirty per cent of its full value. The Tax Commission has during the past four years made an extensive investigation of the values of land, and have compiled its findings as to the average value per acre in each county. We have applied these findings to the number of acres of unsold state land in each county and find its value to be considerable more than is found by the assessed valuation method used in this statement. We feel, therefore, that the value of this land exceeds the amount placed thereon in the above statement.

4. Educational Institutions:

Th valuation placed upon the educational buildings and equipment is secured from the State Board of Regents. It is the same values as are placed thereon in the reports from the several institutions on July 1st, 1918. While these properties have cost the state far in excess of the amount at which it is appraised, yet it is fair to assume that the values given herein are reasonable.

5. Capitol, Charitable and Penal Institutions:

The figures for the charitable and penal institutions are secured from the Board of Control, and are, like those of the educational institutions the same as shown in the July 1st, 1918, reports from these institutions and approved by the Board of Control as reasonable valuations upon the property named.

6. State Sinking and Interest Fund:

Under the law the state is required to levy a sufficient sum each year upon all the assessable property of the state to pay the interest and provide for the ultimate payment of all state bonds. At present the state has in this fund $11,033.00. As soon as a considerable sum is accumulated in the fund in excess of sufficient amount to pay maturing interest the money is used to retire the principal indebtedness.

7. State Bond Indebtedness:

Under this item we give a full statement of the bonded indebtedness of the state. Of these bonds $255,000.00 is owned by the State of North Dakota and held as an investment by the Common School fund. The balance of $157,000.00 is owned by individuals. Bonds of the state which have not been bought up with its own funds mature as follows:

In 1920	$ 10,000.00
In 1921	75,000.00
In 1923	30,000.00
In 1927	42,000.00
	$157,000.00

In this statement we have not attempted to list funds in the state treasury which are there awaiting expenditure under appropriations made by the legislature. It is safe to state that all such funds will be needed and expended for current expenses of the state and its institutions.

CHAPTER X.

PROPERTY STATEMENT OF COUNTIES.

We have given in Chapter IX a statement of the property and debt of the state. In this chapter we present the property values and debts of the different counties of the state. Efficient management of the county by boards of county commissioners is, to some extent, reflected by the proportion of property to the indebtedness of the county in the statement of the particular county. However, in some counties heavy tax levy has resulted in accumulated property value and reduced or eliminated indebtedness. On the whole the showing of the counties of the state is excellent. The information is published here that people of different parts of the state may know and make comparison between their county and the other counties of the state.

Public Document **No. 25**

State of North Dakota

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

State Inspector of Consolidated Graded, Graded, and One-Room Rural Schools

Edward Erickson, Inspector

For the Year ending June 30,

1918

Transmitted to the Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, September 15, 1918

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Ex-Officio

N. C. MACDONALD, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President, Bismarck, North Dakota.

THOMAS FRANKLIN KANE, President of State University, High School Examiner, University, North Dakota.

E. F. LADD, President of State Agricultural College, Agricultural College, North Dakota.

E. R. EDWARDS, State High School Inspector, Jamestown, North Dakota.

EDWARD ERICKSON, State Rural School Inspector, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Appointive

A. G. CRANE, President State Normal School, Minot, North Dakota.

VERNON L. MANGUN, President of State School of Forestry, Bottineau, North Dakota.

C. E. CAVETT, Supt. Schools, Ransom County, Lisbon, N. Dak.

DR. A. A. WHITTEMORE, Bowman, North Dakota.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HON. LYNN J. FRAZIER, Governor, and

HON. N. C. MACDONALD, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sirs:

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the seventh annual report of the Inspection of the Consolidated Graded, Graded, and Rural Schools in North Dakota. The aim in preparing this report has been to comply with the law which requires that the State Rural School Inspector shall prepare "a report showing the condition of the schools inspected, with such summaries and recommendations as he may think proper."

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD ERICKSON, Inspector.

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The Antelope Open Country Consolidated School, Richland County. Cost of Building, $16,000. Cost of Teacherage, $2,400.



The Rutland Open-Country Consolidated School, Sargent County. Cost of school building, teacherage and all equipment, $8,000.00.

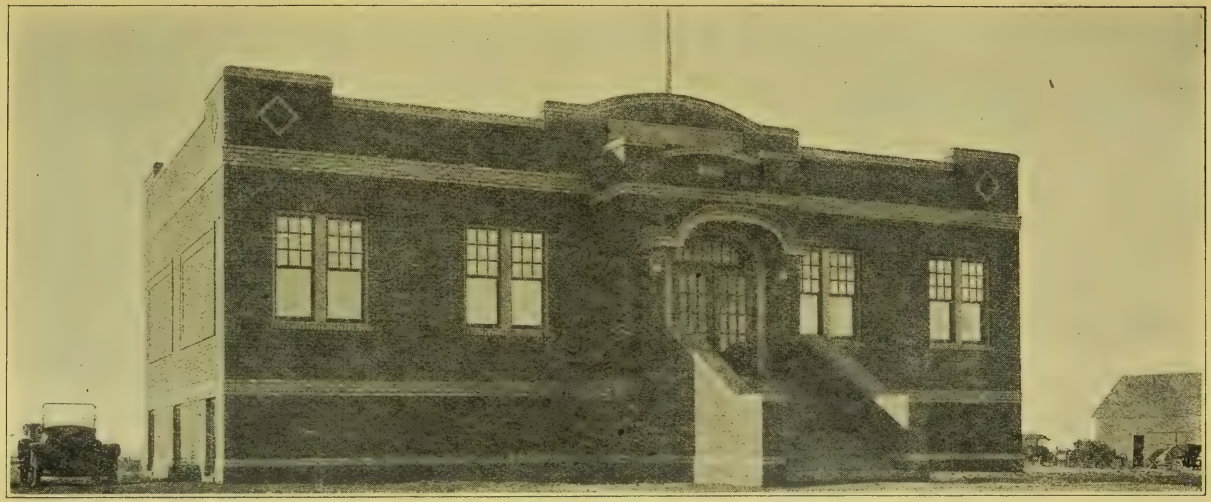


The Van Hook Consolidated School, Mountrail County. This is a first class consolidated school. Five teachers are employed. The basement only is being used until the district has sufficient funds to erect the rest of the building.

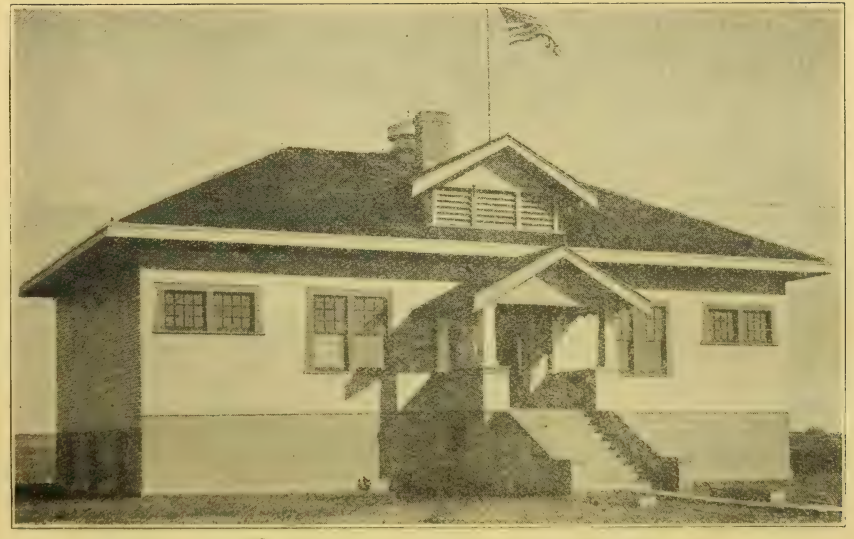


LONE TREE OPEN COUNTRY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL IN BOWMAN COUNTY

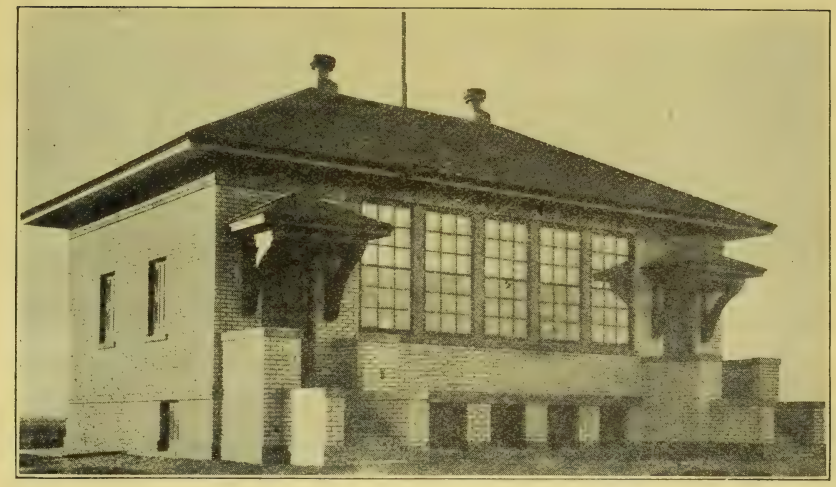
One of the six schools of this type now in operation in that county. The sod structure on the right of the picture is not the teacherage, but one of the schools which this modern building replaces.



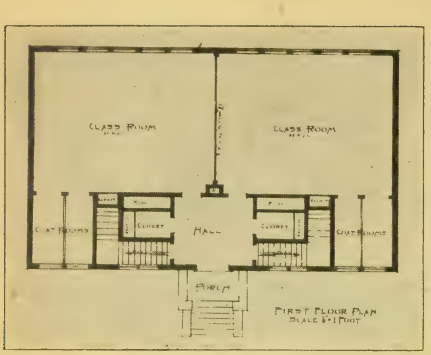
Open Country Consolidated School, Bowman School District, Wells County. Cost complete about $9,500.00. Erected in 1917.

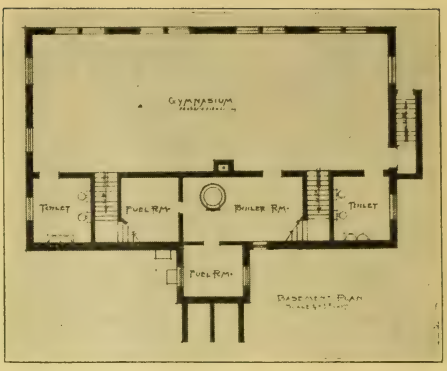


Consolidated School, McKenzie, Burleigh County. Erected in 1917.

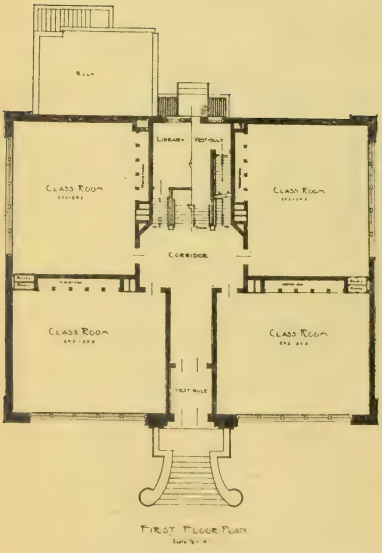


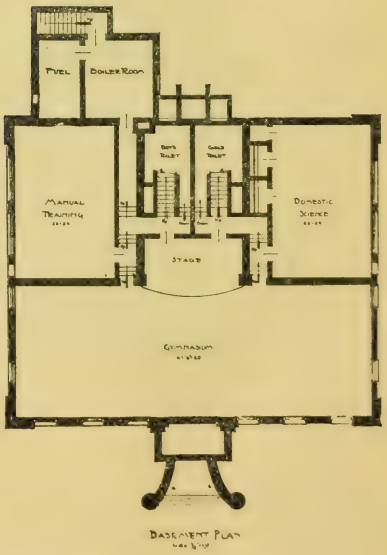
One-room rural school, New Rockford School District, Eddy County. Cost complete with toilets and warm air heating plant about $5,200.00.



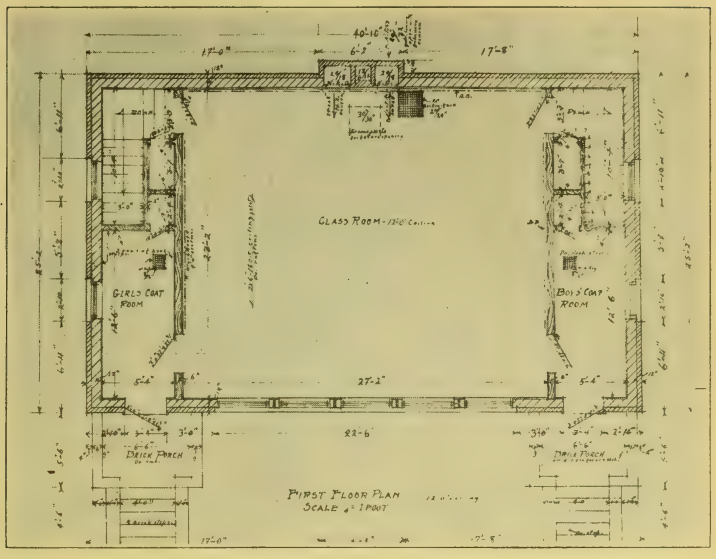


Plans of Bowman and McKenzie Schools

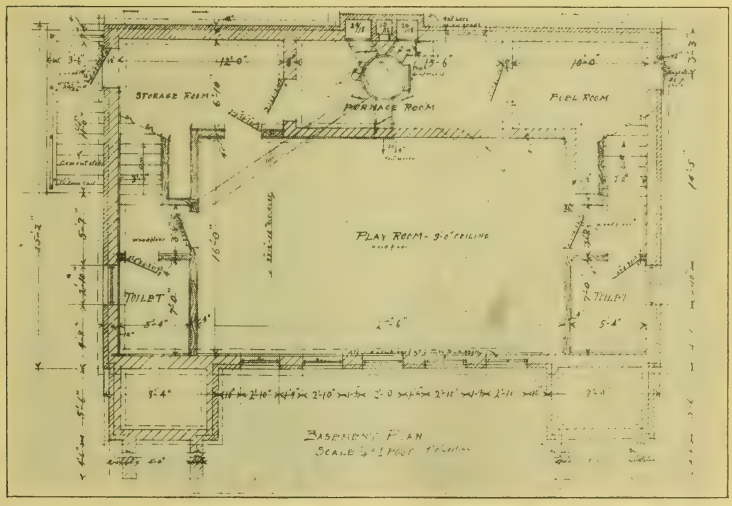




A good plan for a four-room school



First floor plan for one-room rural school, New Rockford School District, Eddy County



Basement plan for one-room rural school, New Rockford School District, Eddy County

INTRODUCTION

The Sixth Annual Report of the State Rural School Inspector covers the school year beginning July 1, 1917, and ending June 30, 1918. The Report gives in a brief way a summary of the work done during the year, a statistical abstract showing the condition of the schools inspected at the time of inspection and a statistical abstract of the schools standardized.

SUMMARY OF WORK

The following is the number of schools inspected during the year:

One-room rural schools	122
Graded schools	22
Consolidated Graded schools	94
Total number of schools inspected	238

Besides the work of inspecting schools, a number of talks have been given during the year for the purpose of aiding and promoting standardization and consolidation. A great deal of correspondence has been carried on and printed matter sent out with that same end in view.

Applications for standardization and state aid were received for 920 schools. Of this number 755 met the requirements for standardization—224 consolidated graded, 42 graded, and 489 rural schools. These 755 standardized schools are distributed over the entire state, every county being represented. The lowest number for any county is 1 and highest 32. There is an increase of 156 in the number of standardized schools over last year.

The TWELVE REQUIREMENTS FOR STANDARDIZATION as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual are:

1. School Term.
2. Attendance.
3. Departments.
4. Teachers.
5. School Buildings.
6. Equipment.
7. Course of Study.
8. Library.
9. Heating, Ventilating and Lighting.
10. Closets.
11. School Grounds.
12. Records and Efficiency.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SHOWING CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AT TIME OF INSPECTION—SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Passing Inspection Represented by 1; Not Passing by 0.)

Name of County	No. of School	Name and Number of District	Classification for which Inspected	The Twelve Requirements for Standardization as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual											
				School Term	Attendance	Departments	Teachers	School Buildings	Equipment	Course of Study	Library	Heating, Ventilating and Lighting	Closets	School Grounds	Records and Efficiency
Adams	8	Cedar No. 9	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adams	2	Wolf Butte No. 14	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adams	10	Cedar No. 9	3rd Rural	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Adams	9	Cedar No. 9	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Adams	1	Wolf Butte No. 14	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Adams	1	Ellefson No. 11	3rd Rural	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adams	7	Kansas City No. 7	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Adams	2	Ellefson No. 11	3rd Rural	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adams	1	Pleasant View No. 10	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Adams	3	Kansas City No. 7	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Leal No. 56	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Oriska No. 13	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Green No. 99	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Noltimeier	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Baldwin	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Grand Prairie No. 52	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Ubridge No. 41	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Dist. No. 21	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Moe No. 88	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Dist. No. 9	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Dist. No. 10	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Minnie Lake No. 29	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	1	Rogers No. 94	2nd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burleigh	1	Canfield No. 7	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burleigh	1	McKenzie No. 34	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burleigh	1	Ballville No. 35	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burleigh	1	Logan No. 41	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Burleigh	1	Apple Creek No. 39	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Burleigh	1	Baldwin No. 29	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burleigh	2	McKenzie	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burleigh	4	Ghylin No. 11	3rd Rural	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SHOWING CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AT TIME OF INSPECTION—SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Passing Inspection Represented by 1; Not Passing by 0)—Continued

Name of County	No. of School	Name and Number of District	Classification for which Inspected	The Twelve Requirements for Standardization as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual											
				School Term	Attendance	Departments	Teachers	School Buildings	Equipment	Course of Study	Library	Heating, Ventilating and Lighting	Closets	School Grounds	Records and Efficiency
Burleigh	4	Menoken No. 33	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Burleigh	1	Sterling No. 35	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Burleigh	2	White No. 42	2ud Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burleigh	1	Iowa	2nd Graded	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cass	1	Amenia	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Cass	1	Ayr No. 72	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Cass	1	Dist. No. 81	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cass	1	Alice No. 11	2nd Graded	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Cavalier	4	Gordon	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Cavalier	1	Easby	2ud Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cavalier	2	Lorna	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cavalier	3	Billings	2ud Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cavalier	3	Easby	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Cavalier	1	Hay	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Dickey	1	Porter	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Dickey	1	Keystone	2nd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benson	1	Harmony No. 22	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benson	1	Hesper No. 19	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Benson	3	Viking No. 9	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benson	1	Oberon No. 16	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Benson	1	Knox No. 14	1st Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Billings	1	De Mores No. 2	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Billings	4	Fryburg No. 6	2nd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Billings	3	Fryburg No. 6	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	1	Souris No. 29	1st Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	1	Stone Creek No. 46	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	1	Newberg No. 48	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	3	Newberg No. 43	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	1	Michigan No. 25	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	1	Illinois No. 30	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SHOWING CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AT TIME OF INSPECTION—SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Passing Inspection Represented by 1; Not Passing by 0)—Continued

Name of County	No. of School	Name and Number of District	Classification for which Inspected	The Twelve Requirements for Standardization as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual											
				School Term	Attendance	Departments	Teachers	School Buildings	Equipment	Course of Study	Library	Heating, Ventilating and Lighting	Closets	School Grounds	Records and Efficiency
Bottineau	1	Scotia No. 22	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	1	Peabody No. 8	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	3	Bottineau No. 1	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bottineau	4	Scandia No. 30	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowman	1	Rhame No. 17	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowman	1	Scranton No. 13	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowman	1	Stillwater No. 3	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowman	1	Spring Creek No. 6	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowman	1	Lone Tree No. 5	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowman	1	Atkinson No. 7	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bowman	1	Medicine Hill No. 12	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Bowman	4	Scranton No. 13	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burke	1	Clayton No. 16	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Burke	2	Clayton No. 16	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Divide	1	Brush Hill No. 11	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Divide	1	Gooseneck No. 16	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Divide	1	De Witt No. 7	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Divide	1	Stone View No. 32	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dunn	1	Bjornson No. 29	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Dunn	1	Stedman No. 16	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dunn	1	Big Flat No. 6	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dunn	2	Longfellow No. 20	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Dunn	1	Longfellow No. 20	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Dunn	1	Marshall No. 7	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Emmons	1	Strasburg No. 15	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golden Valley	1	Lone Tree	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golden Valley	2	Valley No. 4	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Golden Valley	1	Ballion No. 14	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Golden Valley	6	Dist. No. 16	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Golden Valley	1	Dist. No. 16	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SHOWING CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AT TIME OF INSPECTION—SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Passing Inspection Represented by 1; Not Passing by 0)—Continued

Name of County	No. of School	Name and Number of District	Classification for which Inspected	The Twelve Requirements for Standardization as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual											
				School Term	Attendance	Departments	Teachers	School Buildings	Equipment	Course of Study	Library	Heating, Ventilating and Lighting	Closets	School Grounds	Records and Efficiency
Golden Valley	5	Beach No. 3	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Grand Forks	1	Emerado No. 20	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Forks	1	Arvilla No. 28	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Forks	1	Niagara No. 16	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Forks	1	Agnes No. 72	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grant	1	Weller No. 15	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Grant	1	Roosevelt No. 18	1st Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Grant	1	Dietz No. 16	1st Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grant	1	Elm No. 17	3rd Graded	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Griggs	2	Greenfield No. 2	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Griggs	1	Bartley No. 12	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Griggs	2	Clearfield No. 5	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Griggs	4	Helena No. 3	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Griggs	3	Helena No. 3	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Griggs	2	Helena No. 3	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Griggs	3	Cooperstown No. 6	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Griggs	1	Helena No. 3	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Hettinger	1	St. Croix No. 16	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Hettinger	1	Regent No. 14	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hettinger	2	Prairie Hone No. 23	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Hettinger	1	Timber Creek No. 13	2nd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Hettinger	1	Prairie Hone No. 1	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Kidder	1	Lincoln No. 14	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Kidder	1	Tuttle No. 20	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Kidder	1	Lake Side No. 11	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Kidder	1	Clear Lake No. 15	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Logan	3	Lehr No. 17	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Logan	2	Red Lake No. 16	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Logan	1	Red Lake No. 16	3rd Graded	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morton	1	Fort Lincoln No. 34	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SHOWING CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AT TIME OF INSPECTION—SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Passing Inspection Represented by 1; Not Passing by 0)—Continued

Name of County	No. of School	Name and Number of District	Classification for which Inspected	The Twelve Requirements for Standardization as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual											
				School Term	Attendance	Departments	Teachers	School Buildings	Equipment	Course of Study	Library	Heating, Ventilating and Lighting	Closets	School Grounds	Records and Efficiency
Morton	2	Custer No. 3	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morton	1	Fort Rice No. 30	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Morton	1	Dist. No. 2	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Morton	3	Fort Lincoln No. 34	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mountrail	1	Van Hook No. 18	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mountrail	2	White Earth No. 23	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Mountrail	5	White Earth No. 23	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mountrail	3	Boyd No. 22	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Nelson	1	Lee No. 5	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nelson	1	Dayton No. 2	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nelson	1	Osago No. 17	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nelson	2	Osago No. 17	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nelson	4	Osago	2nd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oliver	1	Center No. 11	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oliver	1	Hannover No. 3	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Oliver	1	Pleasant Valley No. 15	2ud Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Oliver	1	Red Butte No. 9	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pembina	1	Hamilton	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	1	Guthrie No. 53	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	1	Karlsruhe No. 54	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	1	Layton No. 28	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	1	Balfour No. 56	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	2	Norman No. 9	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
McHenry	3	Norman No. 9	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	1	Willow Creek No. 6	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry		Kotke Valley No. 32	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	2	Dee pRiver No. 13	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
McHenry	1	Deep River No. 13	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	4	Pratt No. 34	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	1	Pratt No. 34	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SHOWING CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AT TIME OF INSPECTION—SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Passing Inspection Represented by 1; Not Passing by 0)—Continued

Name of County	No. of School	Name and Number of District	Classification for which Inspected	The Twelve Requirements for Standardization as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual											
				School Term	Attendance	Departments	Teachers	School Buildings	Equipment	Course of Study	Library	Heating, Ventilating and Lighting	Closets	School Grounds	Records and Efficiency
McHenry	2	Pratt No. 34	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	3	Roosevelt No. 38	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
McHenry	2	Stregge No. 42	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McIntosh	1	Youngstown No. 19	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McIntosh	1	Lawenthal No. 10	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
McKenzie	1	Arnegard No. 11	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McKenzie	1	Alred No .2	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McKenzie		Blue Butte No. 7	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McLean	6	Victoria No. 7	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McLean	1	Montfiero No. 1	1st Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mercer	1	Hazen No. 3	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mercer	1	Stanton No. 20	2nd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Pierce	1	Hartley No. 1	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce	1	Manheim No. 7	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Pierce	1	Barton No. 3	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Pierce	1	Scandia No. 22	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce	5	Meyer No. 11	2ud Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce	2	Meyer No. 11	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Pierce	1	Juniata No. 2	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce	1	Lincoln No. 28	3rd Rural	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce	4	Reno Valley No. 26	3rd Rural	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ramsey	1	Bartlett	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ramsey	1	Eastview No. 31	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ramsey	1	Coulee No. 14	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Ramsey	1	Bartlet	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Ransom	1	Elliott No. 23	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ransom	1	Liberty No. 3	3rd Consolidated	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ransom	1	Buttzville No. 7	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ransom	3	Elliott No. 23	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SHOWING CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AT TIME OF INSPECTION—SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Passing Inspection Represented by 1; Not Passing by 0)—Continued

Name of County	No. of School	Name and Number of District	Classification for which Inspected	The Twelve Requirements for Standardization as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual											
				School Term	Attendance	Departments	Teachers	School Buildings	Equipment	Course of Study	Library	Heating, Ventilating and Lighting	Closets	School Grounds	Records and Efficiency
Ransom	5	Elliott No. 23	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ransom	2	Englevale No. 14	2nd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Ransom	3	Island Park No. 13	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ransom	1	Island Park No. 13	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ransom	1	Englevale No. 14	3rd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Renville	1	Lockwood No. 16	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Renville	1	Clay No. 15	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Renville	1	Grassland No. 14	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Renville	2	Grassland No. 14	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Renville	1	Callahan No. 17	2nd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richland		Dwight	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richland	1	Antelope No. 24	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richland	2	Mooreton No. 2	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richland	2	Grant	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richland	3	Dexter	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Richland	1	Danton	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Richland	3	Grant	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Richland	1	Liberty Grove No. 131	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Richland	4	Danton	3rd Rural	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Richland	1	Greendale No. 2	3rd Rural	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Richland	3	La Mars	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Richland	5	DeVillo No. 38	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Richland	1	DeVillo No. 38	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Richland	1	Mooreton No. 2	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richland	1	Moran No. 1	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Sargent	1	Cayuga No. 1	2nd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheridan	4	N. W. Ger. T. No. 6	3rd Rural	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Slope	3	Sand Creek No. 2	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slope	1	Connor No. 1	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Stark	1	Versippi No. 11	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stark	1	Grand Vale No. 28	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT SHOWING CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AT TIME OF INSPECTION—SCHOOL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Passing Inspection Represented by 1; Not Passing by 0)—Continued

Name of County	No. of School	Name and Number of District	Classification for which Inspected	The Twelve Requirements for Standardization as given in the 1917 Rural School Manual											
				School Term	Attendance	Departments	Teachers	School Buildings	Equipment	Course of Study	Library	Heating, Ventilating and Lighting	Closets	School Grounds	Records and Efficiency
Stark	4	Alpha No. 8	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Stark	2	Alpha No. 8	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Stark	2	Taylor No. 3	3rd Rural	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Stark	3	Taylor No. 3	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steele	1	Melrose	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steele	1	Easton No. 6	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traill	1	Hillsboro	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traill	1	Kelso	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traill	3	Norway	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traill	4	Roseville	1st Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traill	1	Blanchard	3rd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Traill	1	Ervin	3rd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walsh	1	Hoople No. 42	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walsh	1	Sandvig No. 2	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walsh	1	Lampton No. 50	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walsh	1	Ardoch No. 10	1st Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walsh	1	Conway No. 64	2nd Graded	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walsh	1	Edinburg No. 106	2nd Graded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ward	1	Pleasant No. 16	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Wells	1	Bowman No. 32	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Wells	1	Haaland No. 23	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wells	3	Manfred	1st Rural	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Williams	1	Ticga No. 15	1st Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Williams	1	Stony Creek No. 3	3rd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Williams	1	Lindahl No. 14	2nd Consolidated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Williams	1	Pleasant View No. 30	3rd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Williams	2	Pleasant View No. 30	2nd Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918, AS STANDARDIZED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

ADAMS COUNTY

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	Reeder No. 3	2nd			$ 19.54	$ 243.08
1	Haynes Special No. 21	2nd			30	364.62
1	Bucyrus No. 15	2nd			26	364.62
1	North Lemmon No. 4	3rd			17.96	208.36
1	Chandler No. 24			2nd	23.16	80.00
7	Cedar No. 9			3rd	12.73	30.00
3	Wolf Butte No. 14			3rd	14.67	30.00
2	Cedar Butte No. 22			3rd	10.64	30.00
1	Orange No. 8			3rd	10.8	30.00
3	Orange No. 8			3rd	10.8	30.00
2	Cedar No. 9			3rd	12.73	30.00
3	Cedar No. 9			3rd	12.73	30.00
1	Stowers No. 1			3rd	30	90.00
2	Paranto No. 5			3rd	20.27	60.00
2	Lightning Creek No. 20			3rd	21.65	60.00
1	Pleasant View No. 10			3rd	20.38	60.00
1	Spring Butte No. 17			3rd	17.68	60.00
2	Spring Butte No. 17			3rd	17.68	60.00
1	Cedar Butte No. 22			3rd	10.64	30.00
3	Paranto No. 5			3rd	20.27	60.00
2	Wolf Butte No. 14			3rd	14.67	30.00
6	Cedar No. 9			3rd	12.73	30.00

BARNES COUNTY

1	Noltmier	1st			21.3	277.80
1	Oriska No. 13	2nd			18.5	243.08
1	Leal No. 56	2nd			19.4	243.08
1	Uxbridge	2nd			15.3	243.08
	Svea No. 24	3rd			22.5	208.36
	Baldwin No. 81	3rd			24.5	208.36
	Ellsbury No. 90	3rd			27.0	312.54
	Lucca Special No. 85	3rd			19.2	208.36
1	Raritan No. 83		3rd		19.0	100.00
1	Kathryn No. 93		3rd		18.3	100.00
1	District No. 35			1st	9.0	50.00
1	Urbana No. 46			1st	2.8	50.00
	District No. 29			1st	9.7	50.00
1	District No. 9			2nd	2.6	40.00
1	District No. 21			2nd	2.3	40.00
1	Bowers No. 96			2nd	4.8	40.00
2	District No. 10			2nd	2.5	40.00
1	Ladbury No. 43			2nd	6.2	40.00
2	Weimer No. 34			2nd	4.3	40.00
1	Laketown No. 59			3rd	12.5	30.00
1	Bennett No. 15			3rd	9.0	30.00
	Anderson No. 63			3rd	7.0	30.00
1	Springvale No. 18			3rd	3.3	30.00

BENSON COUNTY

1	Free Peoples No. 29	1st			31.1	416.72
1	Hesper No. 19	1st			30.5	416.72
3	Viking No. 9	1st			21.2	277.80
1	Medill No. 24	1st			35.5	416.72
1	Irvine No. 2	2nd			36.5	364.62

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	Cranberry Valley No. 28	2nd	.....	.....	31.4	364.62
1	Woodlake No. 32	3rd	.....	.....	16.5	208.36
1	Knox No. 14	.....	1st	.....	16.1	200.00
3	Leeds No. 6	.....	.....	1st	29.4	150.00
8	Viking No. 9	.....	.....	2nd	21.2	80.00
2	Oberon No. 16	.....	.....	3rd	21.8	60.00
2	Woodlake No. 32	.....	.....	3rd	16.5	60.00
2	Mnnnewaukan No. 5	.....	.....	3rd	25.1	90.00
3	Gallinger No. 13	.....	.....	3rd	8.4	30.00
2	Beaver No. 15	.....	.....	3rd	10.4	30.00
6	Minnewaukan No. 5	.....	.....	3rd	25.1	90.00
	BILLINGS COUNTY					
1	De Mores No. 2	2nd	.....	.....	17.0	243.08
2	Medora No. 1	.....	.....	3rd	10.0	30.00
4	Tester No. 8	.....	.....	3rd	15.0	30.00
11	Gorham No. 7	.....	.....	3rd	24.0	60.00
3	Fryburg No. 6	.....	.....	3rd	13.0	30.00
	BOTTINEAU COUNTY					
	Overly Special No. 44	1st	.....	.....	27.3	416.72
	Abercrombie Special No. 24	2nd	.....	.....	24.1	243.08
	Scotia Special No. 22	2nd	.....	.....	24.1	243.08
	Stone Creek No. 46	2nd	.....	.....	24.5	243.08
	Newburg Special No. 48	2nd	.....	.....	26.2	364.62
	Carbury No. 50	2nd	.....	.....	30.0	364.62
	Fairview No. 40	3rd	.....	.....	27.7	312.54
	Michigan No. 25	3rd	.....	.....	27.0	312.54
	Newburg No. 43	3rd	.....	.....	15.9	208.36
	Peabody No. 8	3rd	.....	.....	10.2	104.18
	Illinois No. 30	3rd	.....	.....	24.7	208.36
1	Souris Special No. 29	.....	1st	.....	24.5	200.00
3	Oak Creek No. 4	.....	2nd	.....	11.8	75.00
4	Daybreak No. 17	.....	.....	1st	27.0	150.00
3	Perry No. 33	.....	.....	2nd	21.8	80.00
3	Scandia No. 20	.....	.....	2nd	14.7	40.00
4	Scandia No. 20	.....	.....	2nd	14.7	40.00
3	Bottineau No. 1	.....	.....	2nd	30.3	120.00
5	Brander No. 42	.....	.....	3rd	11.4	30.00
1	Lincoln No. 6	.....	.....	3rd	7.0	30.00
2	Cutbank No. 34	.....	.....	3rd	11.9	30.00
2	Chatfield No. 39	.....	.....	3rd	12.7	30.00
4	Chatfield No. 39	.....	.....	3rd	12.7	30.00
3	Dewey No. 16	.....	.....	3rd	9.4	30.00
	BOWMAN COUNTY					
1	Scranton No. 13	1st	.....	.....	25.0	416.72
1	Rhame No. 17	1st	.....	.....	17.0	277.80
1	Atkinson No. 7	3rd	.....	.....	22.0	208.36
1	Stillwater No. 3	3rd	.....	.....	35.0	312.54
1	Spring Creek No. 6	3rd	.....	.....	31.0	312.54
1	Lone Tree No. 5	3rd	.....	.....	35.0	312.54

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	Star No. 4	3rd			18.0	208.36
1	Gascoyne No. 22			2nd	12.0	40.00
4	Scranton No. 13			2nd	25.0	120.00
1	Beaver No. 14			2nd	5.0	40.00
2	Beaver No. 14			2nd	5.0	40.00
1	Wilson No. 20			3rd	32.0	90.00
1	Haley No. 8			3rd	23.0	60.00
1	Medicine Hills No. 12			3rd	23.0	60.00
3	Talbot No. 9			3rd	7.0	30.00
2	Medicine Hills No. 12			3rd	23.0	60.00
3	Medicine Hills No. 12			3rd	23.0	60.00
1	Whiting No. 15			3rd	22.0	60.00
3	Whiting No. 15			3rd	22.0	60.00
3	Scranton No. 13			3rd	25.0	90.00
1	Nebo No. 27			3rd	31.0	90.00
1	Adelaide No. 26			3rd	21.0	60.00
2	Sunny Slope No. 24			3rd	15.0	60.00
1	Eden No. 21			3rd	15.0	60.00
2	Wilson No. 20			3rd	32.0	90.00
1	Washington No. 19			3rd	7.0	30.00
2	Grand River No. 1 8			3rd	16.0	60.00
2	Langberg No. 28			3rd	29.0	90.00
	BURKE COUNTY					
1	Vale Special No. 10	2nd			30.0	364.62
2	Short Creek No. 16	3rd			30.0	312.54
2	Ward No. 15			2nd	19.2	80.00
3	Soo No. 4			2nd	9.4	40.00
3	Bowbells No. 14			3rd	24.6	60.00
1	Soo No. 4			3rd	9.0	30.00
4	Bowbells No. 14			3rd	24.6	60.00
	BURLEIGH COUNTY					
1	Driscoll No. 36	2nd			17.7	243.08
1	Canfield No. 7	3rd			11.1	104.18
1	McKenzie No. 34	3rd			17.0	208.36
2	White No. 42			2nd	7	40.00
1	Lein No. 22			3rd	10.8	30.00
	Baldwin No. 29			3rd	19.6	60.00
2	Morton No. 47			3rd	6.6	30.00
1	Lincoln No. 38			3rd	13.4	30.00
1	Wild Rose No. 54			3rd	30.5	90.00
	CASS COUNTY					
	Gardner No. 56	1st			21.7	277.80
	Wheatland No. 18	2nd			10.8	104.18
	Mapleton No. 7	2nd			6.1	104.18
	Amenia No. 43	2nd			14.0	104.18
	Davenport No. 91		2nd		17.0	150.00
	District No. 81			1st	5.8	50.00
	District No. 3			2nd	6.1	40.00
	District No. 23			2nd	5.9	40.00
	District No. 73			2nd	3.8	40.00

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

CAVALIER COUNTY

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
2	Henderson	1st			26	416.72
	Nekoma	1st			28.6	416.72
1	Bruce	2nd			42.0	364.62
1	Minto	3rd			24.5	208.36
1	Grey	3rd			22.5	208.36
	Calio Special		3rd		24.0	100.00
4	Montrose		3rd		13.4	50.00
1	Alsen		3rd		19.1	100.00
4	Mt. Carmel			1st	8.5	50.00
6	Freemont			1st	9.8	50.00
1	Trier			1st	11.5	50.00
1	Eastby			2nd	5.9	40.00
5	Montrose			3rd	13.4	30.00
4	Osford			3rd	7.8	30.00
2	Elgin No.			3rd	16.7	60.00
4	West Hope			3rd	19.3	60.00
1	Hay			3rd	19.8	60.00
3	Elgin			3rd	16.7	60.00

DICKEY COUNTY

1	Porter No. 22	1st			13.8	138.90
3	Lorraine No. 26	1st			13.99	138.90
1	Kent No. 22			1st	8.9	50.00
3	Norway No. 23			1st	5.3	50.00
2	Spring Valley No. 25			2nd	12.9	40.00
1	Farming Valley No. 14			2nd	7.5	40.00
2	Van Meter			2nd	7.9	40.00
1	Keystone No. 7			2nd	10.7	40.00
2	Keystone No. 7			2nd	10.7	40.00
1	Valley No. 3			2nd	15.6	80.00
1	Ada No. 12			3rd	4.0	30.00
2	Elm No. 18			3rd	7.9	30.00
3	Farming Valley No. 14			3rd	7.5	30.00
2	Riverdale No. 24			3rd	4.0	30.00
1	Riverdale No. 24			3rd	4.0	30.00

DIVIDE COUNTY

1	Shallow Lake No. 5	1st			21.5	307.80
3	Canfield No. 16	2nd			36.12	364.62
1	Brush Hill No. 11	3rd			29.2	312.54
1	Gooseneck No. 6	3rd			31.05	312.54
1	Hawkeye No. 14	3rd			37.63	312.54
1	Twin Butte No. 35	3rd			26.13	312.54
1	Stone View No. 32	3rd			32.5	312.54
1	DeWitt No. 7	3rd			22.8	208.36
1	Lee No. 22			1st	25.3	150.00
1	Long Creek No. 2			2nd	8.3	40.00
3	Long Creek No. 2			2nd	8.3	40.00
2	Clear Lake No. 33			2nd	27.0	120.00
3	Westby No. 9			2nd	18.5	80.00
3	Blooming Prairie No. 4			3rd	11.9	30.00
2	Dolphin No. 17			3rd	22.0	60.00
2	Dolphin No. 17			3rd	22.0	60.00
4	Daneville No. 24			3rd	31.16	90.00
1	McCullough No. 19			3rd	16.0	60.00
1	Sioux Trail No. 26			3rd	19.39	60.00

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Classes of Schools: Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Classes of Schools: Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
3	Mentor No. 1			3rd	31.5	60.00
3	Willow Lake No. 31			3rd	22.7	60.00
1	Westby No. 9			3rd	18.5	60.00
2	Willow Lake No. 31			3rd	22.7	60.00
1	Montrose No. 30			3rd	19.4	60.00
3	Fertile Valley No. 25			3rd	15.8	60.00
2	Bluffton No. 15			3rd	24.36	60.00
	DUNN COUNTY					
	Stedman No. 16	1st			40.0	416.72
	Spring Valley No. 26	2nd			30.6	364.62
	Halliday Special	2nd			33.0	364.62
2	Bjornson No. 29	2nd			24.1	243.08
1	Big Flat No. 6	3rd			33.2	312.54
1	Bailey No. 10			2nd	9.0	40.00
2	Longfellow No. 1			2nd	10.4	40.00
1	Manning No. 31			3rd	10.5	30.00
	EDDY COUNTY					
	Columbia No. 17	3rd			15	208.36
3	Greenfield No. 13			3rd	7	30.00
1	Plainview No. 14			3rd	6	30.00
3	Plainview No. 14			3rd	6	30.00
3	Riverside No. 7			3rd	17	60.00
1	Greenfield No. 13			3rd	7	30.00
	EMMONS COUNTY					
1	Cherry Grove No. 7	2nd			23.3	243.08
2	Kintyre No. 25	3rd			17.2	208.36
2	Cherry Grove No. 7			1st	23.3	100.00
6	Danbury No. 19			2nd	12.6	40.00
5	Danbury No. 19			2nd	12.6	40.00
3	Logan No. 8			3rd	5.8	30.00
3	Highland No. 21			3rd	19.7	60.00
	FOSTER COUNTY					
1	Melby Special No. 15	1st			33.0	416.72
1	Glenfield No. 14	1st			25.4	416.72
1	Lake George No. 4	1st			21.6	277.80
1	Haven No. 12			1st	12.3	50.00
3	McKinley No. 2			2nd	18.1	80.00
4	McKinley No. 2			2nd	18.1	80.00
1	McKinley No. 2			3rd	18.1	60.00
3	Wyard No. 9			3rd	4.8	30.00
3	Haven No. 12			3rd	12.3	30.00
	GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY					
	Lone Tree No. 6	1st			30.0	416.72

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
3	Lone Tree No. 16			2nd	14.0	40.00
5	Beach No. 3			2nd	26.0	120.00
5	Lone Tree No. 16			3rd	14.0	30.00
6	Beach No. 3			3rd	26.0	90.00
4	Beach No. 3			3rd	26.0	90.00
3	Valley No. 4			3rd	9.2	30.00
2	Beach No. 3			3rd	26.0	90.00
	GRAND FORKS COUNTY					
1	Thompson No. 61	1st			13.6	138.90
1	Manvel No. 48	1st			16.2	277.80
1	Niagara No. 16	1st			31.7	416.72
1	Emerado No. 20	1st			12.2	138.90
1	Logan Center No. 98	2nd			23.5	243.08
1	Arvilla No. 28	2nd			6.6	121.54
1	Agnes No. 72	3rd			19.4	208.36
1	Mekinock No. 56		2nd		17.0	150.00
	Elm Grove No. 64			1st	3.2	50.00
1	Mekinock No. 24			1st	8.0	50.00
1	Larimore No. 111			2nd	6.6	40.00
1	Avon No. 100			2nd	3.6	40.00
3	Fairfield No. 82			2nd	6.8	40.00
1	Moraine No. 76			2nd	11.7	40.00
1	Grace No. 58			2nd	8.6	40.00
1	Elkmount No. 34			2nd	3.8	40.00
1	Hegton No. 47			2nd	6.4	40.00
1	Hegton No. 42			2nd	6.8	40.00
1	Rye No. 25			2nd	5.5	40.00
1	Mekinock No. 17			3rd	4.5	30.00
1	Mekinock No. 105			3rd	5.1	30.00
1	Pleasant View No. 104			3rd	11.7	30.00
3	Moraine No. 76			3rd	11.7	30.00
4	Moraine No. 76			3rd	11.7	30.00
1	Niagara No. 74			3rd	7.0	30.00
1	Levant No. 31			3rd	6.1	30.00
1	Terry No. 9			3rd	10.5	30.00
1	Turtle No. 2			3rd	8.1	30.00
1	Blooming No. 22			3rd	5.6	30.00
1	Americus No. 23			3rd	7.7	30.00
	GRANT COUNTY					
1	Thain No. 19	2nd			25.5	364.62
1	Saunders No. 25	2nd			30.0	364.62
	McCullough No. 24	2nd			30.0	364.62
	Raleigh No. 23	3rd			15.4	208.36
1	Stevenson No. 21	3rd			15.9	208.36
1	Roosevelt No. 18		1st		30.0	300.00
1	Dietz No. 16		1st		19.9	200.00
2	Carlson No. 30			3rd	27.1	90.00
1	Carlson No. 30			3rd	27.1	90.00
3	Lincoln No. 7			3rd	14.4	30.00
	GRIGGS COUNTY					
1	Sutton Special No. 15	1st			15.9	277.80

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
3	Helena No. 3			2nd	7.8	40.00
2	Washburn No. 7			3rd	4.7	30.00
3	Cooperstown No. 6			3rd	3.3	30.00
1	Cooperstown No. 6			3rd	3.3	30.00
2	Helena No. 3			3rd	7.8	30.00
1	Greenfield No. 2			3rd	4.2	30.00
2	Bald Hill No. 17			3rd	5.8	30.00
1	Bald Hill No. 17			3rd	5.8	30.00
4	Bald Hill No. 17			3rd	5.8	30.00
4	Sverdrup No. 16			3rd	5.1	30.00
3	Sverdrup No. 16			3rd	5.1	30.00
2	Sverdrup No. 16			3rd	5.1	30.00
3	Romness No. 9			3rd	4.9	30.00
3	Washburn No. 7			3rd	4.7	30.00
2	Clearfield No. 5			3rd	7.6	30.00
1	Romness No. 9			3rd	4.9	30.00
	HETTINGER COUNTY					
	Regent No. 14	1st			37.8	416.72
	St. Croix No. 16	3rd			28.4	312.54
1	Hettinger No. 7	3rd			30.0	312.54
2	Cannonball No. 24			2nd	15.2	80.00
1	Cannonball No. 24			2nd	15.2	80.00
3	Enterprise No. 19			3rd	21.4	60.00
2	Mauzey No. 15			3rd	11.2	30.00
4	Eagle No. 11			3rd	20.0	60.00
	KIDDER COUNTY					
1	Sibley No. 27	1st			18.6	277.80
1	Lakeside No. 11	2nd			30.0	364.62
1	Lincoln No. 14	2nd			30.0	364.62
1	Allen No. 25	3rd			25.8	312.54
1	Buckeye No. 18	3rd			25.6	312.54
1	Haynes No. 16			1st	18.8	100.00
2	Haynes No. 16			2nd	18.8	80.00
	LAMOURE COUNTY					
2	Bluebird No. 2	1st			15.3	277.80
1	Verona	2nd			11.13	121.54
1	Glenmore	3rd			13.32	104.18
1	Grand Rapids		3rd		11.52	50.00
1	Willow Bank			2nd	8.0	40.00
2	Greenville			2nd	12.0	40.00
3	Golden Glen			2nd	26.0	120.00
4	Wano			2nd	14.8	40.00
2	Mikkelson No. 24			2nd	9.5	40.00
1	Grand View			3rd	17.8	60.00
1	Greenville			3rd	12.0	30.00
3	Wano			3rd	14.8	30.00
2	Wano			3rd	14.8	30.00
4	Russell			3rd	16.1	60.00
2	Russell			3rd	16.1	60.00
3	Russell			3rd	16.1	60.00
1	Roscoe			3rd	16.7	60.00

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
4	Prairie			3rd	19.1	60.00
1	Pearl Lake			3rd	2.7	30.00
2	Pearl Lake			3rd	2.7	30.00
2	Grand View			3rd	17.8	60.00
3	Pomona View			3rd	11.1	30.00
3	Gladstone			3rd	11.0	30.00
	LOGAN COUNTY					
1	Red Lake No. 16		3rd		21.8	100.00
2	Red Lake No. 16			3rd	21.8	60.00
2	Morning Side No. 23			3rd	18.1	60.00
	McHENRY COUNTY					
2	Meadow No. 29	1st			30.0	416.72
1	Balfour Special No .56	1st			30.0	416.72
3	Thursby Butte No. 37	1st			32.0	416.72
5	Milroy No. 22	1st			20.4	277.80
4	Norway No. 12	1st			31.9	416.72
1	Layton No. 28	2nd			30.3	364.62
1	Norwich No. 31	2nd			13.4	121.54
1	Denbigh No. 40	2nd			20.0	243.08
4	Pratt No. 34			2nd	16.7	80.00
2	Pratt No. 34			2nd	16.7	80.00
2	Deep River No. 13			2nd	16.3	80.00
3	North Prairie No. 19			2nd	15.2	80.00
1	Coulee No. 18			2nd	12.0	40.00
2	Elm Grove No. 7			2nd	16.9	80.00
1	Falsen No. 58			2nd	6.0	40.00
1	Olivia No. 50			3rd	14.8	30.00
3	Norman No. 9			3rd	15.7	60.00
	Kotke V.alley No. 32			3rd	8.4	30.00
2	Willow Creek No. 6			3rd	24.5	60.00
3	Walters No. 11			3rd	7.6	30.00
4	Walters No. 11			3rd	7.6	30.00
1	Deep River No. 13			3rd	16.3	60.00
2	Balfour No. 16			3rd	30.0	90.00
2	White Rock No. 21			3rd	6.4	30.00
2	Stregge No. 42			3rd	28.8	90.00
1	No. 27			3rd	12.4	30.00
3	Elm Grove No. 7			3rd	16.9	60.00
	McINTOSH COUNTY					
1	Youngstown No. 19	1st			28.5	416.72
	McKENZIE COUNTY					
1	Alred No. 2	1st			30.0	416.72
1	Arnegard No. 11	2nd			40.0	364.62
1	Yellowstone No. 14	2nd			30.0	364.62
	Elk Consol. Charbon No. 15..	2nd			40.0	364.62

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	Farland No. 9	3rd			30.0	312.54
1	Charbon No. 15	3rd			40.0	312.54
2	Alred No. 2		2nd		30.0	225.00
1	Ideal No. 10		2nd		29.7	225.00
	Earl No. 18			2nd	21.3	80.00
	Elm Tree No. 3			3rd	24.1	60.00
15	Grail No. 1			3rd	23.7	60.00
	Earl No. 18			3rd	21.3	60.00
1	Elm Tree No. 3			3rd	24.1	60.00
	McLEAN COUNTY					
1	Connors No. 50	1st			34.6	416.72
1	Lake Williams No. 72	1st			33.0	415.72
5	Victoria No. 7	2nd			34.0	364.62
1	Mercer No. 56	3rd			30.0	312.54
1	Montefiore No. 1		1st		29.7	300.00
	Dogden No. 62		2nd		28.7	225.00
2	O'Shea No. 44			2nd	19.0	80.00
1	Ulrich No. 57			2nd	20.2	80.00
1	Loquemont No. 74			3rd	26.8	90.00
2	Loquemont No. 74			3rd	26.8	90.00
1	Romsaas No. 58			3rd	17.8	60.00
1	Buffalo Lake			3rd	14.7	30.00
1	Palmberg No. 66			3rd	29.7	90.00
	MERCER COUNTY					
1	Hazen No. 3	1st			45.0	416.72
1	Juzeler No. 20	1st			40.0	416.72
1	Zapp No. 14	3rd			27.0	312.54
	Stanton No. 22		3rd		24.0	100.00
1	Antelope Valley No. 15			2nd	16.5	80.00
	MORTON COUNTY					
1	Hebron No. 13	1st			26.7	416.72
1	Flasher No. 39	1st			30.0	416.72
2	Sims No. 8	3rd			17.7	208.36
2	Custer No. 3			1st	5.7	50.00
1	Rural No. 2			2nd	7.5	40.00
2	Judson No. 6			2nd	12.8	40.00
3	Ft. Lincoln No. 34			2nd	6.6	40.00
1	Valley Forge No. 21			3rd	10.0	30.00
1	Feland No. 28			3rd	18.2	60.00
2	Feland No. 28			3rd	18.2	60.00
1	Wehri No. 19			3rd	7.4	30.00
6	Fort Rice No. 30			3rd	13.8	30.00
1	Fort Lincoln No. 34			3rd	6.6	30.00
4	Spring Valley No. 27			3rd	7.9	30.00
	MOUNTRAIL COUNTY					
1	Plaza No. 137	1st			30.0	416.72

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	Ross No. 119	1st			26.1	416.72
1	Van Hook	2nd			30.0	364.62
1	Palermo No. 83	3rd			28.1	312.54
1	White Earth		1st		27.0	300.00
3	Pearl No. 120			3rd	15.5	60.00
1	Wabek No. 10			3rd	20.0	60.00
2	Wabek No. 10			3rd	20.0	60.00
1	Cottonwood No. 13			3rd	30.0	90.00
2	Crowfoot No. 96			3rd	21.2	60.00
2	White Earth No. 23			3rd	27.0	90.00
1	Model No. 9			3rd	28.2	90.00
2	Lostwood No. 11			3rd	20.0	60.00
3	Lostwood No. 4			3rd	19.0	60.00
3	Boyd No. 22			3rd	15.0	60.00
3	Baldy No. 124			3rd	22.7	60.00
5	White Earth No. 23			3rd	27.0	90.00
	NELSON COUNTY					
1	Dahlen	1st			26.6	416.72
1	Dayton	1st			16.9	277.80
1	Lee	1st			22.3	277.80
1	Cleveland	2nd			12.8	121.54
1	Enterprise	2nd			28.3	364.62
4	Osago	2nd			16.3	243.08
1	Sarnia	2nd			19.5	243.08
1	Illinois			1st	6.3	50.00
2	Osago			1st	16.3	100.00
2	Petersburg			1st	29.9	150.00
1	Mapes			2nd	12.0	40.00
3	Mapes			2nd	12.0	40.00
1	Williams			2nd	10.0	40.00
3	Adler			3rd	7.6	30.00
4	Adler			3rd	7.6	30.00
3	Center			3rd	8.0	30.00
1	Dodds			3rd	12.0	30.00
3	Dodds			3rd	12.0	30.00
2	Hamlin			3rd	24.4	60.00
4	Hoiland			3rd	4.9	30.00
2	Illinois			3rd	6.3	30.00
2	Mapes			3rd	12.0	30.00
1	Osago			3rd	16.3	60.00
4	Center			3rd	8.0	30.00
2	Wamduska			3rd	16.2	60.00
3	Wamduska			3rd	16.2	60.00
2	Williams			3rd	10.0	30.00
3	Hoiland			3rd	4.9	30.00
	OLIVER COUNTY					
1	Center No. 11	3rd			24	208.36
2	Hensler Special	3rd			12.5	104.18
	PEMBINA COUNTY					
1	Hamilton Special No. 39	1st			17.9	277.80

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	Bowesmont No. 74	2nd			7.4	121.54
	Quam No. 73			1st	18.3	100.00
2	Backoo No. 57			2nd	5.6	40.00
1	Halliday No. 84			2nd	7.2	40.00
1	Cranley No. 7			2nd	5.5	40.00
1	Scheving No. 77			2nd	3.9	40.00
	No. 72			2nd	7.4	40.00
1	Glasston No. 44			2nd	9.1	40.00
1	Concrete No. 46			2nd	21.3	80.00
	Krak No. 34			2nd	9.2	40.00
1	Backoo No. 57			3rd	5.6	30.00
	Ormley No. 10			3rd	6.4	30.00
	PIERCE COUNTY					
1	Barton No. 3	2nd			13.0	121.54
1	Wolford No. 1	2nd			25.6	364.62
1	Scandia No. 22	3rd			26.1	312.54
	Manheim No. 7	3rd			22.5	208.36
1	Hendrickson No. 4			3rd	6.9	30.00
4	Reno Valley No. 26			3rd	7.8	30.00
5	Meyer No. 11			3rd	13.6	30.00
	RAMSEY COUNTY					
	Lillehof No. 20	1st			26.5	416.72
1	Northfield No. 34	1st			31.9	416.72
1	Coulee No. 14	1st			18.0	277.80
1	Eastview No. 31	1st			27.0	416.72
1	Hope No. 24	3rd			14.6	104.18
1	Bartlett	3rd			17.5	208.36
1	Lake No. 5			1st	8.2	50.00
1	Freshwater No. 7			2nd	22.8	80.00
3	Creel No. 22			3rd	14.0	30.00
2	Bay No. 6			3rd	10.0	30.00
3	Sullivan No. 17			3rd	14.0	30.00
	RANSOM COUNTY					
1	Moore No. 4	1st			37.9	416.72
1	Cleveland No. 15	1st			27.0	416.72
1	Casey No. 7	3rd			19.9	208.36
1	Salund No. 10	3rd			15.1	208.36
1	Elliott No. 23	3rd			15.4	208.36
	Aliceton No. 18	3rd			25.1	312.54
1	Owego No. 9	3rd			29.1	312.54
1	Sydna No. 24	3rd			26.9	312.54
	Hanson No. 14	3rd			25.3	312.54
	Hanson No. 14		3rd		25.3	150.00
1	Scovill			1st	34.4	150.00
5	Big Bend No. 12			2nd	15.7	80.00
2	Allegany No. 16			2nd	15.4	80.00
2	Allegany No. 16			2nd	15.4	80.00
3	Elliott No. 23			2nd	15.4	80.00
2	Gilbert No. 17			2nd	15.1	80.00
2	Island Park No. 13			3rd	7.0	30.00

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
3	Island Park No. 13			3rd	7.0	30.00
1	Fuller No. 25			3rd	12.0	30.00
1	Allegany No. 16			3rd	15.4	60.00
5	Fort Ransom No. 6			3rd	30.0	90.00
5	Elliott No. 23			3rd	15.4	60.00
5	Gilbert No. 17			3rd	15.1	60.00
1	Island Park No. 13			3rd	7.0	30.00
6	Springer No. 21			3rd	16.4	60.00
4	No. 6			3rd	30.0	90.00
3	Salund No. 10			3rd	15.1	60.00
3	Springer No. 21			3rd	16.4	60.00
4	Shenford No. 8			3rd	6.1	30.00
4	Springer No. 21			3rd	16.4	60.00
5	Casey No. 7			3rd	19.9	60.00
2	Shenford No. 8			3rd	6.1	30.00
	RENVILLE COUNTY					
1	White Ash No. 19	2nd			23.1	243.08
1	Clay No. 15	2nd			26.5	364.62
1	Eden Valley No. 1	3rd			28.3	312.54
1	Grassland No. 14	3rd			30.0	312.54
1	Lockwood No. 16	3rd			30.4	312.54
1	Prosperity No. 3	3rd			30.7	312.54
2	Prosperity No. 3	3rd			30.7	312.54
1	Tolley Special No. 25		1st		32.1	300.00
1	Colquhoun No. 2		1st		29.8	300.00
1	Callahan No. 17		2nd		27.4	225.00
1	Hurley No. 8		2nd		20.5	150.00
4	Hamerly No. 7			2nd	15.0	80.00
2	Grassland No. 14			2nd	30.0	120.00
2	Colquhoun No. 2			3rd	29.8	90.00
4	Colquhoun No. 2			3rd	29.8	90.00
1	Grover No. 6			3rd	7.8	30.00
3	Muskego No. 21			3rd	13.3	30.00
3	Callahan No. 17			3rd	27.9	90.00
4	Hamlet No. 10			3rd	11.2	30.00
3	Hamlet No. 10			3rd	11.2	30.00
3	Hammerly No. 7			3rd	15.0	60.00
5	Colquhoun No. 2			3rd	29.8	90.00
3	Colquhoun No. 2			3rd	29.8	90.00
2	Grover No. 6			3rd	7.8	30.00
1	Fairbanks No. 12			3rd	12.5	30.00
	RICHLAND COUNTY					
1	Antelope No. 24	1st			29.6	416.72
	Dwight	2nd			6.5	121.54
	Abercrombie No. 9		1st		7.3	100.00
5	DeVillo No. 38			3rd	4.7	30.00
1	Liberty Grove No. 131			3rd	8.9	30.00
1	Dwight			3rd	6.5	30.00
1	DeVillo No. 38			3rd	4.7	30.00
4	Fairmount			3rd	13.1	30.00
	ROLETTE COUNTY					
1	Dunseith No. 1	1st			30.3	416.72

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	Maryville No. 10	3rd			21.2	208.36
1	Wolf Creek No. 18	3rd			13.5	104.18
1	Brown No. 16	3rd			12.6	104.18
	Mylo No. 26		3rd		21.2	100.00
2	Dewey No. 20			1st	9.3	50.00
1	Dewey No. 20			2nd	9.3	40.00
1	Pleasant Valley No. 17			3rd	12.9	30.00
1	Currie No. 15			3rd	10.6	30.00
	SARGENT COUNTY					
5	Vivian	2nd			19.3	243.08
1	Cayuga		2nd		36.6	225.00
1	Independent		2nd		45.0	225.00
3	Hall		3rd		12.1	50.00
1	Weber			3rd	16.2	60.00
3	Ransom			3rd	11.5	30.00
2	Ransom			3rd	11.5	30.00
1	Bowen			3rd	9.4	30.00
4	Weber			3rd	16.2	60.00
4	Denver			3rd	12.7	30.00
2	Jackson			3rd	6.3	30.00
2	Dunbar			3rd	7.1	30.00
1	Willey			3rd	6.7	30.00
1	Ransom			3rd	11.5	30.00
	SHERIDAN COUNTY					
	Goodrich No. 16	2nd			30.9	364.62
	Denhoff No. 17	3rd			21.9	208.36
	SIOUX COUNTY					
3	Hanna No. 2			3rd	30.0	90.00
	SLOPE COUNTY					
1	Independent No. 15	3rd			22.1	208.36
1	Dovre No. 5	3rd			28.0	312.54
3	Carroll No. 8			2nd	19.0	80.00
3	Sand Creek No. 2			2nd	30.0	120.00
3	Conner No. 1			3rd	17.0	60.00
1	Deep Creek No. 6			3rd	14.4	30.00
4	Carroll No. 8			3rd	19.0	60.00
2	Moore No. 7			3rd	21.0	60.00
1	Sand Creek No. 2			3rd	30.0	90.00
5	Carroll No. 8			3rd	19.0	60.00
	STARK COUNTY					
4	Grand Vale No. 28	2nd			12.9	121.54
1	South Heart No. 9	2nd			30.0	364.62
Zenith	South Heart No. 9	3rd			30.0	312.54
1	Lefor No. 27	3rd			30.0	312.54

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	Versippi No. 11	3rd	.....	.....	26.8	312.54
1	Grandvale No. 28	.....	.....	2nd	12.0	40.00
1	Newport No. 5	.....	.....	2nd	12.3	40.00
1	Novi Hradec No. 12	.....	.....	2nd	10.6	40.00
3	Fisher No. 15	.....	.....	3rd	30.0	90.00
6	Farmers Valley No. 19	.....	.....	3rd	9.8	30.00
3	Wildrose No. 23	.....	.....	3rd	11.7	30.00
2	Scenic No. 26	.....	.....	3rd	26.2	90.00
4	Belfield No. 10	.....	.....	3rd	10.1	30.00
4	Novi Hradec No. 12	.....	.....	3rd	10.6	30.00
3	Novi Hradec No. 12	.....	.....	3rd	10.6	30.00
	STEELE COUNTY					
1	Melrose No. 16	1st	.....	.....	18.5	277.80
1	Colgate No. 13	2nd	.....	.....	25.5	364.62
1	Easton No. 6	3rd	.....	.....	16.0	208.36
2	Sherbroke No. 7	.....	3rd	.....	16.7	100.00
1	Willow Lake No. 18	.....	3rd	.....	14.0	50.00
3	Willow Lake No. 18	.....	.....	1st	14.0	50.00
3	Sherbroke No. 7	.....	.....	1st	16.7	100.00
3	Riverside No. 11	.....	.....	2nd	11.1	40.00
2	Riverside No. 11	.....	.....	2nd	11.1	40.00
3	Hugo No. 17	.....	.....	2nd	12.0	40.00
2	Colgate No. 13	.....	.....	2nd	25.5	120.00
3	New Bergen No. 14	.....	.....	3rd	10.8	30.00
4	Franklin No. 20	.....	.....	3rd	13.7	30.00
1	Franklin No. 20	.....	.....	3rd	13.7	30.00
2	Melrose No. 16	.....	.....	3rd	18.5	60.00
2	Greenview No. 5	.....	.....	3rd	5.8	30.00
5	Broadlawn No. 15	.....	.....	3rd	7.1	30.00
3	Broadlawn No. 15	.....	.....	3rd	7.1	30.00
1	Broadlawn No. 15	.....	.....	3rd	7.1	30.00
1	Edendale No. 9	.....	.....	3rd	7.4	30.00
2	Willow Lake No. 18	.....	.....	3rd	14.0	30.00
2	Broadlawn No. 15	.....	.....	3rd	7.1	30.00
3	Edendale No. 9	.....	.....	3rd	7.4	30.00
2	Franklin No. 20	.....	.....	3rd	13.7	30.00
2	New Bergen No. 14	.....	.....	3rd	10.8	30.00
	STUTSMAN COUNTY					
1	Cleveland No. 28	1st	.....	.....	17.3	277.80
4	Buchanan No. 11	1st	.....	.....	16.9	277.80
1	Corinne No. 23	2nd	.....	.....	24.7	243.08
1	Strong No. 30	2nd	.....	.....	24.1	243.08
	Severn No. 56	2nd	.....	.....	30.0	364.62
1	Spiritwood No. 26	3rd	.....	.....	18.6	208.36
1	Eldridge No. 12	3rd	.....	.....	14.4	104.18
1	Montpelier No. 14	.....	1st	.....	21.4	200.00
1	Arrowood No. 9	.....	3rd	.....	30.0	150.00
1	Durham No. 17	.....	.....	2nd	15.2	80.00
4	Durham No. 17	.....	.....	2nd	15.2	80.00
4	Woodbury No. 45	.....	.....	3rd	8.0	30.00
2	Homer No. 15	.....	.....	3rd	8.7	30.00
1	Homer No. 15	.....	.....	3rd	8.7	30.00
2	Durham No. 17	.....	.....	3rd	15.2	60.00
3	Winfield No. 41	.....	.....	3rd	17.4	60.00

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
5	Buchanan No. 11	.....	.....	3rd	16.9	60.00
2	Paris No. 31	.....	.....	3rd	26.6	90.00
1	Lyon No. 25	.....	.....	3rd	11.8	30.00
4	Bloom No. 27	.....	.....	3rd	6.5	30.00
3	Hensol No. 19	.....	.....	3rd	25.7	90.00
	TOWNER COUNTY					
1	Rosedale No. 5	1st	.....	.....	32.0	416.72
1	Rocklake No. 28	1st	.....	.....	26.5	416.72
1	Perth No. 27	1st	.....	.....	22.0	277.80
1	Metcalf No. 3	3rd	.....	.....	16.0	208.36
2	Badger	3rd	.....	.....	26.3	312.54
1	Mt. Pleasant	3rd	.....	.....	25.5	312.54
1	Lake View No. 19	.....	.....	1st	13.0	50.00
1	Picton No .6	.....	.....	1st	25.0	150.00
2	Hardwheat No. 9	.....	.....	1st	16.0	100.00
3	Gopher No. 4	.....	.....	1st	14.5	50.00
2	Iowa No. 15	.....	.....	2nd	12.0	40.00
2	Lakeview	.....	.....	2nd	13.0	40.00
4	Armourdale	.....	.....	2nd	15.0	80.00
3	Ideal No. 25	.....	.....	3rd	6.6	30.00
2	Crocus No. 13	.....	.....	3rd	8.0	30.00
1	Virginia No. 16	.....	.....	3rd	11.2	30.00
1	Rocklake No. 21	.....	.....	3rd	11.5	30.00
2	Virginia No. 16	.....	.....	3rd	11.2	30.00
3	Hardwheat No. 9	.....	.....	3rd	16.0	60.00
1	Gopher No. 4	.....	.....	3rd	14.5	30.00
	TRAIL COUNTY					
1	Caledonia	1st	.....	.....	25.5	416.72
1	Galesburg	2nd	.....	.....	12.1	121.54
1	Hillsboro	3rd	.....	.....	7.9	104.18
4	Roseville	.....	2nd	.....	7.1	75.00
1	Kelso No. 49	.....	.....	1st	3.9	50.00
1	Bonsack	.....	.....	3rd	2.6	30.00
3	Norway	.....	.....	3rd	7.7	30.00
	WALSH COUNTY					
1	Kimloss No. 129	1st	.....	.....	20.1	277.80
1	Hoople No. 42	1st	.....	.....	19.5	277.80
1	Pisek No. 71	.....	1st	.....	28.1	300.00
1	Galt No. 39	.....	1st	.....	18.1	200.00
1	Medford No. 79	.....	1st	.....	31.1	300.00
1	Adams No. 128	.....	1st	.....	34.2	300.00
1	Ardoch No. 10	.....	1st	.....	29.6	300.00
1	Edinburg No. 106	.....	2nd	.....	27.5	225.00
1	Acton No. 15	.....	.....	2nd	3.7	40.00
1	No. 67	.....	.....	2nd	7.7	40.00
1	No. 16	.....	.....	2nd	5.3	40.00
1	No. 2	.....	.....	2nd	8.0	40.00
1	No. 80	.....	.....	2nd	6.6	40.00
1	No. 119	.....	.....	2nd	5.0	40.00
1	No. 22	.....	.....	2nd	4.4	40.00

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

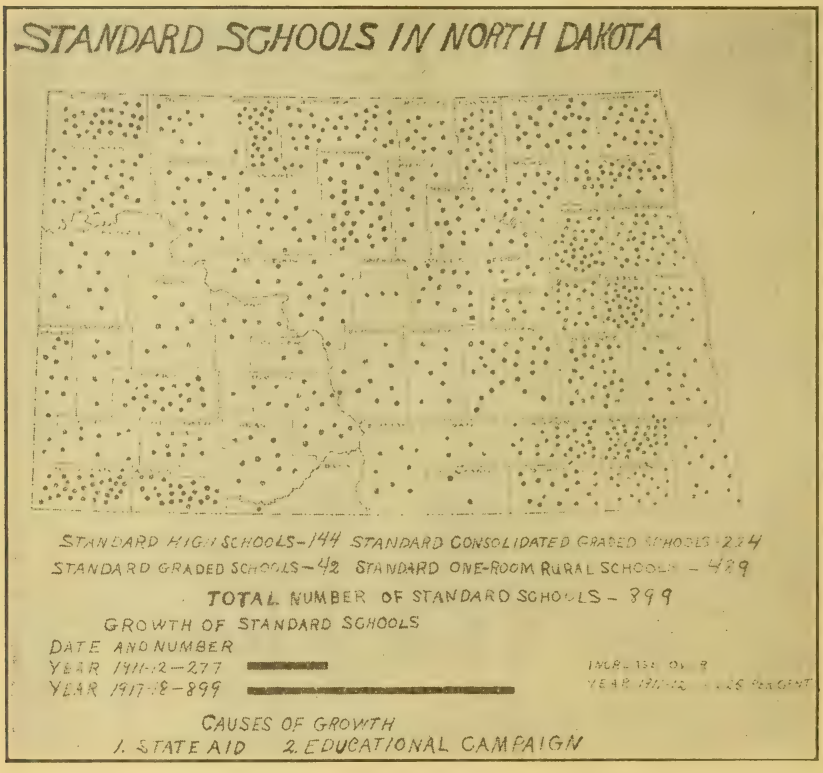
No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
1	No. 59			2nd	5.0	40.00
1	No. 38			2nd	4.8	40.00
1	No. 108			3rd	9.3	30.00
1	No. 50			3rd	6.9	30.00
1	No. 33			3rd	4.7	30.00
1	No. 60			3rd	8.4	30.00
1	No. 76			3rd	3.4	30.00
1	No. 1			3rd	3.9	30.00
1	No. 100			3rd	5.5	30.00
1	No. 98			3rd	4.0	30.00
1	No. 13			3rd	4.7	30.00
1	No. 102			3rd	5.9	30.00
	WARD COUNTY					
1	Carpio No. 156	2nd			26.2	364.62
1	Viola No. 73	3rd			19.7	208.36
1	Margaret No. 63	3rd			33.1	312.54
1	Harrison No. 2	3rd			12.7	104.18
1	Pleasant No. 16	3rd			23.0	208.36
1	Burt No. 128	3rd			30.0	312.54
1	Orlien No. 153	3rd			32.7	312.54
1	Stammen No. 26	3rd			28.7	312.54
1	Lone Tree No. 154	3rd			38.4	312.54
1	Burlington No. 7		3rd		18.7	100.00
1	Foxholm No. 155			2nd	13.7	40.00
3	Grassland No. 42			2nd	11.5	40.00
3	Roosevelt No. 58			3rd	11.6	30.00
	WELLS COUNTY					
1	Speedwell No. 14	1st			32.0	416.72
1	Haaland No. 23	1st			30.5	416.72
1	Bowman No. 22	3rd			27.5	312.54
1	Hebron No. 1	3rd			49.0	312.54
1	Cottonwood No. 15	3rd			25.1	312.54
3	Manfred No. 20			1st	12.6	50.00
2	No. 36			2nd	28.2	120.00
4	Norway Lake No. 7			2nd	13.0	40.00
3	Woodward No. 3			3rd	13.8	30.00
1	Hillsdale No. 31			3rd	6.4	30.00
1	Norway Lake No. 7			3rd	13.0	30.00
3	Fairville No. 4			3rd	9.3	30.00
	WILLIAMS COUNTY					
1	Tioga No. 15	1st			30.0	416.72
1	Lindahl No. 14	2nd			30.0	364.62
1	Epping No. 88	2nd			30.0	364.62
1	Brooklyn No. 78	3rd			30.0	312.54
1	Stony Creek No. 3	3rd			40.0	312.54
1	Stewart No. 24	3rd			30.0	312.54
1	Round Prairie No. 40	3rd			25.6	312.54
1	Hofflund No. 73	3rd			30.0	312.54
	Hartland No. 63	3rd			12.4	104.18

LIST OF STANDARDIZED SCHOOLS—Continued

No. of School	Name and No. of District	Classes of Schools: Consolidated 1st 2nd 3rd	Classes of Schools: Graded 1st 2nd 3rd	Classes of Schools: Rural 1st 2nd 3rd	Tax rate for school year 1916-17	Amount of State Aid
3	Pherrin No. 30	.....	.....	1st	18.0	100.00
1	Cedar No. 46	.....	.....	2nd	21.0	80.00
1	Buford No. 5	.....	.....	2nd	25.7	120.00
1	Formosa No. 39	.....	.....	2nd	29.2	120.00
2	Adams No. 79	.....	.....	2nd	45.0	120.00
1	Pleasant Valley No. 16	.....	.....	2nd	24.0	80.00
3	Blacktail No. 72	.....	.....	3rd	27.6	90.00
2	Lincoln No. 71	.....	.....	3rd	30.0	90.00
2	Bigstone No. 59	.....	.....	3rd	10.6	30.00
2	Pioneer No. 41	.....	.....	3rd	19.5	60.00
1	Bull Butte No. 42	.....	.....	3rd	14.3	30.00
3	Wildrose No. 34	.....	.....	3rd	20.8	60.00
3	Pleasant Valley No. 16	.....	.....	3rd	24.0	60.00
2	Wildrose No. 34	.....	.....	3rd	24.0	60.00
2	Pherrin No. 30	.....	.....	3rd	18.0	60.00
3	Tande No. 7	.....	.....	3rd	12.4	30.00

CLASSES AND NUMBER OF STANDARD RURAL SCHOOLS WITH STATE AID APPORTIONED FOR SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

COUNTY	No. of Consolidated Graded Schools Standardized			No. of Graded Schools Standardized			No. of One-Room Rural Schools Standardized			Total Number of Schools Standardized	Total Amount of State Aid Received
	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		
Adams	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	17	22	$ 2,010.68
Barnes	1	3	4	....	....	2	3	6	4	23	2,654.66
Benson	4	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	6	16	3,255.56
Billings	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	393.08
Bottineau	1	5	5	1	1	....	1	4	6	24	3,906.18
Bowman	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	17	28	3,398.86
Burke	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	7	947.16
Burleigh	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	5	9	835.62
Cass	1	3	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	9	910.34
Cavalier	2	1	2	....	....	3	3	1	6	18	2,354.78
Dickey	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	5	15	807.80
Divide	1	1	6	....	....	....	1	4	13	26	3,683.48
Dunn	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	8	1,811.58
Eddy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	388.36
Emmons	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	7	721.44
Foster	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	9	1,441.24
Golden Valley	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	8	906.72
Grand Forks	4	2	1	....	1	....	2	9	11	30	2,485.30
Grant	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	10	2,220.58
Griggs	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	15	17	767.80
Hettinger	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	3	8	1,351.80
Kidder	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	7	1,812.12
LaMoure	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	5	14	23	1,463.52
Logan	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	220.00
McHenry	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	7	12	27	3,753.92
McIntosh	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	416.72
McKenzie	1	3	2	....	2	....	....	1	4	13	2,905.66
McLean	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	5	13	2,555.60
Mercer	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	5	1,325.98
Morton	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	7	14	1,481.80
Mountrail	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	12	17	2,650.60
Nelson	3	4	....	....	....	....	3	3	15	28	2,934.64
Oliver	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	312.54
Pembina	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	8	2	13	919.34
Pierce	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	7	1,097.06
Ramsey	4	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	3	11	2,060.50
Ransom	2	....	7	....	....	1	1	5	16	32	4,248.68
Renville	....	2	5	2	2	....	....	2	12	25	4,035.40
Richland	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	8	788.26
Rolette	1	....	3	....	....	1	1	1	2	9	1,083.44
Sargent	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	10	14	1,103.08
Sheridan	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	572.98
Sioux	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	90.00
Slope	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	6	10	1,080.90
Stark	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	3	7	15	1,873.78
Steele	1	1	1	....	....	2	2	4	14	25	1,840.78
Stutsman	2	3	2	1	....	1	....	2	10	21	2,738.92
Towner	3	....	3	....	....	....	4	3	7	20	2,694.68
Traill	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	7	827.44
Walsh	2	....	....	5	1	....	....	9	10	27	2,840.60
Ward	....	1	8	....	....	1	....	2	1	13	2,658.22
Wells	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	4	12	2,101.06
Williams	1	2	6	....	....	....	1	5	10	25	4,002.84
Total	66	62	96	15	12	15	34	125	330	755	$97,744.08



A Map of Standard Schools in North Dakota

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—RURAL SCHOOL AID

Receipts

Total appropriation available for rural schools (one-room, graded, and consolidated graded) for two year period ending June 30, 1918	$225,000.00

Expenditures

Apportionment to these rural schools for the two year period ending June 30, 1918	$189,890.00
For metal plates	600.00
Total apportionment	190,490.00
Balance (in appropriation for one-room rural schools)	34,510.00
Total including balance	$225,000.00

AMOUNT OF AID APPORTIONED

Amount of aid apportioned to the one-room rural, graded, and consolidated graded schools for the two years ending June 30, 1918. (Apportioned on basis of class of school and tax rate in district.)

Class of School	Tax rate in Mills	One-Room Rural Schools for year 1916-17—full amount	Graded Schools for year 1916-17—full amount	Consolidated Graded Schools for year 1916-17—Pro rata share 46 per cent	One-Room Rural Schools for year 1917-18—full amount	Graded Schools for year 1917-18—full amount	Consolidated Graded Schools for year 1947-18—Pro rata share 34.7 per cent
First Class	0—15	$ 50.00	$100.00	$184.09	$ 50.00	$100.00	$138.90
	15—25	100.00	200.00	368.18	100.00	200.00	277.80
	25 and over	150.00	300.00	552.27	150.00	300.00	416.72
Second Class ...	0—15	$ 40.00	$ 75.00	$161.08	$ 40.00	$ 75.00	$121.54
	15—25	80.00	150.00	322.16	80.00	150.00	243.08
	25 and over	120.00	225.00	483.24	120.00	225.00	364.62
Third Class	0—15	$ 30.00	$ 50.00	$138.07	$ 30.00	$ 50.00	$104.18
	15—25	60.00	100.00	276.14	60.00	100.00	208.36
	25 and over	90.00	150.00	414.21	90.00	150.00	312.54

NOTES ON APPORTIONMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD TO APPROPRIATIONS

As is seen from the above table the one-room rural schools and the graded schools received the full amount for the two years to which they were entitled under the law. The sum available for consolidated graded schools had to be pro rated for each of the two years. To have apportioned to the consolidated graded schools the full amount for the two years would have required $197,595.91 more than was available. This should serve as a guide to the 1919 session of the legislature in making

appropriations for the rural school aid. The amount of aid and the basis of apportioning the aid should remain the same as is specified in the present law at least the amount should not be decreased. The appropriation for the consolidated graded schools in order to give these schools the full amount specified in the law, must be increased about $200,000.00. The appropriation for the one-room rural schools may be reduced some, if the amount of aid is to remain the same as under the present law, as of the appropriation for the present biennial period there remained a balance of $34,510.00. An appropriation of about $500,000 for the coming biennial will be required to give the full amount on the basis specified in the present law.

TABLE I—SHOWING APPORTIONMENT OF STATE AID TO THE CONSOLIDATED GRADED SCHOOLS

Class of School	Tax rate in mills	Number of Schools	Amount of Aid	Total Amount of Aid	Pro rata share of aid	Total amount of aid
First Class	0—15	4	$400.00	$1,600.00	$138.90	555.60
	15—25	21	800.00	16,800.00	277.80	5,833.80
	25 and over	41	1,200.00	49,200.00	416.72	17,085.52
Second Class	0—15	9	$350.00	$3,150.00	$121.54	$1,093.86
	15—25	19	700.00	13,300.00	243.08	4,618.52
	25 and over	32	1,050.00	33,600.00	364.62	11,667.84
Third Class	0—15	14	$300.00	$4,200.00	$104.18	$1,458.52
	15—25	33	600.00	19,800.00	208.36	6,875.88
	25 and over	51	900.00	45,900.00	312.54	15,939.54
Total	.....	224	.....	$187,550.00	.....	$65,129.08

TABLE II—SHOWING APPORTIONMENT OF AID TO GRADED SCHOOLS

Class of School	Tax rate in mills	Number of Schools	Amount of Aid	Total Amount of aid
First Class	0—15	1	$100.00	$100.00
	15—25	5	200.00	1,000.00
	25 and over	9	300.00	2,700.00
Second Class	0—15	2	$75.00	$150.00
	15—25	3	150.00	450.00
	25 and over	7	225.00	1,575.00
Third Class	0—15	4	$50.00	$200.00
	15—25	9	100.00	900.00
	25 and over	2	150.00	300.00
Total	.....	42	.....	$7,375.00

TABLE III—SHOWING APPORTIONMENT OF STATE AID TO THE ONE-ROOM RURAL SCHOOLS.

Class of School	Tax rate in mills	Number of Schools	Amount of Aid	Total Amount of aid
First Class	0—15	21	$50.00	$1,050.00
	15—25	7	100.00	700.00
	25 and over	6	150.00	900.00
Second Class	0—15	79	$40.00	$3,160.00
	15—25	34	80.00	2,720.00
	25 and over	12	120.00	1,440.00
Third Class	0—15	192	$30.00	$5,760.00
	15—25	97	60.00	5,820.00
	25 and over	41	90.00	3,690.00
Total	.....	489	.....	$25,240.00

TABLE IV—SHOWING TAX RATE IN MILLS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED GRADED, GRADED AND ONE-ROOM RURAL SCHOOLS STANDIZED FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918.

Kind of School	First Class				Second Class				Third Class			
	Tax Rate in Mills			Total Number	Tax Rate in Mills			Total Number	Tax Rate in Mills			Total Number
	0—15	15—25	25 and over		0—15	15—25	25 and over		0—15	15—25	25 and over	
Graded	1	5	9	15	2	3	7	12	4	9	2	15
One-Room Rural	21	7	6	34	79	34	12	125	192	97	41	330
Consolidated Graded	4	21	41	66	9	19	32	60	14	33	51	98

TABLE V—SHOWING TAX RATE IN MILLS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED GRADED, GRADED AND ONE-ROOM RURAL SCHOOLS STANDARDIZED FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918.

	Average Tax Rate in Mills
Consolidated Graded Schools	25.0
Graded Schools	22.9
Rural Schools	14.0

TABLE VI—SHOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, NUMBER OF GRADES AN DCLASSES TAUGHT FOR THE PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS OF THE SCHOOLS INSPECTED FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 3*J*, 1918.

Kind of School		Number of years above 8th grade	Number of years experience	Number of grades taught	Number of classes taught
Consolidated Graded	Principals	6	7	High School Subjects and 7th and 8th grades	10
	Assistant Teachers	4	4	2.6	14
Graded	Principals	6	5	High School Subjects and 7th and 8th grades	10
	Assistant Teachers	5	2	2.6	15
One-Room Rural	Teachers	3	4	6	23

HEATING AND VENTILATING OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

It is the duty of the school district to provide the best school plant possible within its means. It is the duty of the teachers to make whatever school plant is provided yield 100 per cent of service. From observations made in the schools inspected it is fair to conclude that some parts of the school plant are not made to yield the maximum of service. The least understood and most abused part is the heating and ventilating plant.

Requirement No. 9 in the Rural School Manual relates to Heating, Ventilating and Lighting. It provides that the heating must be by either basement plant or jacketed stove, same to be properly installed for purposes of ventilation.

Of the schools inspected during the past year, few schools were found that did not have a ventilating system meeting the requirements for standardization, but it is safe to say that in ninety per cent of these schools the ventilating system was not properly operated. No ventilating system, however good, will give results without intelligent operation.

The requirements for standardization is not met by simply having a ventilating system. The important part of this requirement is that the system be intelligently operated.

Heating and ventilation are inseparable so far as the means used for securing a satisfactory temperature and a wholesome supply of air are concerned. The condition so often found, however, a condition due largely to ignorance, is that the devices for securing ventilation are not made use of. Only that part of the plant which warms the room is used. As a result fuel is in some cases saved, in other cases wasted, and in all cases the pupils' comfort is decreased and their energy wasted .

Heat is distributed by air currents only. By cutting off the air currents or reducing them by means of dampers, there is loss not only of ventilation but of heat as well. The jacketed stove not only fails to ventilate but fails absolutely as a heater if the fresh air pipe is not kept open. The foul air pipe or ventiduct must also be kept open all the time in order that the cold, foul air near the floor may be removed. As the temperature of the warm fresh air overhead cools it gradually sinks to the floor and in turn passes out through the ventiduct. By proper operation, therefore, of the jacketed stove, the room is both heated and ventilated. If not properly operated, it does not ventilate, and heats poorly.

When the warm air basement furnace is used, ducts and openings must be properly placed. From what is known regarding the principles governing the circulation of air, the best results both as to heating and ventilation are obtained when the heated air enters the room about eight feet above the floor, and the air next to the floor is drawn out through a ventiduct on the SAME WALL as the inlet. In this way the air makes a complete circuit of the room before it is discharged through the ventiduct. ONLY AIR FROM OUTDOORS SHOULD BE DRAWN INTO THE

FURNACE. The air after it has made the circuit of the room, after it has become polluted by the exhalations from the lungs and the bodies of the pupils should be discharged into the open air from the ventiduct which extends through the roof.

When a steam heating plant is used, the same arrangement of heat flues and ventiducts should be used.

It is frequently urged that there should be a return duct from the school room to the furnace as a means of saving fuel. This arrangement results in some saving of fuel and would be perfectly proper if used only when school is not in session—i. e. in the morning before the pupils arrive. The danger, however, is that once opened, it will be neglected and will allow the air to rotate during the school hours; and it is therefore safer to not provide such an arrangement. Where there already is such an arrangement, teachers and janitors must use it only as intended—i. e. not during school hours.

There seems to be much dissatisfaction expressed over having the warm air inlet high on the wall. The children coming to school become chilled and have no way to warm themselves. Those who express the dissatisfaction urge that there should be a warm air register in the floor.

FLOOR REGISTERS SHOULD NEVER BE PERMITTED IN ANY SCHOOL ROOM.

They allow the air ducts to be filled with dirt and air supplied through such a duct is not fit to breathe. A good way which is frequently used for the children to warm themselves is to provide a seat in the coat room and on the side of the wall under the seat have a warm air register. The warm air streaming out through this will warm their feet. This register being above the floor six or eight inches allows no dirt to collect in it. Another arrangement where the hot air furnace is used is to have two registers in the warm air duct to the schoolroom, one from six to eight inches above the floor and the other about eight feet above the floor. Immediately above the lower register is a damper which when shut allows the warm air to come out through the lower register. This may be used in the wornings when the children went to warm themselves. The upper register is needed and must be used at all times, except as above stated, in order that the heat may be distributed evenly over the room.

We used to think of ventilation as being necessary only to remove air that as a result of having been breathed had had carbon dioxide substituted for a part of the oxygen. Authorities now hold that an accumulation of carbon dioxide in sufficient quantities to make the air dangerous in school buildings is very improbable under ordinary circumstances. The factors which are at present considered essential to good ventilation are: CIRCULATION, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY. These three things are essential in order to secure the greatest amount of human comfort and efficiency. The air must circulate sufficiently to carry off the heat emanating from the body and from the air expired from the lungs. If not, a feeling of discomfort and indisposition to work results. The temperature must be between 65 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and the humidity about 50 per cent. Under these conditions people experience the

greatest comfort and the best incentive to work. When cold air is heated the relative humidity is lowered. Some means must, therefore, be found to add moisture to the heated air. For small heating plants, the only means is the evaporating pan. It is therefore essential that this is kept supplied with water at all times.

A heating and ventilating system, therefore, to meet the requirements must furnish a plentiful supply of fresh air at a temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The air must be of the right humidity and it must circulate sufficiently to stir up any quiescent air which may form a casing about the body of the individual. No heating and ventilating plant, however expensive, will do this without intelligent operation.

Where the school district has equipped the school with a heating and ventilating system, it is the duty of the teacher who has the school in charge to learn to operate that plant whether it is a jacketed stove or some other system. The janitor, if there is one, is not as a rule a person who knows very much about the principles governing ventilation or is capable of informing himself in that respect. It is for the teacher to know and see that the system is operated correctly.

TABLES OF COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARIES OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED IN 1911-1912 AND IN 1917-18.

TABLE I—INSTRUCTORS' QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARIES

	Consolidated Schools				Graded Schools				One-room Rural Schools			
	1911-1912		1917-1918		1911-1912		1917-1918		1911-1912		1917-1918	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
A. Principals—												
1. Total number of principals	19	....	94	....	38	....	22	....	.....	....	.....	.....
2. Number and per cent holding first class professional certificates	4	21	22	23	8	21	6	27	.....	....	.....	.....
3. Number and per cent holding second class professional certificates	11	58	66	70	24	63	14	63	.....	....	.....	.....
4. Number and per cent holding first class elementary certificates	3	16	6	6	5	13	2	9	.....	....	.....	.....
5. Number and per cent holding college degree	5	26	63	67	12	32	6	27	.....	....	.....	.....
6. Number and per cent holding only normal diplomas	9	47	25	26	16	41	13	59	.....	....	.....	.....
7. Number and per cent holding only high school diplomas	3	17	6	6	10	27	3	13	.....	....	.....	.....
8. Average salary per month	$91.00	....	$98.63	....	$84.00	....	$95.71	....	.....	....	.....	.....
B. Assistant Teachers—												
1. Total number assistants and teachers	52	....	241	....	88	....	58	....	99	....	122	.....
2. Number and per cent holding first class professional certificates	1	2	13	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	8
3. Number and per cent holding second class professional certificates	26	50	122	55	44	50	39	67	21	21	21	17
4. Number and per cent holding first class elementary certificates	15	30	88	36	22	25	13	22	13	13	53	43
5. Number and per cent holding second class elementary certificates	10	18	8	3	21	24	3	5	64	65	47	38
6. Number and per cent holding college degrees	.....	....	16	6	.....	....	2	3	1	1	.....	.....
7. Number and per cent holding only normal diplomas	26	50	133	55	44	50	41	70	20	20	26	21
8. Number and per cent holding only high school diplomas	4	7	16	7	25	28	7	12	29	29	59	48
9. Average salary per month	$60.00	....	$71.80	....	$57.00	....	$70.32	....	$55.00	....	$64.81	.....

TABLE II—ENROLLMENT AND EIGHTH GRADE COMPLETION

A. Enrollment—												
1. Number and per cent of boys enrolled	784	47	3629	49	1415	47	823	47	857	44	1135	49

2. Number and per cent of girls enrolled	884	53	3754	51	1591	53	912	53	1074	76	1172	51
3. Total number of boys and girls	1668	....	7383	....	3006	....	1735	....	1931	....	2307	.....
4. Number and per cent of boys enrolled in eighth grade	54	40	254	47	108	45	70	47	19	20	114	40
5. Number and per cent of girls enrolled in eighth grade	79	60	290	53	132	55	78	53	78	80	166	60
6. Total number and per cent of grade enrollment in eighth grade	133	9	544	13	240	8	148	8	97	5	280	12
7. Number and per cent of boys enrolled in high school..	40	40	288	39	108	45	65	36	.....	....	.....	.....
8. Number and per cent of girls enrolled in high school..	60	60	448	61	132	55	116	64	.....	....	.....	.....
9. Total number and per cent of grade enrollment in high school	100	6	736	10	240	9	181	10	.....	....	.....	.....
B. Eighth Grade Completion—												
1. Number of boys and per cent of total number completing eighth grade	30	40	129	42	41	34	31	35	16	40	30	43
2. Number of girls and per cent of total number completing eighth grade	44	60	179	58	79	66	57	65	38	60	40	57
3. Total number an dper cent completing eighth grade (Figured on 8th grade age basis) (For all farm children the per cent of this item is approximately 29)	74	47	308	50	120	43	88	63	54	22	70	30
C. Average Length of Term	8.8	....	9	....	8.9	....	9	....	8.3	....	8.6	.....

TABLE III—COURSE OF STUDY

1. Number and per cent of schools having classes in Manual Training	3	16	21	22	10	26	3	13	.....	....	.....	.....
2. Number and per cent of schools having classes in Domestic Science	4	21	28	30	11	29	3	13	.....	....	.....	.....
3. Number and per cent of schools having classes in Agriculture	4	21	94	100	18	47	22	100	69	70	122	100
4. Average length High School course	1.5	....	2.0	....	1.2	....	2.0	....	.....	....	.....	.....

TABLE IV—LIBRARIES

Average number encyclopedias per school	1	....	1.9	....	1.1	....	1.8	....	.5	....	.8	.....
Average number books per school	144	....	228	....	150	....	241	....	57	....	73	.....
Average number books per pupil	1.6	....	2.7	....	1.8	....	3	....	2.9	....	3.8	.....

Public Document :: :: No. 26

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

STATE ENGINEER

to the

Governor of North Dakota

For the Biennial Period ending June 30,

1918

TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.
Bismarck, N. D.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Bismarck, North Dakota, September 1, 1918.

HONORABLE LYNN J. FRAZIER, Governor.

Sir: In accordance with the provisions of our statutes I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the transactions of the department of the state engineer for the biennial period, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

JAY W. BLISS,

State Engineer.

ROLL OF HONOR

J. W. Bliss.....State Engineer
Harris Robinson.....Assistant State Engineer
P. W. Thomas.....Assistant State Engineer
Thos. J. Lough.....Assistant Engineer
H. A. Saari.....Draftsman
V. H. Sprague.....Instrument Man
R. N. Carroll.....Instrument Man
L. B. Dale.....Instrument Man
C. L. Hoffman.....Inspector
J. H. Moore.....Field Man
Lester Monnahan.....Field Man
L. C. Hinckle.....Field Man
Frank Brasie.....Stenographer

INTRODUCTION

The state engineer's department was created by an act of the 1905 State Legislature through the passage of the Irrigation Act. For a number of years the important work of the office was confined to preliminary work and investigations of irrigable lands and studies of water supply conditions in the western part of North Dakota.

At each succeeding session of the Legislature new duties and responsibilities have been added to the department and at the present time the work for which the department was originally created has become of secondary importance.

The inspection of coal mines which is required by the department, the state engineer being made ex-officio state coal mine inspector, represents the most important duty of the department at the present time.

The state engineer in an effort to administer the affairs of his department in as efficient a manner as possible has made it a practice to cooperate, whenever practicable, with the United States Geological Survey, the States Geological Survey, the United State Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, the United States Reclamation Service, the United States Bureau of Mines, and the College of Mining Engineering, as well as the various county and township road officials.

The state engineer has endeavored as heretofore to make the office of special value to all the counties in their road and bridge work. The department has made every effort to promote interest in better road work and in the development of systematic methods of handling such work, as well as lending its influence to the establishing of county road systems and the coordinating of these systems between the various counties.

The creation of the state highway commission by the 1917 Legislative Assembly automatically eliminated much of the road and bridge work formerly done by the state engineer's office.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The state engineer desires to acknowledge the credit due the various county auditors and county surveyors from whom he has frequently requested and obtained much information.

Also to especially thank, in behalf of the state engineer's office, the various mine owners and operators for their prompt and courteous cooperation in the furnishing of reports concerning their mines and for consideration extended during the inspection of the mines.

Acknowledgment is also due the United State Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, the United State Reclamation Service, and the United States Bureau of Mines, for their valuable suggestions, aid and information.

Special credit is due Mr. E. F. Chandler, Assistant Engineer of the United States Geological Survey, who has contributed a valuable unit of this report; also to Mr. E. J. Babcock, Dean of the Engineering College, for the valuable suggestions and aid in connection with mine inspection work and the testing of materials.

The state engineer again wishes to express his sincere appreciation of the services of his office and field assistants and of their loyalty and interest in the work of the office.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES OF STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

Jay W. Bliss, (July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918)..... State Engineer
Harris Robinson (July 1, 1916, to March 12, 1917)...Asst. State Engineer
P. W. Thomas (Mar. 12, 1917, to Jan 31, 1918).....Asst. State Engineer
J. M. Hansen (Feb 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918).....Asst. State Engineer
Harris Robinson (part time).....Coal Mine Inspector
John Forister (part time).....School Land Inspector
H. A. Saari (March 2, 1918).....Draftsman
Ruby Schumann (July 1, 1916, to Jan 31, 1918).....Stenographer
Haldora Peterson (Feb. 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918).....Stenographer
Hazel Arnold (Aug 21-26, 1916).....Stenographer
Frank Brasie (June 20-30, 1917).....Stenographer
J. E. Kaulfuss (June 14-30, 1917).....Assistant Engineer
E. B. Tourtellot (May 7 and 8,June 14 and 15, 1918)..Assistant Engineer
Thos. G. Lough May 1-18, 1917).....Assistant Engineer
John C. Jansson (June 20-30, 1918).....Assistant Engineer
T. R. Atkinson (part Time) .....Assistant Engineer
V. H. Sprague (Feb. 5, 1917, to June 30, 1917).....Instrument Man
D. R. Williams (June 12-15, 1918).....Instrument Man
C. G. Fulknecky (March 21 and 22, 1918).....Instrument Man
R. N. Carroll (Dec. 1-4, 1917).....Instrument Man
L. B. Dale (Dec 4-7, 1917, April 10-12, 1918).....Instrument Man
Geo. F. Ludvigson (May 14 and 16, 1918).....Instrument Man
C. L. Hoffman (July 1,1917, to Sept 6, 1917).....Bridge Inspector
E. McDonald (Aug 15-19, 1916).....Field Man
J. H. Moore (July 1, 1916, to Aug 12, 1916).....Field Man
C. L. Burton (Aug 22-29, 1916).....Field Man
H. A. Noble (May 1-16, 1917).....Field Man
G. E. Moultrie (May 1-16, 1917) .....Field Man
W. B. Holtkamp (June 11-16, 1917).....Field Man
Lester Monnahan (June 11-30, 1917).....Field Man
D. G. Printup (Nov. 23-27, 1917).....Field Man
Philip Martin (Dec. 4-11, 1917).....Field Man
Arthur Helgeson (Dec. 4-7, 1917).....Field Man
Palmer Lokke (Dec. 4-7, 1917,).....Field Man
J. H. Nylen (June 13-30, 1918).....Field Man
Bernard Z. Roberts (June 12-15,1918).....Field Man
L. C. Hinckle (June 12-15, 1918).....Field Man
Vera Bliss (Jan. 3-24, 1917).....Clerk
Mrs. Wm. Moore (Sept. 10 and 11, 1917).....Clerk
Mary Timmerman (Sept. 10 and 11, 1917).....Clerk
Mabel Parsons (Aug. 15, 1917) .....Clerk

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917.

Credit by appropriation		$16,200.00
Credit by deficit appropriation		735.00
Credit by collections July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916		258.90
Credit by collections July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1617		134.00
Credit by work for State Auditor's office		89.33
Credit by transfer from Legislative fund		19.42
		$17,436.65
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 7,771.27	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	8,722.45	
Less unpaid June bills	124.55	
Balance to General Fund	$16,618.27	$ 818.38

July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Credit by appropriation	$24,500.00
Less expenditures	9,917.76
Balance in fund June 30, 1918	$14,582.24

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

Fees for field notes		$ 373.29
Fees for special work		1,889.91
Fees for water rights		81.00
		$ 2,344.20
Less amount credited to State Engineer's fund		$ 134.00
Credited to General fund		$ 2,210.20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE UNDER THE BUDGET BILL.

July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1917.

SALARY—STATE ENGINEER.

Credit by appropriation		$ 5,000.00
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 2,499.96	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	2,499.96	4,999.92
Balance		$ .08

CLERK HIRE.

Credit by appropriation		$ 6,600.00
Credit by deficit appropriation		435.00
Credit by fees		275.44
		$ 7,310.44
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 3,114.24	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	4,003.04	7,117.28
Balance		$ 193.16

POSTAGE.

Credit by appropriation		$ 175.00
Credit by deficit appropriation		50.00
		$ 225.00
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 98.18	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	114.49	212.67
Balance		$ 12.33

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Credit by appropriation		$ 750.00
Credit by deficit appropriation		100.00
Credit by fees		75.00
		$ 925.68
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 467.12	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	409.81	876.93
Balance		$ 48.75

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

Credit by appropriation		$ 75.00
Credit by deficit appropriation		50.00
		$ 125.00
Less expenditures July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916	$ 57.20	57.20
Balance		$ 67.80

TRAVELING EXPENSE.

Credit by appropriation		$ 2,100.00
Credit by transfer and fees		24.32
		$ 2,124.32
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 946.44	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	1,125.88	
Less transfer to printing fund	30.00	2,102.32
Balance		$ 22.00

PRINTING.

Credit by appropriation		$ 500.00
Credit by deficit appropriation		100.00
Credit by transfer from traveling expense fund		30.00
		$ 630.00
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 65.27	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	322.79	388.06
Balance		$ 241.94

MISCELLANEOUS.

Credit by appropriation		$ 200.00
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 68.87	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	93.95	159.82
Balance		$ 40.18

HYDROGRAPHIC WORK.

Credit by appropriation		$ 800.00
Less expenditures July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	$ 456.99	
Less expenditures July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	152.53	
Less unpaid June, 1917, bills	124.55	734.07
Balance		$ 65.93

FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE UNDER THE BUDGET BILL.

July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

STATE ENGINEER—SALARY.

Credit by appropriation	$ 5,000.00
Less expenditures	2,499.96
Balance	$ 2,500.04

CLERK HIRE.

Credit by appropriation	$12,150.00
Less expenditures	4,374.45
Balance	$ 7,775.55

POSTAGE.

Credit by appropriation	$ 350.00
Less expenditures	1.00
Balance	$ 350.00

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Credit by appropriation	$ 1,000.00
Less expenditures	370.00
Balance	$ 629.73

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

Credit by appropriation	$ 100.00
Less expenditures	53.40
Balance	$ 46.60

TRAVELING EXPENSE.

Credit by appropriation	$ 2,700.00
Less expenditures	1,183.57
Balance	$ 1,516.43

SCHOOL LAND EXAMINATION.

Credit by appropriation	$ 1,500.00
Less expenditures	944.27
Balance	$ 555.73

HYDROGRAPHIC WORK.

Credit by appropriation	$ 800.00
Less expenditures	405.50
Balance	$ 394.50

PRINTING.

Credit by appropriation	$ 700.00
Less expenditures	31.10
Balance	$ 668.90

MISCELLANEOUS.

Credit by appropriation	$ 200.00
Less expenditures	54.24
Balance	$ 145.76

SUMMARY OF DUTIES OF STATE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW

Chapter 38, Compiled Laws of 1913, constitutes the irrigation law of the state and defines the duties of the state engineer in connection therewith. The state engineer has, in general, charge of irrigation within the state and of the issuing of water rights and permits, and keeps in his office complete records of all the various legal steps necessary to secure water for irrigation or other purposes.

Section 8301, Compiled Laws of 1913, requires that at the request of any board of county drain commissioners the state engineer shall furnish such engineering assistance as may be required in connection with drainage problems.

Section 2648, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that where two-thirds of the land owners subject to assessment for the construction of drains file a protest, the state engineer shall be called upon to review assessment of benefits, the location of drain, and report on the same to the drain commissioners.

Section 8239, Compiled Laws of 1913, makes the state engineer ex-officio state coal mine inspector, and the inspection of lignite coal is made under his direction. This section also provides that at the request of the board of university and school lands the state engineer shall make examinations of the school lands to determine if such lands are coal lands within the meaning of the constitution.

Article 7, Chapter 6, Compiled Laws of 1913, makes the state engineer custodian of township plats, field notes and maps of the surveys of the public lands of the state. He is authorized to furnish copies of such records at prices determined by the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general.

Section 1990k, Compiled Laws of 1913, requires the state engineer, on request, to furnish any county superintendent of highways any information bulletins or other publicity available on road and bridge maintenance and construction. If requested to do so, the state engineer must whenever possible, attend the meetings of the county boards of highway improvements.

Sections 602 and 607, Compiled Laws of 1913, repealed by Chapter 131, Session Laws of 1917, abolishing the advisory highway commission, annulled all duties of the state engineer in connection therewith.

Sections 1983 and 1984, Compiled Laws of 1913, require the state engineer, upon the request of county boards or township supervisors, to prepare plans and specifications for road and bridge work.

Chapter 131, Session Laws of 1917, makes the state engineer chief engineer and secretary of the state highway commission. The additional duties included under the highway commission have enormously increased the work of the department, making necessary much additional help and office room.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Examination of State Lands for Lignite Coal.

The state engineer in his Seventh Biennial Report made to the Fif-

teenth Legislative Assembly submitted recommendations relative to the disposal of surface rights only in the sale of school lands. Such recommendations were not given any consideration at that time but it is felt that the matter is of sufficient importance to warrant repetition.

The constitution prohibits the sale of any state lands bearing lignite coal. Therefore statutory provision has been made for the classification of such of the state lands as lie within the lignite coal area, or approximately the western half of the state. The state engineer is required by law to make the necessary investigations to enable him to classify these lands, those classified as "coal land" being indefinitely withheld from sale.

The western portion of the state has become well settled, with the result that there is a constantly increasing demand for state lands, and owing to the almost universal presence of lignite coal, an immense acreage much of which is excellent agricultural land, can not be sold.

The state engineer therefore recommends that the legislature give due attention to the advisability of amending the constitution giving the state the authority to dispose of the surface right only of these lands owned by it and lying within the lignite coal field. The state should of course retain title to all lignite coal, gas or oil that might be found, together with the privilege always of entrance to the land for prospecting or mining purposes. Such an arrangement would obviate the necessity of costly inspection by drilling that will in the future be found necessary in any localities, and will enable the state to comply with the increasing demand for land. The result would be the releasing of a large acreage for farming purposes with no disadvantage to the state or purchaser.

Should the foregoing recommendation not meet with the approval of the legislature, it is suggested that an amendment be adopted defining what shall be considered coal land, that is, designating what shall be the minimum thickness of beds of coal and the maximum depth beneath the surface, in order to warrant their classification as "coal land." Under the present provisions of law, wherever coal occurs, of whatever thickness or depth underground, the land must be called coal land whether it would ever be valuable for mining purposes or not. It is apparent, however, that such a measure will force the state at some time to engage in extensive prospecting of a costly nature, while the result would not be as satisfactory as if the state could sell the surface right only.

It takes four years or more to make an amendment to the constitution operative and for the reason that during this time it may be come necessvary to hold sales of school lands in counties where no examinations have been made, it is recommended that an appropriation of $2,000 be made to enable the state engineer to conduct such further investigations as the Board of University and School Lands may find essential. Examinations have not been made in Adams, Billing, Bowman, a small part of Burleigh, a small part of Dunn, Hettinger, McKenzie, Slope and Sioux Counties, all of which lie within the limits of the lignite coal area.

Drainage.

Under the head of drainage the state engineer presents a copy of a proposed amendment which is intended to facilitate drainage work within the state. The importance of this matter was submitted to the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly, but no relief was secured. It is respecfully suggested that the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly give this subject careful consideration. The drainage of lands within the state becomes each year a matter of more importance and any legislation affecting drainage should receive close attention. It is to be remembered that our drainage laws have become well established through numerous actions brought before the supreme court, and any new legislation is almost certain to inject an element of uncertainty that may retard rather than expedite drainage work. The amendment as proposed by the state engineer will make it easier to dispose of drainage bonds.

Flood Control.

Inasmuch as flood control is closely related to the subject of drainage and is a matter in which the state engineer's office may properly be interested, the following will not be out of place. A special commission having been appointed to investigate the matter of flood control, with particular reference to the Red River Valley, no recommendations will be made. Press reports indicate that in the popular mind a belief has been created that flood control may be secured through power development. Attention is called to the fact that the requirements of flood control and flood prevention are diametrically opposed, except under unusual conditions. None of the streams within the state which are tributary to the Red River present opportunities for the development of sufficient power to warrant consideration as a means of reducing the cost of flood control projects, or even of justifying the added expense that would be necessary to secure power projects. The state enginer's department is vitally interested in any feasible power projcts within the state but is of the opinion that so far as this state is concerned flood prevention and power development cannot be combined to any considerable extent. Power development requires a stable source of water supply which means carrying full reservoirs of water at all times, while dams or reservoirs created for the retention of flood waters and the consequent regulation of their discharge requires that reservoirs be emptied as repidly as possible and kept emptied if they are to perform their functions. It is believed that flood conditions in the Red River Valley may be controlled to a considerable extent through the construction of retention reservoirs, some channel changes, and in rare instances, possibly through the construction of levees.

Coal Mining.

The state engineer, as ex-officio state coal mine inspector, recommends that suitable legislation be adopted in regard to the ventilation and timbering of coal mines, and delegating the state coal mine inspector authority to enforce such laws when the health and safety of the employees may require it. It is recommended that the committee on mines and minerals call into conference the operators of the leading mines with-

in the state for the purpose of framing laws suitable for conditions in North Dakota. The conditions in this state are such that the mining laws of other states cannot be adapted to our requirements. The state engineer's office will be pleased to render every assistance possible in this matter.

Hydrography.

The United States Geographical Survey, under the efficient direction of Mr. E. F. Chandler, Assistant Engineer U. S. G. S., has been carrying on within the state a fairly complete hydrographic survey and has established stream gaging stations in representative creeks and rivers. As is customary in many other states, the state engineer's office has been cooperating with the United States Geological Survey to the extent of paying the salaries of the stream gagers, which are between five and eight dollars per month. Eight hundred dollars have been appropriated for this work during the past biennial period and it is earnestly recommended that a similar amount be appropriated to carry on the work during the ensuing biennial period. The records obtained from the work of the United States Geological Survey are of great importance to the state.

Salaries.

The conditions which have prevailed for the past two years have made it extremely difficult to secure the services of competent engineers, and the state engineer recommends that the salary of the assistant state engineer be increased from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per month. During the past biennial period there has been difficulty in retaining an assistant state engineer owing to the fact that the salary available is less than that received by engineers in private work.

Military Information Map.

The United States War Department Division of Military Information has requested, through Governor Lynn J. Frazier, the co-operation of the state engineer's office in preparing maps of North Dakota giving certain information particularly desired in the compilation of what is termed a Progressive Military Map of the United States. The state engineer's office has consented to co-operate to the extent of its ability, and Mr. J. M. Hansen has been put in charge of the work. It is urgently recommended by the state engineer that the item in the Budget, asking for a special appropriation to cover expenses for Mr. Hansen and his assistants, be allowed, as shown in the request made to the State Budget Board.

IRRIGATION

EXPLANATION OF THE IRRIGATION DISTRICT LAW

By Willis J. Eggleston, District Council, United States Reclamation Service.

In previous reports references have been made to the practice of irrigation in the western part of the State and the increase in irrigated acreage has been negligible as evidenced by applications for permits to appropriate water. The two large enterprises of the United States in Williams and McKenzie Counties have been more or less inactive due to various circumstances and conditions.

The Williston Project of the United States takes its water supply by pumping from the Missouri River, the power to actuate pumps being supplied at a coal mine some three miles from the river bank. Owing to the high operating cost and the inability of the local organization to secure a sufficient number of paying water users for any single irrigation season, the United States has considered it not feasible to operate the works and closed them down three years ago to remain closed until a sufficient acreage could be pledged to take water from the irrigation works and make the state payments so that the land could be irrigated and the plant operated without loss and without an exorbitant charge upon the lands. Three successive crop failures in the vicinity of the irrigation project have stimulated interest to such an extent that strong efforts have been made by the local people to secure irrigation water for their lands.

The solution seems to have been found in the irrigation district, which is a public corporation having a taxing power and local self government, in these particulars being similar to the school district. The Government irrigation projects in the arid States are gradually being completed and passing from an experimental stage to one of regular and increasingly profitable operation and consequent production of crops.

In order that the irrigation district plan might be availed of upon the Government projects in this State, a bill was prepared for the approval of the last legislature providing for the organization of irrigation districts and including what were thought to be the best and most adaptable features of the irrigation district laws of several western States. This bill was thoroughly considered and was approved by the legislature and signed by the Governor on March 8, 1917. This act is entitled "An Act to provide for the Creation, Organization, Government and Extension of Irrigation Districts," and briefly its provisions are as follows:

"Whenever a majority of the electors owning lands or holding leaseholdestates in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided in any district susceptible of one mode of irrigation from a common source and by the same system of works, desire to provide for the irrigation of the same they may propose the organization of an irrigation district under the provisions of this act and when so organized each district shall have the powers conferred or that may hereafter be conferred by law upon such irrigation district, provided that where ditches or canals have been constructed before the passage of this act of sufficient capacity to water the lands thereunder for which the water taken in such ditches is appropriated, such ditches and franchises and the land subject to be watered thereby, shall be exempt from operation of this law, except such district

shall be formed to make purchase of such ditches, canals and franchises. Provided, that this law shall not be construed to in any way affect the rights of ditches already constructed. Provided, further, that the term elector, as used in this chapter shall include any resident of the State of North Dakota, owning not less than ten acres of land within any district or proposed district, or entryman upon public lands therein, or any resident of the State of North Dakota holding a leasehold estate in not less than forty acres of State land within said district for a period of not less than five years from the date at which said elector seeks to exercise the elective franchise. Provided, howver, when the elector is the owner or entryman of land in more than one division of the irrigation district and resides without the district he shall be considered an elector in that division of the district in which the major portion of his land is situated."

The formation of a district requires first the filing of a petition with the Board of County Commissioners signed by a majority of the electors of the proposed district who shall be entrymen upon or shall own or hold leasehold estates in a majority of the whole number of acres owned or held by the electors of the proposed district, the petition to be supported by a bond in double the amount of the probable cost of organizing the district. A copy of the petition must be filed in the office of the State Engineer and the petition will be published and a hearing thereafter had. The board will give notice of an election to be held in the proposed district to determine whether or not a district shall be organized and have the election of officers. The manner of holding subsequent elections is fully set out in the bill.

It is provided: "All water rights shall be appurtenant to the land. If any tract of land, or any part thereof, to which a water right has attached shall at any time become sub-irrigated, to the extent that water is no longer of any benefit thereon for irrigation purposes, the owner or entryman thereof may make application to the irrigation district board to relieve such lands so sub-irrigated from the district assessment as provided therein, relating in such application all claim to such water right as may belong to, or that has been applied to or upon such lands until such time as the said lands may be drained and water may again be applied to beneficial use. Provided, that such land owner or entryman may apply for a permit to transfer such water right to any other lands to which the same may be beneficially applied, and apply to have such new or additional tract included within the boundaries of such district as provided by law and the exclusion of such lands, and the inclusion of the new tract as herein contemplated. The Board shall thereupon make the appropriate order of suspension of assessment, or of the exclusion and inclusion of the lands, and the tranfer of the water right. A certified copy of such order shall be filed for record and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county in which such land is situated, and thereafter all the obligations against such lands from which such water right has been taken, arising by reason of such water right, shall thereupon be cancelled and such obligation shall follow and attach with such water right to the land so included, if any; Provided, nothing herein contained shall authorize or empower the Board of Directors to include any land within its district unless the owner or lessee thereof shall pay or obligate such land to pay the same rate per acre for such water as all other lands have originally paid or shall have been obligated for, to cover costs of construction. It shall be the duty of the directors to make all necessary arrangements for right of way for laterals from the main canal to each tract of land subject to assessment, and when necessary the Board shall exercise its right of eminent domain to procure

right of way for laterals and shall make such rules in regard to the payment for such right of way as may be just and equitable; Provided, this section shall not be construed to deprive any person, persons, company or corporation now entitled thereto, to exercise the right of eminent domain."

"The Board, its agents and employees shall have the right to enter upon any land within the district, to make surveys, and may locate the line of any canal, or canals, and the necessary branches for such location. The Board shall also have the right to acquire either by purchase or condemnation, all lands and waters and other property necessary for the construction, use, maintenance and repair and improvement of any canals, power plants of any kind or nature, and lands for reservoirs for storage of water and all necessary appurtenances. The Board shall also have the right to acquire by purchase or condemnation any irrigation works, power plant, ditches, canals or reservoirs already constructed, for the use of said district. In case of purchase, the bond of the district hereinafter provided for may be used at their par value in payment. The Board may also construct the necessary dams, reservoirs and works for the collection of water for the district and do any and every lawful act necessary to be done that sufficient water may be furnished to each tract of land in the district for irrigation purposes, and may enter into any obligation or contract with the United States for the construction, operation and maintenance of the necessary work for the delivery and distribution of water therefrom under the provision of the Federal Reclamation Act and all acts amendatory thereof, or supplementary thereto, and the rules and regulations established thereunder; or the Board may contract with the United States for a water supply under any act of congress providing for or permitting such contract, and in case contract has been, or may be hereafter made with the United States as herein provided, bonds of the district may be deposited with the United States at ninety per cent of their par value, to the amount to be paid by the district to the United States under any such contract, the interest on such bonds to be provided for by assessment and levy as in the case of other bonds of the district and regularly paid to the United States to be applied as provided in such contract."

The legal title to all property acquired vests in the district and the board is given authority to hold and acquire property and to sue or be sued in the name of the irrigation district.

In case funds are required for the purchase of property or for construction work and a bond issued as contemplated for such purpose a special election may be called and if a favorable vote results bonds may be issued in the manner prescribed by the statute—the bonds and interest thereon to be paid by revenue derived from annual assessments upon the real property of the district—assessments to be spread upon the lands in the proportion of the benefits received. All changes in valuations and assessments of property to be adjusted by the Board of Directors, constituted a board of equalization for that purpose.

"In case of the neglect or refusal of a Board of Directors of any irrigation district to cause an assessment and levy to be made for the payment of principal and interest of outstanding bonds, and for all payments due or to become due the ensuing year to the United States, under any contract between the district and the United States and for expenses incurred in organizing said district, as in this act provided, then the assessment of property made for the preceding year together with any sums due to the United States in accordance with the terms of existing contract shall be adopted and shall be the basis and assesment for the district and the county board of the county in which the district was originally organized shall cause an assessment roll of said district to be

prepared, and shall make the levy for the payment of the principal and interest on bonds and to meet all payments due or to become due, the ensuing year to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, and to meet the expenses for organizing said districts in the same manner and with like effect as if the same has been made by said Board of Directors; and the expense incident thereto shall be borne by such district."

Contracts for construction work and materials will be awarded after the advertisement for competitive proposals to the lowest responsible bidders.

"The cost and expense of purchasing and acquiring property and constructing the works and improvements shall be wholly paid out of the construction fund, or in the bonds of said district at their par value, after having first been advertised for sale and having received no bids therefore at ninety-five per cent or upwards of their face value; provided, in case the said bonds, or the money raised by the sale is insufficient for the purposes for which said bonds were issued, additional bonds may be issued, after submission of the question at a general or special election to the qualified voters of said district; and in case of the issuance of additional bonds, the lien for taxes for the payment of the interest and principal of said issue shall be a subsequent lien to any prior bond issue. Provided, bonds need not be issued where the cost and expenses of purchasing and acquiring property and constructing the works and improvements herein provided for are covered by a contract between the district and the United States. In lieu of the issuance of additional bonds the Board of Directors may provide for the completion of the irrigation system of the district by the levy of an assessment for the other purposes provided in this article. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the organization of the district, and the care, operation, management, repair and improvement of such portions of such canal and works as are completed and in use, including salaries of officers and employees, the Board may either fix rates of tolls and charges, and collect the same from all persons using said works for irrigation or other purposes, or may provide for the payment of said expenditures by a levy of assessments therefore, or by both said tolls and assessements, if by assessment, such levy shall be made upon the completion and equalization of the assessment roll."

"Provided, further, if after the annual assessment for the current year, the funds provided are for some unusual or unforseen cause insufficient for the proper maintenance and operation of said district, the Board of Directors shall have the power to borrow additional funds needed, to an amount not to exceed fifty cents per acre for the land embraced in said district, pledging the credit of the district for payment of the same, and shall include in the estimate for the levy for the ensuing year for the general fund the amount so borrowed, and provide for the payment of the same."

"The right-of-way is hereby given, dedicated and set apart, to locate, construct and maintain works over and through any of the lands which are now, or may be the property of the State; and also there is given dedicated and set apart, for the use and purposes aforesaid, all water and water-rights owned by this State within the district."

"The Board of Directors, or other officers of the district, shall have no power to incur any debt, or liability whatever, either by issuing bonds or otherwise in excess, of the express provisions of this Act, and any debt or liability incurred in excess of such express provisions shall be and remain absolutely void, provided, any irrigation district organized under the provisions of this article shall have the power to and it shall be its duty to provide for the proper drainage of any and all lands embraced within its limits which are, or have been sub-irrigated by reason of the

lawful use of water from its canal by the owner or lessee of the lands subirrigated or from any cause not the fault, or by the consent of such owner or lessee, and for such purpose such district shall have all the authority herein granted for levying special assessments or otherwise providing funds necessary to properly drain such lands; entering upon lands for the purpose of making surveys; exercising the right of eminent domain; contract for the construction of necessary ditches; and further shall have the right to extend such drainage ditches outside of the limits of such districts for the purpose of conducting the drainage water to other lands upon which the same may be lawfully used or to return the same to some natural water course. The powers herein granted shall include the power to enter into a contract with the United States to carry out and effectuate all proper drainage of the district, or any part thereof."

"In case the water supply shall not be sufficient to supply continuously the lands susceptible of irrigation therefrom, then it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to apportion said water."

Provision is also made for the installation of automatic measuring devices in the headgates of the main canals and distributing laterals.

Additional lands may be included within a district upon petition and acceptance thereof by the Board of Directors. In case of objection by any interested person an election will be duly called and held to determine the question of admitting or rejecting the additional lands. Petitions for exclusion of certain lands may also be handled in a similar manner.

"The Board of Directors of any irrigation district organized under the provisions of this act, shall, before issuing and before selling any bonds of such irrigation district, and in their discretion before making any contract or levying any assessment or taking any special action, commence a special proceeding, in and by which the proceedings of such Board and of said district, providing for and authorizing the issue and sale of the bonds of said district, the making of any contracts or levying any assessment or taking any special action shall be judicially examined, approved and confirmed or disapproved and disaffirmed."

The Board of Directors of any irrigation district organized under the laws of this state may enter into contracts for a supply of water for the irrigation of the lands within said irrigation districts with any person, firm, association, corporation or the United States of America; the source of supply of said water may be either within or without the boundaries of the State of North Dakota, and said water supply may be either the entire supply for said district or to supplement an appropriation already made by the said district."

"If said contract provides for payment to be made extending for a period of more than one year from the date of making said contract the Board of Directors of said irrigation district shall submit said contract to the legal voters of said district."

"If a majority of the voters that vote on said proposition vote for approval of said contract the Board of Directors shall enter into said contract and shall thereafter at the time the other taxes of the district are levied, levy a tax on the taxable property of the district sufficient to pay the amount due on said contract and to become due on said contract before the next annual levy in said district."

"Any irrigation district, heretofore or hereafter, organized under the laws of the State of North Dakota, for irrigation or drainage purposes is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into contract with the United States of America whereby the bonds of the district are guaranteed by the United States or financial credit is extended by the United States, to the district and for the sale, purchase or use of any canal, ditch,

reservoir, right-of-way, irrigation or drainage system or other property owned or to be acquired for the use of such district."

"Any irrigation district organized under the laws of North Dakota is hereby authorized to accept of the provisions of any act of congress of the United States applicable to such district and to obligate itself to comply with such laws, rules and regulations as may be promulgated by any department of the United State in pursuance of such Acts, and irrigation districts contracting with the United States under the provisions of this act shall be governed in all matters by the laws of the state relating to irrigation or drainage districts as the case may be except in such things as may be otherwise provided for such district. This section shall not limit the rights which any irrigation district has under existing laws to purchase a water supply or otherwise contract and shall be cumulative thereto."

Irrigation districts may be dissolved by a majority voting at a special election called for that purpose and its property thereafter sold for payment of indebtedness in the manner prescribed by the statute.

"Board of Directors of any irrigation district in the State of North Dakota which has issued valid interest bearing bonds that are now outstanding and unpaid, may take up and pay off any such bonds whenever legally possible, by the issue and sale or the issue and exchange therefor of the bonds of such irrigation district; but bonds so to be issued shall not exceed the amount lawfully owing and unpaid upon the bond or bonds so sought to be taken up and paid. Bonds so issued shall not bear interest greater in rate or amount per annum than the bonds so sought to be taken up and paid."

"Every irrigation district within the State of North Dakota shall be liable in damages for negligence in delivering or failure to deliver water to the users from its canal to the same extent as private persons and corporations; provided, however, such districts shall not be liable as herein provided, unless the party suffering such damage by reason of such negligence or failure shall, within thirty days after such districts shall fail to deliver water, serve a notice in writing on the chairman of the Board of Directors of such district, setting fourth particularly the acts committed or the commissions of the duties to be performed on the part of the district, which it is claimed constitute such negligence or omission, and that he expects to hold such district liable for whatever damages may result; provided, further, such action shall be brought within one year from the time the cause has accrued."

The Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project taking from the Yellowstone River in eastern Montana covers about 20,000 acres of excellent land in North Dakota and steps are being taken to form an irrigation district under the law above mentioned as soon as favorable terms of contract can be agreed upon. It is possible that the development of irrigation through irrigation districts on a large scale may make for extentive irrigation development in western North Dakota for the reason that it is well known that there are numerous streams from which water can be diverted but which were thought at the time of their investigation by the Government a few years ago to be rather too expensive for immediate development. The increase in price of lands and the influx of immigration and particularly the success of irrigation enterprises in the arid States will undoubtedly turn attention again to these possibilities.

The advantages of irrigation even in the semi-arid regions must be obvious to any thinking person in the present day and the peculiar advantages of the irrigation district form of handling such enterprises

is becoming more and more evident. Among these advantages are the following:

"1. The irrigation district brings into the project all of the lands in a solid body, and so helps to keep down to a minimum the cost per acre for building and operating the project.

"2 The irrigation district laws provide for confirmation by the courts of the legality and validity of the proposed contract or bond issue and determination of the legal questions involved in advance of the expenditure of any money. This gives greater security in proceeding with the work and disposes of a lot of legal objections which might otherwise be raised after the money has been invested.

"3. The irrigation district has greater efficiency in the collection of charges on account of the taxing power, and through the taxing power can collect from the uncultivated speculative holdings as well as from those who apply for water.

"4. Through long practice the people have became accustomed to regard taxes as a kind of obligation which must be met promptly when due, and by making use of the irrigation district the return of the money invested is secured with less delay, difficulty, and expense in collection and much less bad feeling on the part of those making the payments than would be the case if it is attempted to collect by a system of individual nagging or individual suits.

"5. If the charges are secured by means of a contract between the Government and the irrigation district and collected as a tax, the obligation is in the nature of a municipal bond issue, and the title of the individual landowner remains clear, so that he can secure credit and borrow money more readily and at better rates than he can where a stock subscription contract, which is regarded as a first mortgage, appears on his abstract of title."

IRRIGATION

July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918

The state engineer's office received but six applications for permits to appropriate water during the biennial period ending June 30, 1918. The number of applications received vary directly in proportion to the amount of rainfall, and during seasons when there is approximately a sufficient amount of rainfall the department receives very few, if any, new applications for water rights. Individuals who have filed water rights during years when railfall is insufficient frequently let them lapse during subsequent years when more normal conditions prevail. The state engineer has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the only way in which irrigation can be made to pay, even for the individual or one man projects, is by keeping the necessary irrigation works in working order at all periods of the year when it may become necessary to supply water to the land. An irrigation project started after dry weather has set in will not save crops, and even though there are occasional years when the need for an artificial supply of water is not necessary, in most years in the western part of North Dakota water can be added to land with beneficial results.

It is not anticipated that irrigation in North Dakota will in the near future be attempted on any extensive scale, but it is believed that where irrigation can be practiced even on a small scale, by individual owners it becomes an improvement of the greatest value. The state engineer

does not believe that generally the conditions in North Dakota are such as to warrant an attempt to irrigate small grains; at least unusually favorable conditions must exist to make this feasible. The chief value of irrigation will be to increase the yield of forage and feed crops and to make certain a sufficiency of feed for stock. The tendency toward diversified farming and the resulting increase in stock makes it particularly essential that winter feed shall be available.

It has been shown in previous reports that throughout the western part of North Dakota there are a large number of locations where irrigation can be practiced in a small way by individual owners, and most of our numerous creeks afford bottom lands ideally situated for the artificial addition of water.

The state engineer's office is at all times anxious to perform every service that can legally be performed in connection with aiding in irrigation work. The department has issued permits to appropriate water totaling 274.28 cubic feet per second for use on 21,352.6 acres of land. The United States Reclamation Service projects total approximately 47,500 acres of land, all under the Williston Project, the Beauford-Trenton Project, and the Lower Yellowstone Project.

INDIVIDUAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918

98. Dochterman's Irrigation Project.

Mr. L. B. Dochterman of Williston filed an application for a permit to appropriate water for the irrigtion of 40 acres of land in Section 22, Township 154, Range 101. The water is to be taken from Sand Creek at a point where it widens into a slough with an average depth of two and one-half feet. It is estimated that the necessary construction work will cost $1,000. Water is to be delivered to the ditch by a centrifugal pump driven by a 10 H. P. electric motor. A power transmission line runs within a mile of the point of diversion of the water supply.

99 Bacon's Irrigation Project.

Mr. Granville D. Bacon of Elks Landing, McKenzie County, filed an application for a permit to appropriate 3.88 second feet of water for the irrigation of 310 acres of land in Sections 34 and 35, Township 154, Range 95. Water will be taken from a coulee which has a considerable discharge during the spring run-off. The original plans called for a storage dam but this has been changed and a system of ditches only will be constructed.

100. Heltzel's Irrigation Project.

Mr. J. W. Heltzel of Lemmon, S. D., has filed an application for a permit to irrigate twelve acres of land from a storage reservoir. Water will be secured from coulees during the spring run-off. The land to be irrigated is in Section 35, Township 129, Range 92, in Adams County. The total cost of this irrigation work is estimated at $850.

101. Northern Pacific Railway Company's Reservoir.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company filed an application for a

permit to appropriate two second feet of water for railroad uses at Hebron, N. D. A large storage reservoir has been constructed by excavating the bed of a creek. The total cost of the project is estimated at $24,000.

102. Northern Pacific Railway Company's Reservoir.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company filed an application for a permit to appropriate water for railroad uses at Glen Ullen, N. D. Two second feet of water is applied for and a large storage reservoir has been constructed by excavating the bed of Curlew Creek. The total cost of the project has been estimated at $29,700.

103. Painted Woods Irrigation Project.

On August 30, 1917 an application for a permit to appropriate water for irrigation was filed by Henry A. Martin, Fred J. Willinson, and Wayne S. Martin, all of Trenton, Williams County, North Dakota. The application calls for 3.44 second feet of water, the 275.5 acres to be irrigated being in Sections 14 and 15, Township 153, Range 102. The cost of the ditches and necessary dam is estimated at $450.

104. Tollefson's Irrigation Project.

Mr. Arne Tollefson of Banks, McKenzie County, has filed an application for a permit to use 1.58 second feet of water for the irrigation of 126.1 acres of land in Section 23, Township 153, Range 97. The water is to be taken from Tobacco Garden Creek by means of a movable pump outfit. It is estimated that the project can be put in working condition for $840.

FILINGS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IRRIGATION CODE FROM JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

No.	Name of Applicant	Lands to be Irrigated.	Source of Supply	Amount of water Cailmed	Acres	Date of Claim
98	L. B. Dochterman	SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 22, T. 154 N., R. 101 W.	Sand Creek and slough...	Second Feet .5	40	4-25-16
99	Granville B. Bacon.....	NE¼ Sec. 34, N½ of NW¼ & W½ of NE¼ Sec. 35, T. 154, R. 95 W.	Flood waters of draws and coulees	3.88	310	12-4-16
100	J. W. Heltzel	SW¼ of SW¼ Sec. 35, T. 129, R. 92	Melting snow and rainfall	0.15	12	5-4-17
101	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	Railroad purposes	Knife River	2		7-2-17
102	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	Railroad purposes	Curlew Creek	2		7-2-17
103	Henry A. Martin, Fred J. Wilkinson and Wayne S. Martin	NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 14, NW¼ Sec. 15, T. 153, R. 102	Painted Woods Creek....	3.44	275.5	8-30-17
104	Arne Tollefson	NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 16, SW¼ Sec. 23, T. 153, R. 97	Tobacco Garden Creek....	1.58	126.1	1-5-18

Total acreage, 763.6. Total amount of water claimed, 13.55 second feet.

WATER LICENSES ISSUED TO JUNE 30, 1918.

Number of Permit	No. of Water License	To Whom Issued	Date
47	2	Western Dakota Railway Co.	March 25, 1911
48	3	Western Dakota Railway Co.	March 25, 1911
49	4	Western Dakota Railway Co.	March 25, 1911
50	5	Western Dakota Railway Co.	March 30, 1911
85	6	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	Sept. 2, 1914
93	7	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	April 3, 1916
97	8	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	Sept. 20, 1916
92	9	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	Oct. 2, 1916
101	10	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	Dec. 1, 1917
102	11	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	Dec. 1, 1917
68	12	J. R. Burns	Jan. 30, 1918

ROAD AND BRIDGE WORK

July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918.

The state engineer's office has had charge of a considerable amount of road and bridge work during the biennial period just closed, in addition to the work done by the state Highway commission. The state engineer's office and the state highway commission have agreed that roads which have been designated as state roads and on which the county may desire to make improvements, where it is impossible to make such improvements as either state aid or federal aid projects engineering services will be furnished the county gratis. Work which may be requested on roads which are not a part of the state system will be performed by the state engineer's office as heretofore.

ROAD WORK.

Burleigh County—Wild Rose Township

In the spring of 1917 Wild Rose Township in T. 137, R. 75, requested the state engineer's office to survey and prepare plans and specifications for six miles of road work extending east and west across the township one mile north of the township line. These plans and specifications were prepared and the township has been improving this road in sections as rapidly as the funds available will permit. The township has accomplished some first-rate work, particularly in connection with a number of heavy grades.

Hettinger County

During the summer of 1918 plans and specifications were prepared for road work in Hettinger County and several right of way surveys were also made.

Logan County—Red Lake Township

During the summers of 1917 and 1918 the state engineer's office made a number of road surveys for Red Lake Township and prepared plans and specifications for the road work. Numerous right of way surveys were also made for roads not on section lines.

Nelson County—Lakota Township

The state engineer's office in the spring of 1917 prepared plans and specifications for road work in Lakota Township totaling seven and one-half miles. The work consisted of 6,200 cubic yards of cut and fill work and 1,515 cubic yards of turnpiking, together with 373 lineal feet of culverts.

Steele County

During the spring of 1917 the state engineer's office made surveys and prepared plans and specifications for eleven miles of road work in Steele County. Division No. 1, consisting of eight miles in Newburgh and Beaver Creek Townships, called for 16,130 cubic yards of turnpiking and 3,959 cubic yards of cut and fill work, six lineal feet of 8-inch culvert, 130

lineal feet of 12-inch culvert, 30 lineal feet of 18-inch culvert, and eight lineal feet of 24-inch culvert. Division No. 2 in Sharon Township consisted of 3,490 cubic yards of turnpiking and 3,603 cubic yards of cut and fill work, together with 262 lineal feet of 15-inch culverts. Division No. 3 in Green View Township consisted of 1,325 cubic yards of cut and fill work.

Wells County

During the summers of 1917 and 1918 the state engineer's office prepared plans and specifications for several small road jobs in Wells County, in addition to which a number of right of way surveys were made.

BRIDGE WORK.

Griggs County

During the summer of 1917 the state engineer's office furnished plans and specifications for culverts and bridges constructed in Griggs County. Plans were also furnished for work done in 1918.

Lamoure County

During the summer of 1917 the state engineer's office prepared plans and specifications for a number of reinforced concrete bridges for LaMoure County. Inspection was furnished for a portion of this work during the summer of 1918. One 12-foot bridge, the estimated cost of which was $1,471.50, was awarded for $900; another 12-foot concrete bridge, the estimated cost of which was $1,164, was awarded for $900 also; a 20-foot bridge, the estimated cost of which was $1,443, was awarded for $1,245, and a 16-foot bridge, the estimated cost of which was $1,242, was awarded for $1,078.

Logan County

The state engineer's office made surveys and furnished plans and specifications for a 50-foot bridge in Logan County, alternate plans being prepared for the steel and reinforced concrete. All bids received were rejected as being unreasonably high.

McLean County

The county superintendent of highways of McLean County made arrangements to have the bridge plans for county work checked by the state engineer's office, and in this connection plans and specifications were prepared and checked for a number of structures erected in 1917.

Pembina County

In 1917 and 1918 the state engineer's office furnished Pembina County plans and specifications for bridge work. Standard plans were used covering all the work contemplated during the two years.

Pierce County

The state engineer's office furnished plans and specifications for concrete bridges constructed in Pierce County in 1917.

Ransom County

In 1917 the state engineer's office furnished plans and specifications for two 90-foot bridges for Ransom County.

Wells County

Plans and specifications were prepared for one 40-foot bridge, three 30-foot bridges, and one 20-foot bridge. Inspection was also furnished. The total cost of the work was $15,500, the engineering and inspection amounting to $668.55 or 4.3 per cent of the cost of construction.

LAND SURVEYS.

July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918

Newburgh Township in Steele County secured the services of the state engineer's office in making a resurvey of their township. Concrete posts were set at each section corner and the work required about three weeks time. A party of four men was employed and by the use of a plow and scraper a majority of the old corners were located. The results obtained were very satisfactory to the township and the total cost of the work was approximately three hundred dollars.

DRAINAGE

July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918

The state engineer submits the following proposed amendment as being an improvement to our drainage laws. It is believed that the adoption of such an amendment will facilitate the handling of drainage bonds in that is eliminates certain features of our present law which are difficult, if not impossible to comply with.

A BILL

For an Act to Amend Sections 2464, 2468 and 2471 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the Year 1913, formerly known as Sections 1821, 1825 and 1828, Revised Codes of 1905, which were amended by Chapter 125, Laws of 1911.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

That Sections 2464, 2468 and 2471 of the Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota for the year 1913, formerly known as Sections 1821, 1825 and 1828, Revised Codes of 1905, which were amended by Chapter 125, Laws of 1911, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2464. *How Established.* A petition for the construction of a drain may be made in writing to the board of drain commissioners, which petition shall designate the starting point and terminus and general course of the proposed drain. If among the leading purposes of the proposed drain are benefits to the health, convenience or welfare of the people of any city or other municipality, the petition shall be signed by a sufficient number of the citizens of such municipality or municipalities to satisfy the board of drain commissioners that there is a public demand for such drain. If the chief purpose of such drain is the drainage of agricultural, meadow, grazing or other lands, the petition shall be signed by at least six or more freeholders whose property shall be affected by the proposed drain. Upon the presentation of a petition as hereinbefore provided and filing of the same, the board of drain commissioners shall, personally, as soon as practicable, proceed to examine the line of the proposed drain, and if in its opinion it is necessary for the public good, it shall enter a resolution to that effect, and shall also enter a resolution designating a competent surveyor who shall survey the line thereof and established the commencement and terminus and determine the route, width, length and depth thereof.

Provided, that the board of drain commissioners shall require a bond from the petitioners in sum sufficient to pay all expenses of the surveys and of the drainage commissioners if it should appear that the proposed drain would cost more than the amount of the benefit to be derived therefrom. For the purpose of making examinations or surveys the board of drain commissioners, surveyors and their employees may enter upon any land traversed by any such proposed drain or upon other lands when necessary. Such surveyor shall prepare profiles, plans and specifications of the proposed drain, an estimate of the cost thereof and a map or plat

of the lands to be drained, in triplicate, showing the regular subdivisions thereof, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the county auditor in the county in which the drain is proposed to be constructed, one copy with the board of drain commissioners, and the third copy in the state engineer's office, all subject to inspection. In locating a drain a board of drain commissioners may, under the advice of the surveyor, vary from the lines described in the petition as it seems best. When the line proposed is along highways already established the drain shall be located at a sufficient distance from the center of such highway to permit a good road along the central line thereof. When the length of the line described in the petition does not give sufficient fall to drain the land sought to be drained, the board of drain commissioners may extend the drain below the outlet named in the petition far enough to obtain a sufficient fall and outlet. Drains shall as far as practicable be located on dividing lines between sections or regular subdivisions thereof, but the general utility of the drain must not be sacrificed to avoid crossing any tract of land in such direction as the board of drain commissioners find advisable. Upon the filing of the surveyor's report with the board of drain commissioners, the board shall fix a date for hearing objections to the petition; at least ten days' notice of such hearing shall be given by causing five notices to be posted along the line of the proposed drain at such points as will be likely, in the opinion of the board, to secure the greatest publicity; such notices shall contain a copy of the petition and a statement of the date of filing of the surveyor's report with the board and the date when the board will act upon the petition, and shall be signed by the members of the board, or a majority thereof. All persons whose lands may be affected by any such drain may appear before the board of drain commissioners and fully express their opinion and offer evidence upon the matters pertaining thereto. Should the owners of two-thirds of the lands subject to assessment for the construction of the proposed drain so desire, they may, by a petition in writing, request and secure the attendance at the above hearing of the state engineer, or one of his assitants, and at their request he shall be heard by the board upon all matters connected with said drain.

Sec. 2468. *Assessment of benefits subject to review.* The assessment of benefits provided for in this chapter shall be subject to review, and ten days' notice of the time when such assessment will be reviewed by the board of drain commissioners, shall be given by publishing in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, and printed notices, not less than five in all and at least one in each township or municipality interested in such drain shall be posted in such township and municipality as such points as may be likely, in the opinion of the board, to secure the greatest publicity for such notices. At the time appointed such board shall proceed to hear all complaints relative to such assessment and correct or confirm the same. Should the owners of two-thirds of the land subject to assessment so desire, they may secure and require the attendance of the state engineer, or one of his assistants, at the hearing upon the assessment by presenting to him a written petition requesting his

attendance, and upon the hearing by the board they shall, upon the request of persons so petitioning, give a hearing to such state engineer in connection with the examination of the proposed assessments. For his services the state engineer shall be allowed ten dollars per day and actual necessary expenses during the time he is engaged on the work, and the same shall be charged against the drain as a part of the cost of construction. All moneys received by the state engineer for his work shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

Sec. 2471. *Notice of letting contracts and review of assessments.* After completing the percentage assessment as hereinbefore provided, the board of drain commissioners shall without delay divide the line thereof into convenient divisions for construction, make diagrams of the same with specifications of the width of excavation at the bottom, the slope of the sides, and such other matters as may be necessary for the proper construction of the drain, and set suitable stakes in such places as may be necessary. Such board shall give at least ten days' notice of the time when they will meet parties for the purpose of letting contracts for such construction. Such notice shall be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county and printed notices not less than five in all and at least one in each township or municipality interested in such drain shall be posted in such township or municipalities at such points as will be likely, in the opinion of the board, to secure the greatest publicity for such notice. The hearing upon the review of the percentage assessments, and the letting of the contract for the construction may be held on the same date, and notice of the hearing and of the letting of the contract may be combined in one notice if the board shall so determine. All hearings by the board shall be held in the court house at the county seat of the county in which the drain is situated.

COUNTY DRAINAGE WORK

Considerable drainage work has been done in Walsh, Grand Forks, Traill, Cass, Richland, Sargent, and Ransom Counties during the biennial period just closed.

LaMoure County—Verona Drain

The state engineer's office had but one request for aid in connection with drainage work during the biennial period just closed. The office was called upon to prepare plans and specifications for the drainage of a number of sloughs and potholes in the vicinity of Verona, LaMoure County. The proposed project benefits 1,463 acres of land and the estimated cost per acre amounts to $15.00. The contract price for the work was $20,000. This project is unique in North Dakota in that a large amount of tile is being used and there is but little open ditch work. On July first construction work had not been started.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL LANDS FOR COAL

The constitution provides that no coal bearing state-owned land shall be sold. The duty of classifying state-owned lands has been delegated to the state engineer, such classifications to be made at the direction of the Board of University and School Lands.

During the past biennial period, at the request of the Board of University and School Lands, the work of classifying lands in Emmons, Golden Valley, McLean, Mountrail and Oliver Counties has been accomplished. The field work was largely done by Harris Robinson and J. N. Forister.

The lands are classified as "coal land" or "not coal land." Reports showing in detail the acreage, surface descriptions, coal indications, and distance from the nearest towns of each subdivision have been filed with the land commissioner. In each report filed the state engineer has called attention to the fact that such investigations as are possible under the terms of the state laws can not be other than superficial. In this connection consideration of the recommendation included in this report and also in the Seventh Biennial Report is suggested.

The data used as a basis in making the investigations was secured by making careful field investigations from logs of wells, the proximity of known outcrops and mines, and from data secured from state and geological reports, the reports of the State Geological Survey being of especial value.

The table submitted gives summaries of the work done.

SCHOOL LANDS EXAMINED FOR COAL
June 30, 1918

County	Acreage Inspected	Coal Land	Not Coal Land	Percentage of Coal Land
Burke	29,958.28	16,077.11*	13,881.17	53.66
Burleigh	31,867.42	6,299.44*	25,567.98	19.76
Divide	51,594.78	11,323.82*	40,270.96	21.94
Dunn	59,811.12	47,651.12*	12,160.00	79.76
Emmons ***	24,832.57	.....	24,832.57	00.00
Golden Valley ***	38,513.53	38,513.53	.....	100.00
McLean ***	85,907.05	37,475.81	48,431.24	43.63
Mercer	50,847.67	38,692.32*	12,155.35	76.09
Morton	129,137.82	65,292.82*	63,845.00	50.56
Mountrail ***	70,686.05	28,183.45	42,502.60	39.87
Oliver ***	25,673.66	19,200.00	6,473.66	74.79
Sheridan **	.....	.....	.....	
Stark	47,836.82	29,826.34*	18,010.48	62.35
Williams	72,888.21	50,545.38*	22,342.83	69.34
Total	719,554.98	389,081.14	330,473.84	

* Includes acreage recommended held for further investigation.
** No land in Sheridan County classified as coal land.
*** Counties classified July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918.

RIVER RECORDS

By E. F. CHANDLER

Assistant Engineer, United States Geological Survey.

By permission of the United States Geological Survey, with which the office of the State Engineer has been cooperating in this work, the following tables of flow of the more important or typical streams in North Dakota and the Red River Valley have been selected and compiled from the records of the Survey for publication herein. The larger portion of the expense entailed in the continuous maintenance of these records has been provided for by Federal appropriations, but a part of the expense, (in particular, the payment of gage-observers in each locality) has from time to time been carried appropriately from state funds by the states concerned.

Less such work is maintained in North Dakota than in some other states where there is a greater opportunity for irrigation, for water-power development, or for navigation, where land drainage has been more thoroughly extended, or where water supplies for municipal and domestic use have been more completely investigated. But development in all these lines is often proposed or discussed in North Dakota, and also flood protection and various other matters intimately related to the flow of the streams. It is impossible to make any reasonable plans for progress in any such matter without assuming fairly definite knowledge of the amount of water usually available in the streams. This varies from year to year very much more than the rainfall varies, and figures deduced for one region cannot be transferred to a far-distant region; thus if there is to be well-planned development along any of these lines in North Dakota it is absolutely necessary that there be available for use a reasonably comprehensive knowledge of the facts concerning the streams in our own state through a fairly long term of years. This is therefore a field of survey and investigation that especially concerns the office of the state engineer.

In North Dakota there are few advantageous opportunities for the use of water-power, and there are also difficulties hindering some other forms of stream use in some localities. Therefore it often happens that the evidence given in the river records is merely negative evidence, which, instead of assisting in the development of some project, absolutely forbids the making of any effort to carry it through. At first thought, the records seem in such case to have been of little use to the people of the state; but it is as truly a benefit to a locality to prevent the waste of money in efforts to carry through some ill-advised and unprofitable scheme which can terminate only in bankruptcy, as it is to assist in the extension of profitable plans in which the money of the people might well be expended.

The methods followed in this work were described in detail in the First Report of the North Dakota State Engineer, (1905) pages 49 to 62, and also in the Second Report (1907), pages 47 to 49. A discussion of the conclusions which can be drawn from these records in regard to the available surface water supply in different parts of the state appears in the Third Report (1909), pages 53 to 66, although some of the conclusions there stated could now be properly modified slightly, on the basis of the ten years of additional records now available. The methods used may be stated briefly thus:

At each "river station" or "gaging station" a gage is established and an observer appointed who makes regular observations and records of the height of the water; if the river is varying at all in height, these are usually made daily, and sometimes several times a day, especially if during flood or other unusual condition the height is changing quickly. The gage-heights are recorded in feet and tenths of a foot. It is intended to place the gage so that its zero shall be below the lowest known low water, and at most of the stations the zero has been set below the bottom of the river; but the height of the floods is easily seen by a comparison between the maximum gage-heights recorded during the floods and the minimum gage-heights records during low water periods.

At suitable intervals, an engineer or assistant (called in this work a "hydrographer"), equipped with appropriate meters and other instruments, makes measurements of the discharge (i. e., of the actual number of gallons of water per day flowing by the gage) and records the discharge and gage-height found at that time. It is thus known how much water will be flowing whenever the river happens to be at that same gage-height again, provided the river channel does not suffer change in the meantime. In this region, almost all channels change gradually, but if the changes are slow, by the use of suitable corrections the records are kept free from seriously large error.

When enough such measurements have been secured at different heights of the river (low, medium, and flood), it becomes possible by interpolation to determine closely how much water flowed by the gage at any recorded foot and tenth of gage-height between lowest and highest stages. Upon this basis, from the record of daily gage-heights that has been secured by the observer a computation is made of the actual daily quantities that have flowed by the gage, and these can be tabulated in any form needed for reference. In the following pages, these results have been arranged as tables of "Monthly Discharge," showing for each month the average flow (through the twenty-four hours) for that day of the month when the flow was the greatest or maximum, the flow for the minimum day, and the mean flow or average for the entire month taken as a whole.

All figures of discharge given here are in "second-feet." One second-foot is a flow that carries by the observer one cubic foot of water each second; a rapid current in a small channel, or a slow current in a large channel, can carry the same amount of water past the observer each second. For example, a stream six feet wide and two feet deep flowing with a velocity of five feet per second, and a stream twenty feet wide and three feet deep flowing with a velocity of one foot per second, would each carry sixty second-feet of water.

One second-foot amounts to 646,272 gallons per day, and will cover almost two acres one foot deep in twenty-four hours.

As successive years vary very much, an absolutely exact record of the quantity of flow of a river through one year would not tell how much might flow the next year; it sometimes happens that the flow of one year is five or ten, or even twenty, fifty, or a hundred times as great as the total entire flow of a previous year; nor can these records be blindly transferred to adjoining rivers, for no two rivers are precisely alike in their conditions and behaviour, so that the records of as many streams as practicable should be secured if dependence is to be placed on them for all uses. Therefore, rather than to spend a large appropriation in making a very precise record of a single stream for a single year, it is much more advantageous to extend the work to as many streams through as long a period of years as the available funds will possibly permit; provided of course that care is taken that the work and attention devoted to each station are not too greatly reduced so as to bring about a disproportionate or inexcusably great loss of accuracy.

The column headed "accuracy" in the tables of monthly discharge applies to the mean flow for the month, but not always to the maximum or minimum (which might have been affected by accidental error entering for only a single day, such for example as the brief absence of the observer.) It depends on the reliability of the daily observer, on the permanency of the stream channel and of the gage, and upon the number and consistency of the measurements of discharge. After a sufficient assortment of measurements at different heights have been secured. few would be needed in following years if the channel is absolutly permanent, and less than during the first few seasons even if channels are gradually changing according to the fashion of most North Dakota streams.

The mean for any month marked A in these tables may properly be assumed as accurate within five per cent; of any month marked B, within 10 per cent; C, within 15 per cent; D, within 25 per cent; E indicates a rough estimate which is presumably within 50 per cent of the truth, although in the case of some of the winter month estimates marked E it is possible that the flow is but a small fraction of the estimated figure; however it con be stated with reasonable assurance that in none of these cases could the flow have been more than 50 per cent greater than the estimate.

Included in the following pages are summaries of the records of these streams:

Red River at Grand Forks, N. D.
Red River at Fargo, N. D.
Red Lake River at Crookston, Minn.
Thief River near Thief River Falls, Minn.
Mouse River at Minot, N. D.
Grand River (North Branch) at Haley, N. D.
Cannon Ball River near Stevenson, N. D.
Heart River near Richardton, N. D.
Knife River near Broncho, N. D.

The tables run from the close of the tables published in the last biennial report of the State Engineer (usually September 1, 1916) to August 31, 1918. The portions of the summaries for the late fall of 1917 and for the year 1918 have been extracted from the official records in advance of the completion of the final computations of the season's work as made for publication by the U. S. Geological Survey, and are therefore to be considered only as "preliminary computations" still subject to minor revisions, and some other small parts of the tables are also taken from the preliminary computations. But in no case is it to be expected that the final revisions will introduce any large changes in the figures here given, and through most of the tables the changes will be so small as to be inappreciable, or final publication will be without change.

Similar summaries of the most important river records for this region can be found in the following reports:

1903-1904, in Third Report of North Dakota Geological Survey.
1905-1906, in Second Report of North Dakota State Engineer.
1907-1908, in Third Report of North Dakota State Engineer.
1909-1910, in Fourth Report of North Dakota State Engineer.
1911-1912, in Fifth report of North Dakota State Engineer.
1913-1914, in Sixth report of North Dakota State Engineer.
1915-1916, in Seventh Report of North Dakota State Engineer.

Complete records are published from year to year in the Water Supply Papers Series of the United States Geological Survey, in which all the methods and other details are also fully explained.

These summaries and records and many other less important ones are on file in the office of the State Engineer at Bismarck. The original data of every kind on which all these results and summaries are based are kept in the Washington office of the U. S. Geological Survey. Copies of all the data are also kept on file in the office of the resident hydrographer of the Survey, under whose general supervision all the field work has been done and the computations carried out; this is E F. Chandler, at the post-office address University, N. D. On request to any of these offices full information can be obtained if desired by any one who has reason for interest in any of these records or investigations.

RED RIVER AT GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Gagings of the flow of the Red River of the North at Grand Forks, N. D. were begun by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1901, but a gage height record was kept under the direction of the Corps of Engineers (War Department), by whom the dredging fleet was operated for the improvement of the river, for about twenty years previously, and a few discharge measurements were made by them; thus fairly good run-off summaries begin with the year 1882. The gaging station is located below the confluence of the Red and Red Lake Rivers. The total drainage area is 25,000 square miles, of which about half is in Minnesota.

The tables of discharge, based on the measurements in the list below and on a hundred and four measurements made during the sixteen preceding years, are fairly accurate through the entire year.

MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE.

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
9-30-1916	Wardwell and Dale	10.09	3,450
12-22-1916	Chandler and Dale	8.09*	1,280
1-18-1917	Wardwell and Dale	8.16*	1,260
2-24-1917	Dale and Wardwell	7.34*	850
3-19-1917	Wardwell and Dale	7.83*	1,000
4-16-1917	Wardwell and Dale	20.48	10,550
5- 7-1917	Wardwell and Hulteng	14.48	5,990
7-11-1917	Chandler and Hulteng	6.11	1,410
10-16-1917	Chandler and Noble	3.81	501
12-15-1917	Chandler and Noble	4.75*	469
2-23-1918	H. A. Noble	4.01*	186
3-30-1918	Chandler and Noble	10.48	4,170
5- 4-1918	H. A. Noble	6.71	1,800
6-21-1918	Chandler and Hulteng	6.58	1,690
7-22-1918	E. F. Chandler	4.25	702

* Frozen, mean thickness of ice from 0.8 feet to 2.4 feet at different times of measurment.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF RED RIVER AT GRAND FORKS, N. D.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	September	5,010	3,180	3,970	B
	October	3,480	2,720	3,050	A
	November	3,060	2,390	2,770	C
	December	2,440	1,300	1,780	C
1917	January	1,390	1,050	1,220	C
	February	1,050	824	921	C
	March	8,760	920	1,760	C
	April	20,200	6,700	11,700	C
	May	6,780	2,830	4,780	A
	June	2,780	1,620	2,190	A
	July	1,520	824	1,180	A
	August	824	473	508	B
	September	897	395	562	B
	October	720	501	588	A
	November	972	622	797	A
	December	654	305	447	C
1918	January	326	204	266	D
	February	270	186	210	D
	March	4,480	300	1,570	D
	April	3,520	1,170	1,810	A
	May	2,860	1,440	1,850	A
	June	2,800	1,210	1,960	A
	July	1,170	687	869	A
	August	1,130	654	751	B

Maximum gage-heights, 33.9 feet April 8, 1917; 11.3 feet March 28, 1918; maximum ever recorded, 50.2 feet April 10, 1897.

Minimum gage-heights, 8.8 feet October 23, 1916; 7.3 feet February 24, 1917; 3.4 feet September 4, 1917; 4.0 feet February 21, 1918; 4.2 feet July 24, 1918; minimum ever recorded, 2.6 feet February 10, 1912.

RED RIVER AT FARGO, N. D.

The gaging station on the Red River of the North at Fargo, N. D. was established May 27, 1901. The drainage area above this point is 6,020 square miles, of which 1,750 square miles is in North Dakota, 500 square miles in South Dakota, and 3,770 square miles in Minnesota.

In September, 1914, the gage location for the Geological Survey was changed from the Front Street bridge to a point immediately above the Island Park dam. The zero of the gage at Island Park is about one foot below the crest of the dam, and is so related to the zero of the Front

Street gage that at flood stages, when the dam is drowned out and causes no irregularity in the surface slope of the river, readings on the Front Street gage are numerically about 10.2 feet greater than on the Island Park gage now used; at low stage, a reading of 7.0 feet at Front Street indicates approximately the same quantity of flow as a reading of 2.0 feet on the Island Park gage.

The tables of discharge, based on the measurements in the list below and seventy-four measurements made during the sixteen preceding years, are unusually accurate, except that during the first few days of the spring flood, when the ice retards the current, the effect of the ice has not been accurately determined so that the figures of flow are based for a few days in part upon estimates of this effect.

MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
12-23-1916	L. R. Dale	2.88	513
4- 7-1917	E. F. Chandler	10.64	4,130*
4-14-1917	T. M. Wardwell	5.22	2,320
4-15-1917	T. M. Wardwell	5.03	2,210
6-13-1917	A. Hulteng	3.24	786
7-14-1917	E. F. Chandler	2.29	323
8-16-1917	E. F. Chandler	1.69	143
11- 3-1917	E. F. Chandler	1.52	108
4- 4-1918	A. Hulteng	2.33	451
4-20-1918	A. Hulteng	2.03	357
5-10-1918	E. F. Chandler	2.17	378
7- 2-1918	A. Hulteng	2.03	321
8-27-1918	E. F. Chandler	1.58	134

*Not an accurate measurement.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF RED RIVER AT FARGO, N. D.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	September	1,510	1,020	1,250	A
	October	1,240	876	1,030	A
	November	876	.....	631	B
	December	.....	.....	488	D
1917	January	.....	.....	419	C
	February	.....	.....	363	D
	March	4,640	.....	924	D
	April	5,200	2,130	3,240	C
	May	2,800	976	1,810	A
	June	976	508	722	A
	July	486	231	330	A
	August	231	92	144	A
	September	142	42	90	A
	October	156	70	108	A
	November	185	70	132	A
	December	154	.....	86	B
1918	January	.....	.....	42	D
	February	.....	.....	34	D
	March	812	.....	377	B
	April	754	323	401	A
	May	812	296	472	A
	June	603	296	468	A
	July	365	182	277	A
	August	289	164	218	B

Maximum gage-heights, 14.0 feet April 4, 1917; 3.1 feet March 30, 1918; maximum ever recorded, 19.9 feet (30.1 on Front Street gage) April 6, 1916.

Minimum gage-heights, 2.5 feet November 15, 1916; 1.2 feet September 15, 1917; 1.0 feet February 11, 1918; 1.5 feet July 26, 1918; minimum ever recorded, 5.7 feet on Front Street gage November 1, 1910.

RED LAKE RIVER AT CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The Red Lake River is the principal tributary of the Red River, and its average flow is very nearly equal to that of the Red River itself above the confluence with the Red Lake River; hence it is an important factor in the behaviour of the lower Red River. The gaging station on the Red Lake River at Crookston, Minnesota, was established May 19,

MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE.

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
10- 9-1916	E. F. Chandler	5.33	1,220
12-28-1916	T. M. Wardwell	5.40*	620
1- 6-1917	T. M. Wardwell	5.11*	419
2-12-1917	T. M. Wardwell	5.40*	377
3-17-1917	T. M. Wardwell	5.90*	450
4- 2-1917	T. M. Wardwell	10.50	3,050
7- 9-1917	E. F. Chandler	4.07	647
8- 2-1917	E. F. Chandler	3.22	304
10-18-1917	E. F. Chandler	3.20	310
11-17-1917	H. A. Noble	3.20	381
12-22-1917	H. A. Noble	3.43*	98
2-18-1918	H. A. Noble	3.56*	62
4-13-1918	E. F. Chandler	4.19	671
7-12-1918	E. F. Chandler	3.60	440

*Frozen; mean thickness of ice, 0.7 to 1.6 feet at different times of measurement.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF RED LAKE RIVER AT CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	June	.....	.....	3,170	D
	July	.....	.....	2,790	D
	August	2,210	1,040	1,470	A
	September	2,280	.....	1,620	C
	October	1,380	865	1,090	A
	November	1,440	.....	871	B
	December	.....	.....	621	C
1917	January	.....	.....	387	C
	February	.....	.....	430	C
	March	.....	.....	772	C
	April	5,320	2,280	3,400	B
	May	1,880	1,050	1,440	A
	June	1,050	740	880	A
	July	740	353	644	A
	August	346	78	274	A
	September	239	95	160	C
	October	310	242	270	B
	November	342	245	288	B
	December	.....	.....	196	E
1918	January	.....	.....	128	E
	February	.....	.....	91	E
	March	1,500	150	671	D
	April	1,760	242	666	B
	May	910	500	747	A
	June	1,050	440	733	A
	July	.....	.....	392	D
	August	460	292	377	B

Maximum gage-heights, 11.9 feet April 11, 1917; 6.2 feet April 1, 1918; maximum ever recorded, 25.2 feet April 11, 1897.

Minimum gage-heights, 3.3 feet November 15, 1916; 2.4 feet August 30, 1917; 3.0 feet April 8, 1918; minimum ever recorded, 2.2 feet October 9, 1911.

1901. The drainage area above Crookston is 5,320 square miles, and there are no considerable tributaries between this point and the mouth of the

river at Grand Forks, so that almost the entire discharge is shown here.

An automatic gage is maintained at this point which secures a continuous record of the hourly variations of flow.

The tables of discharge are based on the measurements in the list below and a hundred and eight measurements in the sixteen preceding years. Except during a few short interruptions, they have excellent accuracy through the open season and fair through the winter, although by the operation of the power plants above the gage there are sometimes abrupt variations in flow which cause some unimportant inconsistencies or discrepancies.

THIEF RIVER NEAR THEIR RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

The gaging station on the Thief River was established July 1, 1909. It is located about six miles above the confluence with the Red Lake River at Thief River Falls of the Thief River, which is one of the two most important tributaries of the Red Lake River, and is a typical source of occasional spring floods. The drainage area above the station is 1,010 square miles. On account of lack of funds, observations at this station were discontinued September 30, 1917.

The tables of discharge are based on the measurements in the list below and on thirty-five measurements made in the previous eight years, and are excellent in accuracy except during the winter (when however the total discharge is very small and during a few days of the early spring break-up when the effect of the ice in raising the gage-height during the first of the flood is not readily determinable.

MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE.

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
9- 8-1916	E. F. Chandler	6.13	405
12-30-1916	T. M. Wardwell	4.68*	1.5
2-10-1917	L. B. Dale	3.54*	1.4
3-17-1917	L. B. Dale	4.05*	0.7
4- 6-1917	T. M. Wardwell	9.77	845
6-19-1917	E. F. Chandler	4.61	32
9- 6-1917	E. F. Chandler	3.81	1.6

*Frozen; ice thickness from 1.2 feet to 1.5 feet at different times of measurement.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF THIEF RIVER NEAR THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	September	710	70	372	A
	October	308	86	160	A
	November	187	23	109	B
	December	26	3	13	D
1917	January	.....	.....	5	E
	February	.....	.....	3	D
	March	.....	.....	4	D
	April	2,550	32	831	C
	May	322	37	122	A
	June	52	15	33	A
	July	40	7	19	A
	August	6	0.5	2.1	C
	September	9	0.7	3.4	C

Maximum gage-heights, 7.2 feet September 14, 1916; 12.6 feet April 11, 1917; maximum ever recorded, 14.5 feet April 23, 1916.

Minimum gage-heights, 4.6 feet November 27, 1916; 3.4 feet March 20, 1917; 3.6 feet August 25, 1917; minimum ever recorded (in open season) 3.5 feet August 2, 1911.

MOUSE RIVER AT MINOT, N. D.

The gaging station on the Mouse River at Minot, N. D. was established May 5, 1903. The drainage area above this point is 8,400 square miles, of which three-fourths is in Canada and one-fourth in North Dakota. The gage is located directly north of the Great Northern roundhouse, so that the gage-heights refer to the water level of the river at that point, which is the same as at the Great Northern Railway bridge.

The tables of discharge, based on the measurements in the list below and on fifty-eight measurements made during the previous fourteen years, are fairly accurate for all seasons.

MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE.

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
9- 5-1916	E. F. Chandler	4.59	23
12-28-1916	L. B. Dale	4.39	7.5
4-21-1917	E. F .Chandler	9.08	901
7-16-1917	E. F. Chandler	4.66	39
4- 7-1918	E. F. Chandler	6.27	278
4-20-1918	E. F. Chandler	5.67	149
8- 9-1918	E. F. Chandler	3.95	1.6

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF MOUSE RIVER AT MINOT, N. D.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	September	33	23	26	B
	October	29	23	25	C
	November	.....	.....	32	C
	December	.....	.....	22	D
1917	January	.....	.....	12	D
	February	.....	.....	5.4	D
	March	.....	.....	74	D
	April	1,280	452	912	B
	May	1,250	253	891	B
	June	253	113	196	B
	July	113	24	64	C
	August	24	0.8	13	C
	September	0.8	0.3	0.5	D
	October	.....	.....	5.4	C
	November	.....	.....	33	C
	December	.....	.....	16	C
1918	January	.....	.....	4.3	C
	February	.....	.....	9	C
	March	.....	.....	281	D
	April	750	99	251	B
	May	317	4	100	B
	June	67	3	20	B
	July	6	1.6	3.6	C
	August	8	2.4	4.8	C

Maximum gage-heights, 11.4 feet April 29, 1917; 8.5 feet March 30, 1918; maximum ever recorded, 21.9 feet April 20, 1904.

Minimum gage-heights, 4.6 feet October 15, 1916; 4.1 feet February 10, 1917; 3.0 feet September 28, 1917; 4.0 feet July 20, 1918.

GRAND RIVER (NORTH BRANCH) AT HALEY, N. D.

The gaging station on the North Branch of the Grand River at Haley, N. D. was established May 11, 1908. The drainage area above this point is 500 square miles. The tables of discharge are based on the measure-

ment listed below and sixty-six measurements made in the previous nine years, but are only approximate during most of the season, because of the lack of discharge measurements so that minor changes in the channel conditions have not been determined recently, and because gage observations are usually made only twice each week.

MEASUREMENT OF DISCHARGE.

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
8-23-1917	E. F. Chandler	0.86	0.2

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF GRAND RIVER (NORTH BRANCH) AT HALEY, NORTH DAKOTA.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	August	11	1.3	3.3	D
	September	.....	.....	1.3	D
	October	.....	.....	1.3	D
	November	.....	.....	0.9	E
	December	.....	.....	0.6	E
1917	January	.....	.....	0.4	E
	February	.....	.....	0.3	E
	March	.....	.....	1.4	C
	April	602	.....	164	C
	May	22	3	10	C
	June	22	0	4.3	D
	July	0.6	0.2	0.3	D
	August	0.6	0.2	0.3	D
	September	.....	.....	0.2	D
	October	.....	.....	0.2	D
	November	.....	.....	0.4	D
	December	.....	.....	0.4	E
1918	January	.....	.....	0.3	E
	February	.....	.....	0.6	E
	March	922	.....	220	C
	April	187	5	36	C
	May	3.3	0	1.2	D
	June	3.3	0	0.8	D
	July	2.3	0.2	1.6	D
	August	2,260	0.9	107	D

Maximum gage-heights, 6.2 feet April 5, 1917; 8.2 feet March 18, 1918; maximum ever recorded, 9.8 feet June 13, 1915.

Minimum gage-heights, 1.0 feet October 10, 1916; 0.8 feet September 14, 1917; 0.7 feet June 21, 1918; minimum ever recorded, 0.5 feet September 5, 1912.

CANNON BALL RIVER NEAR STEVENSON, N. D.

The gaging station on the Cannon Ball River was established June 10, 1903, at the post office of Stevenson, which was at that time located about thirty miles above the mouth of the Cannon Ball River and four miles above the mouth of Dogtooth Creek, at a point four miles south of the present postoffice and railway station, Timmer, N. D. Because of lack of available observer, the station was discontinued two years, and was re-established August 9, 1911, about a mile upstream from the original location, at M. H. Burdick's ranch. In August 1915 the station was transferred back to the original location at the old Stevenson ranch, now occupied by F. H. Bingenheimer. The datum planes of the gages at the two locations are so related that readings on the gage at Burdick's (used 1911 to 1915) are numerically approximately 10 feet more than gage

readings at the original and present location. The drainage area above this point is 3,650 square miles.

The tables of discharge, based on the measurements in the list below and sixty-five measurements in previous years, are fairly accurate except during the winter and first few days of the spring break-up. At such times, because the effect of the ice has not been definitely measured, the figures are scarcely better than estimates.

MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE.

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
9-21-1916	E. F. Chandler	2.88	13
10-24-1916	T. M. Wardwell	2.90	13
4-12-1917	L. B. Dale	6.45	1,490
5-22-1917	A. Hulteng	3.58	92
6-20-1917	A. Hulteng	3.29	71
7-25-1917	E. F. Chandler	2.76	7.4
8-25-1917	E. F. Chandler	2.60	2.9
10-31-1917	H. A. Noble	2.71	4.5
4- 2-1918	A. Hulteng	4.40	329
5-31-1918	A. Hulteng	3.49	121
6-26-1918	A. Hulteng	3.01	44
8-30-1918	E. F. Chandler	2.58	1.5

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF CANNON BALL RIVER NEAR STEVENSON, NORTH DAKOTA.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	September	240	8	27	A
	October	14	8	10	B
	November	.....	.....	21	D
	December	.....	.....	13	E
1917	January	.....	.....	10	E
	February	.....	.....	10	E
	March	.....	.....	65	E
	April	.....	.....	974	C
	May	302	71	134	B
	June	134	47	73	B
	July	47	4	18	B
	August	8	2	2.8	C
	September	23	2	3.5	C
	October	5	1.5	2.5	B
	November	14	5	8.4	A
	December	.....	.....	6	E
	January	.....	.....	5	E
	February	.....	.....	20	E
	March	3,500	.....	932	C
	April	.....	.....	216	D
	May	147	34	69	B
	June	.....	.....	39	D
	July	23	5	11	C
	August	23	3	7	C

Maximum gage-heights, 9.4 feet April 5, 1917; 10.5 feet March 18, 1918; maximum ever recorded, 11.2 feet March 18, 1916.

Minimum gage-heights, 2.8 feet October 11, 1916; 2.4 feet October 8, 1917; minimum ever recorded, 1.4 feet October 23, 1907.

HEART RIVER NEAR RICHARDTON, N. D.

The gaging station on the Heart River was established May 18, 1903, and was located at the steel highway bridge ten miles south of Richardton, N. D. On September 4, 1911, it was transferred one mile downstream, and the gage-datum was changed so as to add approximately 20

feet to all gage-readings; thus a reading of 25 feet on the present gage indicates approximately 5 feet on the original gage. The drainage area above this point is 1,250 square miles.

The tables of discharge, based on the measurements in the list below and on forty-six measurements in the thirteen preceding years, are only approximate through most of the season, for the reason that slight changes in the relation between gage-height and discharge have frequently been caused by the construction of many small beaver dams in the river near the station, and the measurements of discharge have not been made often enough to fix completely all the corrections due on this account.

MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE.

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
5-16-1916	H. Robinson	25.40	60
9- 3-1916	E. F. Chandler	24.97	4.6
3-30-1917	V. H. Sprague	33.48	1,560
7-16-1917	V. H. Sprague	24.98	7.7
8-28-1917	E. F. Chandler	25.24	0.4
4-11-1918	L. B. Dale	25.39	37
8-28-1918	E. F. Chandler	25.87	88

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF HEART RIVER NEAR RICHARDTON, N. D.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	May	256	45	97	D
	June	1,070	17	127	C
	July	138	2	51	D
	August	55	0.6	7.3	D
	September	24	4	14	D
	October	28	17	22	C
	November	20	.....	12	C
	December	.....	.....	7.5	E
1917	January	.....	.....	4.9	E
	February	.....	.....	2.9	E
	March	.....	.....	222	D
	April	1,850	256	814	B
	May	226	41	86	C
	June	65	17	35	C
	July	28	2.5	11	C
	August	2.5	0.4	0.9	C
	September	2.5	0.6	1.5	D
	October	4.5	0.8	2.7	C
	November	8.5	2.5	5.2	C
	December	.....	.....	2.7	D
1918	January	.....	.....	1.6	D
	February	.....	.....	9.1	D
	March	1,700	17	441	D
	April	390	24	75	C
	May	36	11	19	D
	June	45	2	17	D
	July	14	2	6	D
	August	2,090	3	222	C

Maximum gage-heights, 33.7 feet April 1, 1917; 33.2 feet March 20, 1918; maximum ever recorded, 45.9 feet June 10, 1906.

Minimum gage-heights, 24.6 feet August 21, 1916; 24.9 feet August 2, 1917; minimum ever recorded, 23.3 feet August 2, 1911.

KNIFE RIVER NEAR BRONCHO, N. D.

The gaging station on the Knife River is about twenty miles north of Hebron, N. D., in Section 4, Township 142, Range 90, at the ranch of C. D. Smith, the former location of Broncho post-office. The drainage area above the station is 1,260 square miles.

The tables of discharge, based on the measurements in the list below and forty-one measurements made in the fourteen previous years, are only fair in accuracy because the number of discharge measurements in recent years has been too few to define accurately the ordinary changes in channel and station conditions; and the figures for winter are merely estimates.

MEASUREMENTS OF DISCHARGE.

Date	Name of Hydrographer	Gage-height	Discharge
9- 1-1916	E. F. Chandler	3.44	8.8
3-31-1917	V. H. Sprague	16.71	1,590
7-16-1917	V. H. Sprague	3.49	10
4-12-1918	L. B. Dale	4.12	26
8-28-1918	E. F. Chandler	5.01	123

MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF KNIFE RIVER NEAR BRONCHO, N. D.

	Month	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Accuracy
1916	August	33	7	14	B
	September	11	7	8	C
	October	21	11	17	C
	November	.....	.....	12	D
	December	.....	.....	9	E
1917	January	.....	.....	5	E
	February	.....	.....	4	E
	March	1,480	.....	138	E
	April	1,320	164	539	C
	May	124	27	45	B
	June	47	21	30	B
	July	21	4	11	B
	August	11	4	6	C
	September	.....	.....	4	C
	October	11	4	9	C
	November	.....	.....	11	C
	December	.....	.....	5	E
1918	January	.....	.....	5	E
	February	.....	.....	10	E
	March	2,800	.....	582	C
	April	374	27	95	C
	May	54	16	21	D
	June	27	7	17	D
	July	260	4	26	C
	August	4,320	7	737	C

Maximum gage-heights, 16.0 feet March 31, 1917; 15.8 feet March 18, 1918; maximum ever recorded, 24.0 feet June 26, 1914.

Minimum gage-heights, 3.4 feet September 25, 1916; 3.3 feet September 15, 1917; minimum ever recorded, 3.1 feet September 18, 1908.

LONG RECORDS

Complete records through the entire year have now been maintained at a number of the stations in the Red River Valley through a long enough period so that definite statements are permissible concerning the normal or average run-off for a term of years. In particular, the station on the Red River at Grand Forks should be mentioned because its record runs through thirty-six consecutive years; there are very few rivers in the United States for which as long records as this are available.

The average annual rainfall for the Red River Valley is about 25 inches at the eastern margin and 17 inches at the western, or 21 inches for the area as a whole; but in extremely wet or dry years the surplus or

TOTAL ANNUAL RUN-OFF IN INCHES FROM THE DRAINAGE AREA

Year	Red River Grand Forks North Daokta.	Red River Fargo North Daokta.	Ottertail River Fergus Falls Minnesota	Wild Rice River Twin Valley Minnesota.	Red Lake River Crookston Minnesota.	Clearwater River Red Lake Falls Minnesota.	Thief River Thief River Falls Minnesota.	Sheyenne River Fargo North Daokta.	Pembina River Neche North Daokta.	Mouse River Minot North Daokta.
1882	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	1.0	.....	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	1.8	.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	1.8	1.0	3.2	.....	4.7	.....	.....	0.6	.....	.....
1903	1.6	1.0	2.9	.....	3.8*	.....	.....	0.4	.....	0.33
1904	2.7	1.9	3.9	.....	5.4	.....	.....	0.8	3.1	1.54
1905	2.1	1.8	5.3	.....	5.2	.....	.....	0.4	1.0	0.09
1906	2.5	2.6	6.7	.....	5.4	.....	.....	0.4	0.7	0.19
1907	1.9	2.4	4.9	.....	3.5	.....	.....	.....	1.1	0.43
1908	1.7	1.6	3.9	.....	4.0	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.14
1909	1.4	1.5	3.9	6.5*	3.4	3.9*	3.4*	.....	.....	0.22
1910	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.7	.....	0.3	0.07
1911	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	.....	0.4	0.13
1912	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.1	.....	0.5	0.23
1913	0.8	0.8	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.8	1.0	.....	1.1	0.17
1914	1.0	1.4	3.6	2.8	1.8	3.8	1.0	.....	0.3	0.19
1915	1.6	1.9	4.4	4.1	2.6	3.7	2.2	.....	0.1	0.01
1916	3.2	4.3	5.0	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	.....	.....	0.56
1917	1.2	1.6	.....	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	.....	.....	0.29
Mean	1.5	1.6	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.8	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.31

*Estimated for part of year.

deficiency in certain sections of the area has sometimes been nearly or quite ten inches. Of this 21 inches, only a very small fraction ever

reaches the river, from five to six inches to less than one inch on the different tributaries in different years, and the thirty-six year average for the Red River at Grand Forks is only one and one-half inches.

The table following shows the total number of inches of water from its drainage area that has reached each river station during each year of record, and illustrates clearly the great variation from one year to another. Wet years and dry years are seen, or cycles of them; but (contrary to the superstition often popularly accepted) there is not evident any considerable systematic increase or diminution in the long period average stream flow from decade to decade.

This table and the table of average flows for the entire period of record, were computed by the writer from the records of the Geological Survey for an article on "The Floods of the Red River Valley" which treats the topic in more detail; this was published in the Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota, Vol. 8, page 207 (April 1918) and copies can be supplied by the writer to anyone interested.

AVERAGE FLOW FOR WHOLE TERM OF RECORD

River and location of gaging station, drainage area in square miles, length of record, average flow in second-feet, and maximum and minimum records of flow within the period.

Red River at Grand Forks, N. D., drainage area 25,000 square miles; records March 30, 1882 to January 1, 1918. Average flow 2,800; maximum recorded, 43,000, April 10, 1897; minimum, 100, Feb. 10, 1912.

Red River at Fargo, N. D., drainage area 6,020 square miles; records May 27, 1901 to Jan. 1, 1918. Average flow 720; maximum recorded, 7,720 July 11, 1916; minimum, 36, Nov. 1, 1910.

Ottertail River near Fergus Falls, Minn., drainage area 1,310 square miles; records May 1, 1899 to Oct. 1, 1916. Average flow, 330; maximum recorded, 1,020, July 2, 1906; minimum, 16, Sept. 30, 1910.

Wild Rice River at Twin Valley, Minn., drainage area 805 square miles; records June 30, 1909 to Oct. 1, 1917. Average flow, 190; maximum recorded, 9,200, July 20, 1909; minimum, 10, Feb. 5, 1912.

Red Lake River at Crookston, Minn., drainage area 5,320 square miles; records May 19, 1901 to Jan. 1, 1918. Average flow, 1,300; maximum recorded, 14,400, April 17, 1916; minimum, 10, Jan. 27, 1912.

Clearwater River at Red Lake Falls, Minn., drainage area 1,310 square miles; records, June 18, 1909 to Oct. 1, 1917. Average flow, 270; maximum recorded, 3,990, April 15, 1916; minimum, 20, July 4, 1911.

Thief River near Thief River Falls, Minn., drainage area 1,010 square miles; records, July 1, 1909 to Oct. 1, 1917. Average flow, 140; maximum recorded, 4,080, April 23, 1916; minimum, 0, Dec. to Feb. 1910-11.

Sheyenne River near Fargo, N. D., drainage area, 5,400 square miles; records, March 22, 1902 to July 1, 1907. Average flow, 220; maximum recorded, 1,950, April 27, 1904; minimum, 19, Aug. 17, 1903.

Pembina river at Neche, N. D., drainage area, 2,940 square miles; records April 29, 1903 to Oct. 1, 1915. Average flow, 180; maximum recorded, 3,870, May 2, 1904; minimum, 1, Sept. 15, 1911.

Mouse River at Minot, N. D., drainage area, 8,400 square miles; records May 5, 1903 to Jan. 1, 1918. Average flow, 190; maximum recorded. 12,000, April 20, 1904; minimum, 0.1, Feb. 28, 1913.

NORTH DAKOTA LIGNITE COAL MINES

BIENNIAL PERIOD 1916-1917

NAMES OF MINES PRODUCING.

1000 Tons Per Year or More.

No.	Name of Mine	Years
	ADAMS COUNTY	
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	1916-1917
2.	Haynes Coal Mine	1916-1917
3.	Hettinger Electric Light and Power Co., Coal Mine	1916-1917
4.	Leff Coal Mine	1916
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine	1917
6.	Pinkham Coal Mine	1917
9.	Stephenson and Gunderson Coal Mine	1916
	BILLINGS COUNTY	
12.	High Grade Coal Mines	1916-1917
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine	1917
	BOWMAN COUNTY	
14.	Bowman Coal Mine	1916-1917
15.	Johnson Fuel Co., Coal Mine	1916-1917
	BURKE COUNTY	
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	1916-1917
20.	Kielbock Coal Mine	1916-1917
21.	Makee Coal Mine	1916
	BURLEIGH COUNTY	
22.	Meade and Sims Coal Mine	1917
23.	Souther Coal Mine	1916-1917
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine	1916-1917
	BURLEIGH COUNTY	
26.	Asplund Coal Mine	1916-1917
30.	Lind Coal Mine	1916-1917
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	1916-1917
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	1916-1917
	DIVIDE COUNTY	
33.	Dougherty Coal Mine	1916-1917
34.	Hought Coal Mine	1916-1917
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	1916-1917
37.	Truax Coal Mine	1916-1917
	DUNN COUNTY	
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine	1917
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	1916-1917
46.	Sloan Coal Mine	1917
	GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY	
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	1917
	GRANT COUNTY	
53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	1916-1917
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine	1916-1917

No.	Name of Mine	Years
	HETTINGER COUNTY	
60.	Albrecht Coal Mine	1917
61.	Arnold Coal Mine	1916-1917
63.	Culver Coal Mine	1916
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	1917
66.	Kallis Coal Mine	1916
68.	Merry Coal Mine	1916-1917
70.	Rumph Coal Mine	1917
71.	Sadler Coal Mine	1917
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine	1916-1917
	McLEAN COUNTY	
75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	1916-1917
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	1917
78.	Fjelddal Coal Mine	1916-1917
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine	1917
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	1916-1917
81.	Hansen Coal Mine	1916-1917
82.	Johnson Coal Mine	1917
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	1917
86.	Seibel Coal Mine	1917
	MERCER COUNTY	
88.	Beulah Coal Mine	1917
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	1917
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	1917
97.	Krem Coal Mine	1917
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	1917
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	1916-1917
103.	Standard Coal Mine	1916
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	1916
	MORTON COUNTY	
105.	Coopenhaver Coa lMine	1916
107.	Garfield Coal Mine	1916
108.	Harnish Coal Mine	1917
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	1916-1917
111.	Knutson Coal Mine	1917
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	1917
116.	New Salem Coal Mine	1916-1917
117.	North Star Coal Mine	1916-1917
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	1916-1917
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine	1916
	MOUNTRAIL COUNTY	
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine	1917
128.	Sellers Coal Mine	1917
	OLIVER COUNTY	
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine	1916
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine	1916-1917
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine	1917
	STARK COUNTY	
140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	1916-1917
142.	North Star Coal Mine	1916-1917
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine	1916-1917
144.	St. Mary's Coal Mine	1917
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	1916-1917
	WARD COUNTY	
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine	1916-1917
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine	1916-1917
149.	Clark Coal Mine	1917
150.	Colton Coal Mine	1916-1917
151.	Conan Coal Mine	1916-1917

152.	Crosby Coal Mine	1917
153.	Davis Coal Mine	1916-1917
154.	Dakota Coal Mine	1916-1917
155.	Diamond Coal Mine	1916
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine	1917
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	1916-1917
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine	1916-1917
161.	Johnson Coal Mine	1916-1917
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	1916-1917
165.	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine	1916-1917
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	1916-1917
167.	Mellon Coal Mine	1917
170.	National Coal Mine	1916-1917
175.	Wallace Coal Mine	1916-1917
176.	Wood Coal Mine	1916-1917
	WILLIAMS COUNTY	
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine	1917
179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	1916-1917
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	1916-1917
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine	1916-1917
186.	Falk Coal Mine	1916-1917
190.	Head Coal Mine	1916-1917
191.	Husebye Coal Mine	1916-1917
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine	1916-1917
196.	Moorman Coal Mine	1916-1917
197.	Narveson Coal Mine	1916
199.	Reclamation Service Coal Mine	1916-1917
Total number for 1916		73
Total number for 1917		94

NORTH DAKOTA LIGNITE COAL MINE REPORT
1916-1917

The sixth biennial inspection of coal mines was made during the winter of 1917-1918 by Mr. Harris Robinson, assistant state engineer. Part of the data presented in this report was compiled by Mr. Robinson prior to his enlisting in the U. S. Army in June of 1918.

The production of lignite during the year 1917 shows a considerable increase over that of the previous year. The following comparative table giving the production for the past ten years will be of interest:

Calendar Years	No. of Mines	Production	Annual Increase	Annual Percentage Of Increase
1908*	65	320,742	.....	.....
1909	103	372,570	51,828	16.15
1910*	84	416,580	44,010	11.81
1911	100	486,842	70,262	16.86
1912*	82	501,827	14,985	3.09
1913	109	514,632	12,805	2.41
1914*	128	569,869	55,237	10.72
1915	137	586,116	16,247	2.86
1916*	140	680,101	93,985	16.03
1917	196	885,473	205,372	30.20

*Data collected by blanks sent to mine owners and operators.

Inspection of coal mines has in the past been made once every two years, as provided by law. However, the state engineer believes that such inspection should be made annually and it is expected that arrangements

which will permit of this will be completed in time to provide such annual inspection beginning with the present year, 1918.

It has seemed advisable thus far to list all mines producing coal, irrespective of the amount of their output. In the first place, in a comparatively new state the mere fact that coal is available at certain places may constitute valuable information. In the second place, the small mines may between seasons develop into fair sized producers and it is considered necessary to keep a record of them. And in the third place, the small mines need inspection more than the larger ones, as the data on file in the office shows that more fatalities occur in two or three men mines than in larger ones. However, it is believed that much detail information can be eliminated, and subsequent reports will contain detail information concerning only those mines with an annual output in excess of 1000 tons.

LABOR

During 1916 and 1917 wages for miners generaly increased from 10 to 25%. In most instances this increase was accomplished without any particular disturbances, although at several mines short strikes were staged. At practicaly all of the mines labor shortage during 1917 was a source of complaint.

1916

Reports covering 140 mines were obtained for the year 1916. Thirty-one of these mines were strip pits and 109 were underground mines. The average number of men employed by the mining industry for the year was 791, the average for the six winter months being 1,106 and for the summer months 476. Of the 1,106 men employed during the winter months 756 were classified as miners and 350 as employees other than miners. The 476 men employed during the summer months consisted of 279 miners and 197 others.

The average daily tonnage based on total men days amount to 3.35 per man employed. Seventy-three of the mines listed had an annual output of 1000 tons or more.

There occurred one fatal accident during the year, and 38 non-fatal accidents. In terms of men employed this amounts to 1.26 fatalities per 1000, or in terms of tonnage 0.15 fatalities per 100,000 tons production. The non-fatal accidents in the same terms respectively are 48.04 per 1000 men or 5.58 per 100,000 tons production.

The production of coal totaled 680,101 short tons, of which 427,688 tons were shipped. The average selling price for the year at the mines was $1.71.

1917

During 1917, 196 mines were in operation, 171 of which were inspected during the winter of 1917-1918, and information concerning 25, mostly strip pits, was secured by detailed reports. Of these mines 52 were strip pits and 144 underground mines. The average number of men employed amounted to 1,187, 1,522 during the six winter months and 822 during the summer months. An average of 1,003 miners were at work during the winter, and 549 employees other than miners. During the summer months

425 miners were employed, together with 397 others. The average daily output per man employed was 3.22 tons, based on total tonnage and total man days. Ninety-four of the mines had an annual production of 1000 tons or more.

There were five fatal and 46 non-fatal accidents during the year. In terms of men enployed this amounts to 4.21 fatalities per 1000, or in terms of tonnage, 0.56 fatalities per 100,000 tons production. The non-fatal accidents amount to 38.75 per 1000 men, or 5.19 per 100,000 tons production.

The production of coal for the year amounted to 885,473 tons, of which 607,240 tons were shipped. The average selling price at the mines was $1.93 per ton.

Table showing tonnage sold locally and shipped:

YEAR	Tons Sold Locally	Tons Shipped
1913	162,531	352,101
1914	185,332	384,537
1915	219,785	336,331
1916	252,413	427,688
1917	278,233	607,240

ACCIDENTS

Accurate information relative to accidents is difficult to secure, many mine operators failing to keep any reliable record whatever. The value of the excellent records kept by other operators is to some extent nullified for purposes of arriving at averages by this fact. However, the department feels that the information included in this report is in all instances fairly accurate and, in the case of some of the mines listed, is absolutely accurate in every detail. The records of the Wilton mine are exceptionally well kept.

Accidents are classified as fatal and non-fatal. No attempt has been made to subclassify the non-fatal accidents, serious and minor accidents being listed under the one head.

Table showing accidents per 1000 men and per 100,000 tons production:

Year	Average No. men employed	No. of fatal accidents	Fatal accidents per 1000 men	No. of non-fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents per 1000 men	No. of fatal accidents per 100,000 tons coal	No. of non-fatal accidents per 100,000 tons coal
1912	598	0	0.0	15	25.08	0.0	2.99
1913	605	7	11.57	35	57.85	1.62	8.12
1914	762	2	2.62	26	24.12	0.35	4.57
1915	730	1	1.17	14	19.17	0.17	2.39
1916	791	1	1.26	38	48.04	0.15	5.58
1917	1187	5	4.21	46	38.75	0.56	5.19

FATALITIES
1916

The only fatality reported for 1916 occurred at the Lehigh Coal Mine where Martin Bjorkman of Boyceville, Wisconsin, occupied as a driver, was killed December 12, 1916. Bjorkman pulled out a load apparently out of turn and met another driver. He jumped on to the wrong side of a loaded car and was crushed.

FATALITIES
1917

William Schwan was killed March 3, 1917 by a fall of coal. The accident occurred while he was pulling roof and was due to a lack of proper timbering back of the work.

John George, killed in the Wilton Coal Mine August 17, 1917, met his death when he attempted to jump on the cage after it started up and got caught between the cage and the shaft timbers.

Joe Wiercinski was killed in the Wilton Mine by a fall of coal. The accident occurred on December 11, 1917.

Carl Reider was killed at the Davis Mine in October, 1917. He had placed two shots and went back to the face thinking both shots had fired. One, however, was delayed and on his return he was caught by the blast of this one.

Jake Setzler was killed at the Husebye Mine October 8, 1917. Setzler was operating the hoist and unloading cars. He had lowered the cage, and failing to remember this, he shoved an empty car over into the shaft and fell with it.

Tabulated information of fatal and non-fatal accidents are shown at the conclusion of the tabulated coal mine information and just before the individual descriptions of mines.

EXPLANATORY

Information concerning coal mines for the biennial period closing December 31, 1917, is presented in tabulated form with short descriptions of each mine. The mines are listed according to counties, both the counties and the names of the mines being arranged in alphabetical order. Each mine is given a number, which is used throughout the tables and the individual descriptions, and will be found convenient for ready reference.

The directory gives the name of the owner, the lessee, the postoffice address and the location of the mine.

Table No. 1 gives the name of the superintendent, the kind of opening, method of ventilation, method of lighting, the years operated and the date of inspection.

Table No. 2 shows the depth of the coal, the thickness of the coal bed and the thickness of the coal mined, system of mining, method of mining and means of delivering the coal at the surface.

Table No. 3 shows the number of days operated during the past two years, the average number of days worked each month and the average number of miners employed, the average daily production, average num-

ber of men other than miners and the average price paid the miners, together with average day wages.

Table No. 4 shows the dimensions of the mine entries and rooms.

Table No. 5 shows the kind of roof and floor found in the mines, how they are drained, the kind of timber used in them and its approximate cost.

Table No. 6 gives information concerning the track and the mine cars, the explosives used and method of ignition; also the distance of the mine from the shipping station and the name of the railroad.

Table No. 7 gives information concerning the production, the selling price at the mine and the total value for both 1916 and 1917.

Following the tables will be found, in tabulated form, the information listed below:

Production by counties.

A list of mines that shipped coal.

Fatal accidents in 1916 and 1917.

Non-fatal accidents in 1916 and 1917.

Following the tabulated information will be found individual descriptions of the mines.

DIRECTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA COAL MINES

ADAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	Clermont Coal Co.		Haynes	W½ NW¼	8	129	94
2.	Haynes Coal Mine	Haynes Co-op. Coal & Mining Co.		Haynes	NE¼ SE¼ & NW¼ SW¼	8 & 9	129	94
3.	Hettinger Electric Light and Power Co. Coal Mine	Hettinger Electric Light & Power Co.		Hettinger	SW¼	23	130	95
4.	Leff Coal Mine	Albert Leff		Reeder	SE¼ NE¼ & NE¼ SE¼	10	130	98
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine	Paul W. Boehm	Clarence Holdridge	Hettinger	SE¼	3	130	94
6.	Minnehaha Coal Mine	Andrew Jepson		Reeder	SE¼ NE¼	6	130	98
7.	Pinkham Coal Mine	Wm. Pinkham		Haynes	SE¼ SE¼	26	130	94
8.	Reeder Coal Mine	National Briqueting Co.	Reeder Coal Co.	Reeder	NW¼	10	130	98
9.	Stephenson and Gunderson Coal Mine	Stephenson and Gunderson		Haynes	N½ NW¼	15	129	94
10.	Williamson Coal Mine	J. S. Williamson		Haynes	SE¼	11	129	94

BILLINGS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
11.	De Mores Coal Mine	N. P. Refrigerator Car Co.	H. G. Kinmark	Medora	NW¼	26	140	102
12.	High Grade Coal Mine	High Grade Lignite Coal Co.		Medora	SW¼	26	140	102
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine	Brodie Coal Mining Co.		Medora		22	140	102

BOWMAN COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
14.	Bowman Coal Mine	Jas. Touhey	J. C. Palmer	Bowman	SW¼	14	132	102
15.	Johnson Fuel Co. Coal Mine	Johnson Fuel Co.		Scranton	SW¼	24	131	100

BURKE COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
16.	Bonsness Coal Mine	O. E. Bonsness		Stampede	SE¼	21	162	93
17.	Domrese Coal Mine	Carl Larson		Columbus		32	164	93
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	H. J. Domrese	Wagner & Hoffner.	Larson	NE¼ NE¼	7	162	94
19.	Hagen Coal Mine	Even & John Hagen.		Noonan		7	162	94
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine	Kielhock & Wixom		Columbus		20	162	93
21.	Makee Coal Mine	Shannon G. Ruffcorn Estate	Chas. Tauber	Columbus		32	164	93
22.	Meade & Sims Coal Mine	Wm. Metzger	J. Meade & M. Sims.	Stampede	NW¼	29	162	93
23.	Souther Coal Mine	L. Souther		Larson	N½ S½	17	162	94
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine	J. S. Greenup		Columbus	SE¼	20	162	93
25.	Zimdars & Hall Coal Mine	Ole Beckkedahl	H. Zimdars & J. Hall	Lignite		35	162	92

BURLEIGH COUNTY

26.	Asplund Coal Mine	Wm. Asplund	T. J. Asplund	Wilton SW¼	4	142	79
27.	Backman Coal Mine	Emil Backman		Wilton SW¼	8	142	79
28.	Berger Coal Mine	C. H. Berger		Baldwin W½ E½	33	142	79
29.	Laubach Coal Mine	R. A. Laubach	M. L. Ferrick	Baldwin S½	27	142	80
30.	Lind Coal Mine	Mrs. Anna Lind	J. A. Johnson	Wilton	6	142	79
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	C. J. Peterson	Tom Scott	Wilton NE¼	9	142	79
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	Washburn Lignite Coal Co.		Wilton	5	142	79

DIVIDE COUNTY

33.	Dougherty Coal Mine	Mr. Dougherty	Chas. Alton	Noonan NE¼ NW¼	10	162	95
34.	Hought Coal Mine	J. E. Hought		Noonan S½ SE¼	3	162	95
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	John Lorbeski	John Lorbeski	Noonan N½ SE¼	3	162	95
36.	Mathieson Coal Mine	Ludvig Mathieson		Alkabo SE¼	14	161	102
37.	Truax Coal Mine	E. M. Truax		Noonan E½ NE¼	10	162	95

DUNN COUNTY

38.	Armbernst Coal Mine	Anton Armbernst		Manning NW¼ NW¼	18	143	96
39.	Bang Coal Mine	John Bang		Dunn Center SW¼ SW¼	26	145	94
40.	Blecha Coal Mine	Tom Blecha		Manning SW¼	12	143	96
41.	Chase Coal Mine	W. A. Gonye		Dunn Center	32	144	94
42.	Heiser Coal Mine	Everett Real Estate Co.	S. M. Black	Manning	17	143	95
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine	A. H. Pelton		Dunn Center NW¼	29	145	93
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	Paul Paulson	Torger Helgeson	Werner SE¼	28	145	93
45.	Pulver and Logan Coal Mine	Pulver & Logan		Werner NW¼	29	145	92
46.	Sloan Coal Mine	Henry Sloan	Norton & Fritz	Dodge	9	144	91
47.	Three Star Coal Mine	Sam Curley		Dunn Center	1	144	95

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

48.	Corliss Coal Mine	I. J. Corliss		Sentinel Butte NW¼ SE¼	25	139	105
49.	Cusick Coal Mine	J. Cusick		Sentinel Butte	8	139	104
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	J. P. Grimm		Sentinel Butte	8	139	104
51.	Porter Coal Mine	U. S. Government	W. H. Porter	Sentinel Butte SW¼	22	139	105
52.	Sentinel Butte Coal Mine	Hunter Land Co.	R. L. Barnett	Sentinel Butte	5	139	104

GRANT COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	Mamie M. Dunn	S. S. Houser	Leith	NE¼ SE¼	12	133	88
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine.	N. P. Ry. Co.	R. C. Babcock	Pretty Rock	SE¼	35	132	90
55.	Lehner Coal Mine	J. Lehner		Leith	SW¼	10	133	88
56.	Miller Coal Mine	Lawrence Miller		Bentley	3 mi.SE of New Leipzig			
57.	Patzer Coal Mine	Adam Patzer		New Leipzig		10	133	90
58.	Rock Coal Mine	Ray E. Rock		Leith	SW¼	2	133	88
59.	Wolford Coal Mine	Wm. W. Wolford		Elgin	4 mi. NE of Elgin			

HETTINGER COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
60.	Albrecht Coal Mine	C. A. Albrecht		Havelock		33	136	96
61.	Arnold Coal Mine	Chas. T. Arnold	John Wienandy	Regent	N½	5	134	95
62.	Billman Coal Mine	Winger & Hagan	A. D. Billman	Regent		9	134	94
63.	Culver Coal Mine	Chas. C. Culver	V. Arnold	New England	SW¼	14	139	97
64.	Davis Coal Mine	Chas. E. Davis	W. H. Murphy	Regent	NE¼	23	134	95
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	Mrs. E. W. Adams	John Adams	Havelock	NE¼	27	135	96
66.	Kallis Coal Mine	Kallis Bros.		Odessa	SE¼ SE¼	24	134	91
67.	Kunze Coal Mine	H. O. Kunze	Geo. Wilhelm	Regent	SE¼	6	134	95
68.	Merry Coal Mine	C. H. Merry		Mott	SE¼ NE¼	34	132	93
69.	Nelson Coal Mine	W. H. Brown & Co.	Mons Nelson	Regent	SW¼	35	134	95
70.	Rumph Coal Mine	C. W. Rumph		Mott	NW¼	30	133	92
71.	Sadler Coal Mine	Sadler Coal Mining Co		Coalbank	SW¼	5	134	95
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine	Mrs. G. E. Crary	W. A. Crary	Bentley	SE¼	35	133	91
73.	Switzer Coal Mine	Presley Switzer		Regent	SW¼	10	134	95
74.	Utter Coal Mine	Joseph E. Utter		Odessa	E½	25	134	91

McLEAN COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	John Satterlund	Edward Kugler	Washburn	NW¼	6	144	82
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine	E. G. Borchardt		Underwood	SE¼ NE¼	5	145	82
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	Elm Point Mining Co.		Harvey	N½	35	145	84
78.	Fjelddal Coal Mine	T. Fjelddal	Fred Wagner	Underwood	W½ W½	18	146	81
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine	Wm. Fredrich	Henry Fredrich	Underwood	SW¼	1	146	82
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	Garrison Coal, Light and Power Co.		Garrison	E½	18	148	84
81.	Hanson Coal Mine	Peter Hansen	Aug. Markes	Underwood	E½ W½	18	146	81
82.	Johnson Coal Mine	Swan A. Johnson		Coleharbor	SE¼	18	148	83
83.	Koenig Coal Mine	Johannes Koenig	Adolph Schedler	Underwood	3 mi. SE of Underwood			

McLEAN COUNTY—Continued

84.	Pfister Coal Mine	Fred Pfister	E. R. Rupp	Washburn	NW¼	11	144	83
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	U. S. Government		Garrison	E½ NE¼	25	148	85
86.	Seibel Coal Mine	Frank Seibel		Garrison	NW¼	30	148	84
87.	Ulrich Coal Mine	U. S. Government	Kingsley, Ulrich and Lauser	Garrison	W½ NW¼	18	148	83

MERCER COUNTY

88.	Beulah Coal Mine	Beulah Coal & Mining Co.		Beulah	NE¼	25	144	88
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	John R. Stewart	Lawrence Dilger	Beulah	SE¼	11	143	88
90.	Gallagher Coal Mine	Jack Gallagher		Hazen		12	144	87
91.	Golden Valley Coal Mine	G. S. Davis		Golden Valley	SE¼	9	144	90
92.	Haven Coal Mine	Lee Haven		Golden Valley	SE¼	4	144	90
93.	Ingold Coal Mine	W. P. Ingold	Tom Figenskan	Golden Valley	NW¼	35	144	90
94.	Keeley Coal Mine	Ed. Oster	Ulmer Bros.	Hazen	NE¼	7	144	86
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	Geo. Kesler	Geo. A. Schmidt	Beulah	NE¼	12	145	87
96.	Koulberg Coal Mine	Albert Koulberg		Hazen		3 mi. S of Hazen		
97.	Krem Coal Mine	Richter and Erbele		Krem	NE¼	20	145	86
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	Slowery, Field and Strope	Wm. Thurston	Zap	SW¼	23	144	89
99.	Myers Coal Mine	Harold Myers	Wm. Riffle and T. Morris	Golden Valley	SW¼	9	144	90
100.	Otness Coal Mine	Enoch Otness		Hazen		20	144	86
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	Jake Reichengberg	John Bartell	Hazen	NW¼	8	144	86
102.	Reigel Coal Mine	J. H. Reigel		Golden Valley	SW¼	3	144	90
103.	Standard Coal Mine	Geo. G. Schmidt		Beulah	N½ NW¼	25	144	88
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	Geo. G. Schmidt		Beulah	S½	19	145	87

MORTON COUNTY

105.	Coopenhaver Coal Mine	A. N. Coopenhaver		Flasher	N½ NE¼	15	134	84
106.	Elmer Coal Mine	Joseph Elmer		Hebron	SE¼	24	140	90
107.	Garfield Coal Mine	Halle Kensmann		Youngtown	SE¼	19	139	85
108.	Harnisch Coal Mine	Harnisch Bros.		Hebron	SE¼ NW¼	8	140	90
109.	Haymarsh Coal Mine	Wm. Gietzer	Simon Reinbold	Haymarsh		28	141	89
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	Hebron Fire and Pressed Brick Co.	F. Bennek	Hebron	W½ SW¼	2	140	90
111.	Knutson Coal Mine	C. G. Thor		Almont	SE¼	31	138	86
112.	Kokakaler Coal Mine	Henry Kokakaler		Glen Ullen	NE¼	31	139	89

MORTON COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	Fred Kramer		New Salem	SW¼	7	139	85
114.	Lange Coal Mine	Anton Lange	F. C. Lange	Glen Ullen	NW¼	23	138	88
115.	Lidstrom Coal Mine	Mrs. Anna Lindstrom	F. E. Brown	Glen Ullen	NE¼	22	138	88
116.	New Salem Coal Mine	R. W. Webb & Co.	A. J. Gray	New Salem	S.E¼ SW¼	15	139	85
117.	North Star Coal Mine	Murry & Haven	John Chencz	Hebron	SE¼	3	130	90
118.	Ormiston Coal Mine	G. J. Ormiston		Judson	SE¼	17	137	84
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	A. L. Tavis	Louis Kowoko	Glen Ullen		20	139	88
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine	Geo. Reichel		Almont	Lot 3	6	137	86
121.	Wadeson Coal Mine	H. D. Wadeson		Hebron	S½ NE¼	4	140	90

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
122.	Blake Coal Mine	F. E. Blake		Stanley	E½ SW¼	13	155	92
123.	Everson Coal Mine	J. J. Everson		White Earth	SW¼	23	156	94
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine	Herman Moerke		Epworth	E½ SE¼	21	153	90
125.	Kale Coal Mine	F. L. Alger	B. F. Kale	Stanley	SW¼ NE¼	13	155	92
126.	Porger Coal Mine	Geo. Porger		White Earth		15	156	94
127.	Rodgers Coal Mine	G. S. Rodgers		Palermo		5	154	89
128.	Sellers Coal Mine	W. L. Sellers		Van Hook	NE¼	28	153	90

OLIVER COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
129.	Barlow Coal Mine	D. T. Barlow		Fort Clark	SE¼ SW¼	4	143	84
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine	Dick Meyhoff		Hannover	SW¼ SW¼	2	141	84
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine	V. R. Boerner		Center		8	142	84
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine	N. O. Nelson		Center		12	141	84
133.	Tripp Coal Mine	N. O. Nelson		Center		29	142	83

RENVILLE COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
134.	Tehelka Coal Mine	P. P. Tehelka		Carpio	NE¼	33	158	86
135.	White Ash Coal Mine	Dorr Caroll	Roy Hopkins	Carpio	SW¼	26	158	86
136.	Wooster Coal Mine	S. J. Rasmussen	L. C. Herzberg	Carpio		34	158	86

SLOPE COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
137.	*Krenz Coal Mine	William Krenz	R. Koschnick	De Sart	NE¼ NE¼	25	133	98

STARK COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address	Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
138.	Cross Coal Mine	Carl Podolanchuk		Belfield	E½	34	140	99
139.	Hokos & Benek Coal Mine	Hokos & Benek Coal Mining Co.		Dickinson		7	139	95

STARK COUNTY—Continued

140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	Consolidated Coal Co.		Dickinson ..... S½	8	139	95
141.	North Creek Coal Mine.	Deane Wiley		South Heart ..... SW¼	26	140	98
142.	North Star Coal Mine	John Ostoj		Richardton ..... Lot 1	5	140	92
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine	Dakota Lignite Mines Co.		Dickinson ..... NW¼	8	139	95
144.	St. Mary's Coal Mine	St. Mary's Monastery		Richardton ..... SW¼	32	140	92
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	Dakota Lignite Mines Co.		Dickinson	6	139	98

WARD COUNTY

146.	Bartoshivich Coal Mine.	Mary Bartoshivich	Joe Bartoshivich	Sawyer ..... SE¼	24	151	82
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine	Foote & Brunner	J. W. Perlechek	Burlington	11	155	84
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine	H. E. Christienson	J. C. Willoughby	Sawyer ..... SE¼ SE¼	29	152	81
149.	Clark Coal Mine	Kenmare Nat'l Bank.	G. V. Clark	Kenmare	33	160	88
150.	Colton Coal Mine	L. D. Colton		Burlington ..... SE¼ SE¼	1	155	84
151.	Conan Coal Mine	D. A. Conan, Sr.	J. F. Casteel	Burlington ..... NE¼	1	155	84
152.	Crosby Coal Mine	H. N. Peck	Martin Erickson	Kenmare ..... NW¼ SE¼	30	161	88
153.	Davis Coal Mine	Northern Briqueting Co.	McMillan Investment Co.	Burlington	12	155	84
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	McClure Coal Co.	Dakota Coal Co.	Tasker 19,	3 & 24	156	84 & 85
155.	Diamond Coal Mine	H. N. Peck	C. P. O'Neil	Kenmare ..... Lot 1	29	160	88
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine	Stockholders Corp.		Bowbells ..... SE¼	20	161	88
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	Foxholm Coal Co.		Foxholm W½ SW¼ & SW¼ NW¼	2	156	85
158.	Hot Blast Coal Mine	Mr. Miller		Donnybrook	3 miles—Donnybrook		
159.	Houston Coal Mine	Dave Houston		Burlington	3	155	84
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine	R. J. Hunnewell		Burlington ..... NE¼	1	155	84
161.	Johnson Coal Mine	Jonas Johnson		Kenmare ..... S½ SW¼	29	161	88
162.	Klondike Coal Mine	Wm. Spencer	L. C. Spencer	Donnybrook	31	158	87
163.	Larson Coal Mine	Gust Larson		Burlington ..... SE¼	3	155	84
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	J. J. Leeson		Velva ..... SW¼	27	152	81
165.	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine	J. J. Leeson	Christ Martinson	Velva ..... NE¼	19	152	81
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	Lloyd Coal Co.		Minot ..... SE¼ SE¼	32	156	84
167.	Mellon Coal Mine	J. A. Wright	Peter Mellon	Kenmare. . . Lot 2 & E½ NW¼	28	160	88
168.	Rich Coal Mine	Ralph W. Rich	John A. Rohe	Kenmare SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ and Lot 3	30	161	88
169.	Seed Coal Mine	Dr. F. D. Seed	Jake Clementish	Burlington	34	156	84
170.	National Coal Mine	National Briqueting Co.		Kenmare 6,	7 & 18	160	88
171.	Square Deal Coal Mine.	Stephen Hodgson		Baden ..... SE¼ SW¼	25	159	88
172.	Superior Coal Mine	Superior Coal Co.		Burlington	6	155	84

WARD COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Owner	Lessee	Address Subdivision	Location Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
173.	Tree-Bausch Coal Mine.	Rufus Tree	Jas. Sells	Velva ..... NE¼	30	152	81
174.	Vadnais Coal Mine	O. O. Adams	James Harper	Kenmare ..... Lot 5	29	160	88
175.	Wallace Coal Mine	Mrs. B. Wallace		Burlington	2	155	84
176.	Wood Coal Mine	F. F. Finnegan	M. G. Wood	Velva ..... SE¼ SE¼	21	152	81

WILLIAMS COUNTY

177.	Aanonson Coal Mine	Thor Aanonson		Zahl	10	158	101
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine	Fred Gotham		Hanks N½ NE¼ & N½ NW¼	17	159	101
179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	J. W. Jackson	N. P. Ludowese	Williston ..... SW¼ NE¼	33	154	100
180.	Big Four Coal Mine	Ben Fedge		Bonetrail ..... NE¼ NW¼	14	156	101
181.	Bryant Coal Mine	F. A. Bryant		Williston	3¼ mi. E of Williston		
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	Ole Bryne	Aleck Thompson	Williston ..... SW¼ SE¼	33	154	100
183.	East Ellithorpe Coal Mine	Hanna Pierson	C. Ellithorpe	Williston	20	154	100
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine	C. Ellithorpe		Williston SW¼ NE¼ & W½ SE¼	7	154	100
185.	Erkie Coal Mine	I. L. Erkie		Hanks ..... NW¼ SW¼	20	159	101
186.	Falk Coal Mine	Ole Falk		Hanks N½ SE¼ & SE¼ SE¼	7	159	101
187.	Folvog Coal Mine	Lucy Dacoteau	H. J. Folvog	Grenora ..... NE¼	10	153	101
188.	Freeman Coal Mine	T. J. Freeman		Zahl ..... NW¼ SW¼	10	158	101
189.	Haugen Coal Mine	Edward E. Haugen		Grenora	1¼ mi. S of Hanks		
190.	Head Coal Mine	P. G. Head		Williston ..... NW¼	7	154	101
191.	Husebye Coal Mine	Williston Coal and Ice Co.		Williston	17	154	100
192.	Johnson Coal Mine	John Johnson		Zahl ..... NW¼	10	158	101
193.	Lein Coal Mine	O. P. Lein		Hanks ..... SE¼	11	159	102
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine	E. F. Lovejoy		Williston	10	154	100
195.	Miller Coal Mine	A. C. Miller		Williston ..... NE¼ NW¼	24	156	101
196.	Moorman Coal Mine	J. M. Moorman		Wheelock ..... NW¼ SW¼	29	155	97
197.	Narveson Coal Mine	N. T. Narveson		Zahl ..... NE¼	10	158	101
198.	Nelson & Anderson Coal Mine	Jas. Nelson and Andrew Anderson		Hanks	1 mile W of Hanks		
199.	Reclamation Service Coal Mine	U. S. Government	U. S. Reclamation Service	Williston	7	154	100
200.	Seabrook Coal Mine	James Seabrook		Hanks	19	159	101
201.	Todd Coal Mine	D. I. Todd		Williston	32	154	101
202.	Vizina Coal Mine	Mrs. C. S. Vizina	C. S. Vizina	Williston	4	153	100

* Closed.

ADAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	Ed. Eckholm	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 27, 1918
2.	Haynes Coal Mine	Lewis Fohlenkamp	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 28, 1918
3.	Hettinger Electric Light & Power Co. Coal Mine	T. Schmickrath	Slope	Old slope	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 28, 1918
4.	Leff Coal Mine	Albert Leff	Strip			1916-1917	Jan. 26, 1918
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine	Clarence Holdridge	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	----1917	Reported April 4, 1918
6.	Minnehaha Coal Mine	Andrew Jepson	Strip			----1917	Reported Mar. 8, 1918
7.	Pinkham Coal Mine	Ray Pinkham	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 27, 1918
8.	Reeder Coal Mine	N. J. Wiedmeann.	Drift	None	Carbide	Opened in 1917	Jan. 26, 1918
9.	Stephenson & Gunderson Coal Mine	Owners	Slope				
10.	Williamson Coal Mine	J. S. Williamson	Slope	None	Carbide	Opened Slope 1917	Jan. 27, 1918
				None	Carbide	Opened Slope 1917	Jan. 28, 1918

BILLINGS COUNTY

11.	De Mores Coal Mine	H. G. Kinmark	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 15, 1918
12.	High Grade Coal Mine	N. D. Nichols	Drift	Air shaft and fan	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 15, 1918
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine	Geo. F. Gardner	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	----1917	Jan. 15, 1918

BOWMAN COUNTY

14.	Bowman Coal Mine	J. C. Palmer	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 25, 1918
15.	Johnson Fuel Co. Coal Mine	A. L. Johnson	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 26, 1918

BURKE COUNTY

16.	Bonsness Coal Mine	O. E. Bonsness	Strip			Opened in 1917	Mar. 7, 1918
17.	Domress Coal Mine	Carl Larson	Strip			----1917	Mar. 7, 1918
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	H. J. Domrese	Slope and strip		Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 8, 1918
19.	Hagen Coal Mine	Even & John Hagen	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-	Reported Jan. 9, 1917
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine	Kielhock & Wixom	Strip			1916-1917	Mar. 7, 1918
21.	Makee Coal Mine	Chas. Tauber	Shaft	Shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 7, 1918
22.	Meade & Sims Coal Mine	J. Meade & M. Sims	Strip			Opened in 1917	Mar. 7, 1918
23.	Souther Coal Mine	L. Souther	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 8, 1918
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine	J. S. Greenup	Strip			1916-1917	Mar. 7, 1918
25.	Zimdars & Hall Coal Mine	H. Zimards & J. Hall	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 8, 1918

BURLEIGH COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
26.	Asplund Coal Mine	T. J. Asplund	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 19, 1918
27.	Backman Coal Mine ...	Emil Backman	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 19, 1918
28.	Berger Coal Mine	C. H. Berger	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 20, 1918
29.	Laubach Coal Mine	M. L. Ferrick	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	Opened Nov. 8, 1917	Feb. 20, 1918
30.	Lind Coal Mine	J. A. Johnson	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 19, 1918
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	Tom Scott	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 19, 1918
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	P. J. Cahill	Shaft	Air shaft	Electric & Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 20, 1918

DIVIDE COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
33.	Dougherty Coal Mine...	Chas. Alton	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 9, 1918
34.	Hought Coal Mine	J. E. Hought	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 9, 1918
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	John Lorbeski	Short Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 9, 1918
36.	Mathieson Coal Mine....	Ludvig Mathieson.	Slope	None	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 11, 1918
37.	Truax Coal Mine.....	E. M. Truax	Shaft	Air shaft.	Carbide & Electric..	1916-1917	Mar. 9, 1918

DUNN COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
38.	Armbernst Coal Mine ..	Anton Armbernst.	Strip	.....	.....	....-1917	Reported Mar. 23, 1918
39.	Bang Coal Mine	John Bang	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Dec. 27, 1917
40.	Blecha Coal Mine	Tom Blecha	Strip	.....	.....	....-1917	Feb. 15, 1918
41.	L. A. Chase Coal Mine..	W. A. Gonye	Strip	.....	.....	....-1917	Reported Mar. 13, 1918
42.	Heiser Coal Mine	S. M. Black	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Feb. 15, 1918
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine....	A. H. Pelton	Shaft	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 15, 1918
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	Torger Helgeson .	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 15, 1918
45.	Pulver and Logan Coal Mine	H. I. Dorwin	Strip	.....	.....	....-1917	Reported Mar. 6, 1918
46.	Sloan Coal Mine.....	Norton & Fritz ..	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 14, 1918
47.	Three Star Coal Mine..	Sam Curley	Strip	.....	.....	....-1917	Reported Mar. 18, 1918

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
48.	Corliss Coal Mine	I. J. Corliss	Drift	None	Carbide....	....-1917	Jan. 14, 1918
49.	Cusick Coal Mine	J. Cusick	Drift	None	Gasoline ... torch	1916-1917	Jan. 14, 1918
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	J. P. Grimm	Drift	None	Lantern ...	1916-1917	Jan. 14, 1918
51.	Porter Coal Mine	W. H. Porter	Drift	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Jan. 14, 1918
52.	Sentinel Butte Coal Mine	R. L. Barnett	Drift	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Jan. 14, 1918

GRANT COUNTY

53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	S. S. Houser	Shaft	Shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 2, 1918
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine.	R. C. Babcock	Strip		Daylight	1916-1917	Reported Dec. 27, 1917
55	Lehner Coal Mine	Jacob Lehner	Strip			-1917	Feb. 2, 1918
56.	Miller Coal Mine	Lawrence Miller	Strip			1916-1917	Feb. 4, 1918
57.	Patzer Coal Mine	Adam Patzer	Drift	Air Shaft	Carbide	-1917	Feb. 4, 1918
58.	Rock Coal Mine	Ray E. Rock	Strip			1916-	Feb. 2, 1918
59.	Wolford Coal Mine	Wm. W. Wolford.	Strip			1916-1917	Reported Feb. 2, 1918

HETTINGER COUNTY

60.	Albrecht Coal Mine	C. A. Albrecht	Strip			-1917	Reported Mar. 9, 1918
61.	Arnold Coal Mine	J. Wienandy	Drift	Old Drift	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 31, 1918
62.	Billman Coal Mine	A. D. Billman	Strip			-1917	Reported Mar. 9, 1918
63.	Culver Coal Mine	V. Arnold	Strip			1916-1917	Jan. 30, 1918
64.	Davis Coal Mine	W. H. Murphy	Strip			1916-1917	Jan. 31, 1918
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	John Adams	Drift	No Shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 31, 1918
66.	Kallis Coal Mine	Kallis Bros.	Strip			1916-1917	Feb. 4, 1918
67.	Kunze Coal Mine	Geo. Wilhelm	Drift	Air Shaft	Carbide	-1917	Jan. 31, 1918
68.	Merry Coal Mine	C. H. Merry	Strip			1916-1917	Reported Jan. 1, 1918
69.	Nelson Coal Mine	Mons Nelson	Strip			1916-1917	Reported Dec. 12, 1917
70.	Rumph Coal Mine	C. W. Rumph	Strip			1916-1917	Reported Feb. 4, 1918
71.	Sadler Coal Mine	Henry Alguire	Slope	Air Shaft	Carbide	-1917	Jan. 31, 1918
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine.	W. A. Crary	Strip			1916-1917	Reported Dec. 24, 1917
73.	Switzer Coal Mine	Presley Switzer	Strip			-1917	Jan. 31, 1918
74.	Utter Coal Mine	Joseph E. Utter	Strip			-1917	Feb. 4, 1918

McLEAN COUNTY

75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	Ewd. Kugler	Drift	Air shaft & compressed air	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 21, 1918
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine	E. G. Borchardt	Shaft	Air shaft & fan	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 22, 1918
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	C. B. Thomas	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	-1917	Feb. 25, 1918
78.	Fjelddal Coal Mine	Fred Wagner	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 23, 1918
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine	Henry Fredrich	Shaft	Air shaft & gas driven fan	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 23, 1918
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	F. W. McGray	Slope	Air shaft with fan	Electric & Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 27, 1918
81.	Hanson Coal Mine	Aug. Marks	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 23, 1918
82.	Johnson Coal Mine	Swan A. Johnson.	Slope	Air Shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 26, 1918

McLEAN COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
83.	Koenig Coal Mine	Adolph Schedler	Strip			....-1917	Reported Mar. 15, 1918
84.	Pfister Coal Mine	Fred Pfister	Drift	None	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 22, 1918
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	E. R. Rupp	Drift	Caved room.	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 26, 1918
86.	Seibel Coal Mine	Frank Seibel	Strip			....-1917	Feb. 26, 1918
87.	*Ulrich Coal Mine	George Louser	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-....	Reported Jan. 16, 1917

MERCER COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
88.	Beulah Coal Mine	M. P. Moore	Shaft	Steam driven fan	Entry.. ... Electric. Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 12, 1918
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	Lawrence Dilger	Drift	None	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 13, 1918
90.	Gallagher Coal Mine	Ed. Boether	Strip			....-1917	Reported Mar. 6, 1918
91.	Golden Valley Coal Mine	G. S. Davis	Drift	None	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 14, 1918
92.	Haven Coal Mine	Lee Haven	Drift	None	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 14, 1918
93.	Ingold Coal Mine	Tom Figenskan	Strip			1916-1917	Feb. 14, 1918
94.	Keeley Coal Mine	Ulmer Bros.	Drift	None	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 12, 1918
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	Geo. G. Schmidt	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 13, 1918
96.	Koulberg Coal Mine	Albert Koulberg	Shaft	None	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 12, 1918
97.	Krem Coal Mine	David Richter	Shaft	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 12, 1918
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	Wm. Thurston	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 13, 1918
99.	Myers Coal Mine	W. M. Ripple & Thos. Morris	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 14, 1918
100.	Otness Coal Mine	Enoch Otness	Slope	None	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 12, 1918
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	John Bartell	Drift	None	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 12, 1918
102.	Reigel Coal Mine	J. H. Reigel	Drift	None	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 14, 1918
103.	*Standard Coal Mine	Geo. G. Schmidt	Slope			1916-1917	Feb. 13, 1918
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	Geo. G. Schmidt	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 13, 1918

MORTON COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
105.	*Coopenhaver Coal Mine	Not operated	Strip			1916-....	Reported Dec. 22, 1917
106.	Elmer Coal Mine	Joseph Elmer	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 6, 1918
107.	Garfield Coal Mine	Halle Kansmann	Strip			1916-1917	Reported Dec. 27, 1917
108.	Harnisch Coal Mine	Robert Harnisch	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	....-1917	Feb. 6, 1918
109.	Haymarsh Coal Mine	Simon Reinbold	Slope	Caved room.	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 7, 1918
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	F. Bennek	Drift	Air shaft & fan	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 6, 1918
111.	Knutson Coal Mine	C. G. Thor	Strip			1916-1917	Reported Mar. 24, 1918
112.	Kokakaler Coal Mine	Henry Kokakaler.	Strip			....-1917	Reported Feb. 8, 1918
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	Fred Kramer	Slope	Air Shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Feb. 9, 1918
114.	Lange Coal Mine	F. C. Lange	Strip			1916-1917	Feb. 8, 1918
115.	Lidstrom Coal Mine	F. E. Brown	Slope	Air shaft		1916-1917	Feb. 8, 1918
116.	New Salem Coal Mine	A. J. Gray	Slope	Air Shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 11, 1918

MORTON COUNTY—Continued

117.	North Star Coal Mine ..	John Chencz	Slope	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 6, 1918
118.	Ormiston Coal Mine	G. J. Ormiston ...	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 9, 1918
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	Louis Kowoko	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 9, 1918
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine	Geo. Reichel	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Dec. 24, 1917
121.	Wadeson Coal Mine	H. D. Wadeson ...	Slope	.....	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 6, 1918

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

122.	Blake Coal Mine	F. E. Blake	Strip	.....	.....	....-1917	Mar. 20, 1918
123.	Everson Coal Mine	J. J. Everson	Strip	None	None.....	....-1917	Mar. 21, 1918
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine	Herman Moerke ..	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Mar. 21, 1918
125.	Kale Coal Mine	B. F. Kale	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Mar. 20, 1918
126.	Porger Coal Mine	Geo. Porger	Drift	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 19, 1918
127.	Rodgers Coal Mine	G. S. Rodgers	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Mar. 21, 1918
128.	Sellers Coal Mine	W. L. Sellers	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Mar. 21, 1918

OLIVER COUNTY

129.	Barlow Coal Mine	D. T. Barlow	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Jan. 8, 1918
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine	Dick Meyhoff	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Reported Jan. 8, 1918
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine	Wm. Mahlmann & Wm. Boerner ..	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Jan. 8, 1918
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine	N. O. Nelson	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Jan. 7, 1918
133.	Tripp Coal Mine	N. O. Nelson	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Jan. 7, 1918

RENVILLE COUNTY

134.	Tehelka Coal Mine	P. P. Tehelka	Slope	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 4, 1918
135.	White Ash Coal Mine ..	Roy Hopkins	Drift	None	Carbide....	Opened in 1917	Mar. 4, 1918
136.	Wooster Coal Mine	L. E. Herzberg ..	Drift	None	Carbide....	....-1917	Mar. 4, 1918

SLOPE COUNTY

137.	Krenz Coal Mine	R. Koschnick	Strip	None	None.....	....-1917	Reported Mar. 8, 1918

STARK COUNTY

138.	Gross Coal Mine	Carl Podolanchuk.	Slope	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Reported Dec. 22, 1917
139.	Hokos & Benek Coal Mine	J. Hokos	Shaft	None	Carbide....	Opened in 1917	Jan. 12, 1918
140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	Roy Butler	Slope	Air shaft ...	Electric & Carbide	1916-1917	Jan. 12, 1918
141.	North Creek Coal Mine.	Deane Wiley	Strip	.....	.....	1916-1917	Dec. 28, 1917
142.	North Star Coal Mine..	John Ostoj	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Jan. 16, 1918
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine	A. G. Morton	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Jan. 12, 1918
144.	St. Mary's Coal Mine ..	Father Othmer ...	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Jan. 16, 1918
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	Henry Truelson ..	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Jan. 16, 1918

WARD COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
146.	Bartoshivich Coal Mine.	Joe Bartoshivich..	Drift	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 27, 1918
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine	J. W. Perlechek ..	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 1, 1918
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine	J. C. Willoughby..	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 27, 1918
149.	Clark Coal Mine	G. V. Clark	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	....-1917	Mar. 6, 1918
150.	Colton Coal Mine	L. D. Colton	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 2, 1918
151.	Conan Coal Mine	J. F. Casteel	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 2, 1918
152.	Crosby Coal Mine	Martin Erickson ..	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 6, 1918
153.	Davis Coal Mine	M. P. Botsford ...	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 1, 1918
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	B. A. Pratt	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 3, 1918
155.	Diamond Coal Mine	C. P. O'Neil	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 7, 1918
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine	O. R. Hanson	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 6, 1918
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	Mack Hendricks .	Shaft	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 4, 1918
158.	Hot Blast Coal Mine ..	Mr. Miller	Slope	.....	Carbide....	1916-....	Mar. 5, 1918
159.	Houston Coal Mine	Dave Houston	Slope	None	Carbide....	....-1917	Mar. 2, 1918
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine ..	R. J. Hunnewell ..	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 2, 1918
161.	Johnson Coal Mine	Jonas Johnson	Shaft & Slope	.....	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 6, 1918
162.	Klondike Coal Mine	L. C. Spencer	Drift	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 5, 1918
163.	Larson Coal Mine	Gust Larson	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	....-1917	Mar. 2, 1918
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	J. J. Leeson	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 27, 1918
165.	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine	J. J. Leeson	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 27, 1918
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	H. M. Graves	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 3, 1918
167.	Mellon Coal Mine	Peter Mellon	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 3, 1918
168.	Rich Coal Mine	John A. Rohe	Shaft	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 3, 1918
169.	Seed Coal Mine	Jake Clementich ..	Drift	None	Carbide....	....-1917	Mar. 2, 1918
170.	National Coal Mine	J. W. Deemy	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 6, 1918
171.	Square Deal Coal Mine..	Stephen Hodgson..	Drift	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 5, 1918
172.	Superior Coal Mine	Wallace Bros.	Slope	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	....-1917	Mar. 2, 1918
173.	Tree-Bausch Coal Mine.	Jas. Sells	Strip	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 27, 1918
174.	Vadnais Coal Mine	James Harper	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 6, 1918
175.	Wallace Coal Mine	Wallace Bros.	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 1, 1918
176.	Wood Coal Mine	M. G. Wood	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Feb. 27, 1918

WILLIAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Superintendent	Kind of Opening	Method of Ventilation	Method of Lighting	When Operated	Date of Inspection
177.	Aanonson Coal Mine	Thor Aanonson ...	Drift	None	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 19, 1918
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine	Fred Gotham	Drift	Air shaft ...	Carbide....	1916-1917	Mar. 19, 1918

WILLIAMS COUNTY—Continued

179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	F. W. Frye	Drift	Air shaft & fan	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 14, 1918	
180.	Big Four Coal Mine	Ben Fedje	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 18, 1918	
181.	Bryant Coal Mine	F. A. Bryant	Shaft	None	Carbide	1916-	Mar. 16, 1918	
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	Aleck Thompson	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 14, 1918	
183.	East Ellithorpe Coal Mine	C. Ellithorpe	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	-1917	Mar. 15, 1918	
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine	C. Ellithorpe	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 15, 1918	
185.	Erkie Coal Mine	I. L. Erkie	Drift	None	Carbide	-1917	Mar. 19, 1918	
186.	Falk Coal Mine	Ole Falk	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 19, 1918	
187.	Folvog Coal Mine	H. E. Folvog	Slope	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Reported Dec. 29, 1917	
188.	Freeman Coal Mine	T. J. Freeman	Drift	None	Carbide	1916-	Mar. 19, 1918	
189.	Haugen Coal Mine	Edward E. Haugen	Drift	None	Carbide	-1917	Mar. 19, 1918	
190.	Head Coal Mine	P. G. Head	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 18, 1918	
191.	Husebye Coal Mine	J. A. Husebye	Drift & Fan Shaft	(Electric)	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 15, 1918	
192.	Johnson Coal Mine	John Johnson	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 19, 1918	
193.	Lein Coal Mine	O. P. Lein	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	-1917	Mar. 20, 1918	
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine	E. F. Lovejoy	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 16, 1918	
195.	Miller Coal Mine	A. C. Miller	Drift	None	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 18, 1918	
196.	Moorman Coal Mine	J. M. Moorman	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Reported Dec. 22, 1917	
197.	Narveson Coal Mine	N. Narveson	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 19, 1918	
198.	Nelson & Anderson Coal Mine	Jas. Nelson & Andrew Anderson	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	-1917	Mar. 19, 1918	
199.	Reclamation Service Coal Mine	F. P. Field	Drift	Air shaft & fan	Carbide	1916-1917	Mar. 15, 1918	
200.	Seabrook Coal Mine	James Seabrook	Drift	None	Carbide	-1917	Mar. 19, 1918	
201.	Todd Coal Mine	D. I. Todd	Drift	Air shaft	Carbide	-1917	Mar. 16, 1918	
202.	Vizina Coal Mine	C. S. Vizina	Drift	None	Carbide	-1917	Mar. 14, 1918	

*Abandoned.

TABLE NO. 2.
ADAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Depth of Coal Bed Feet	Thickness of Coal Bed, Feet	Thickness of Coal Mined, Ft	System of Mining	Method of Mining	How Delivered at Surface
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	25	16	10	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
2.	Haynes Coal Mine	40	14	9 —10	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
3.	Hettinger Electric Light and Power Co. Coal Mine	60	10	8	Single entry	Machine mining	Steam hoist
4.	Leff Coal Mine	6—15	8	8	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine	45	12 —14	9	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
6.	Minnehaha Coal Mine	5—7	2 — 3½	all	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
7.	Pinkham Coal Mine	35	14	9½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
8.	Reeder Coal Mine	35	8	6	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
9.	Stephenson & Gunderson Coal Mine	35—100	12½	9 —10	.....	.....	Horse power
10.	Williamson Coal Mine	70	15	10	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
	BILLINGS COUNTY						
11.	De Mores Coal Mine	300	7½	5½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
12.	High Grade Coal Mine	274	7½— 9	6 — 7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine	200	7	5	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
	BOWMAN COUNTY						
14.	Bowman Coal Mine	24	30	15	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
15.	Johnson Fuel Co. Coal Mine	10— 30	19	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
	BURKE COUNTY						
16.	Bonsness Coal Mine	9	4 — 5	4 — 5	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
17.	Domrese Coal Mine	8— 10	9 —10	9 —10	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	10	9	9	Strip and Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
19.	Hagen Coal Mine	10	6	5½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine	10— 18	8 —10	8 —10	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
21.	Makee Coal Mine	30	6 — 6½	5½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
22.	Meade & Sims Coal Mine	7	8	8	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
23.	Souther Coal Mine	23	9 —11	6 — 7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine	18	10	10	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
25.	Zimdars & Hall Coal Mine	24	8	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
	BURLEIGH COUNTY						
26.	Asplund Coal Mine	70	12	8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
27.	Backman Coal Mine	50	12	8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
28.	Berger Coal Mine	30	6	5½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
29.	Laubach Coal Mine	80	4½	4	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable

BURLEIGH COUNTY—Continued.

30.	Lind Coal Mine	30	10 —11	8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	80	9 —13	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	60	13	9	Panel system	Machine mining	Steam hoist

DIVIDE COUNTY

33.	Dougherty Coal Mine	39	7	6½	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
34.	Hought Coal Mine	34	7	6½— 7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	30	6 — 7	6	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
36.	Mathieson Coal Mine	50	28	10	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
37.	Truax Coal Mine	45	7 — 9	6½— 7	Double entry	Machine mining	Steam hoist

DUNN COUNTY

38.	Armbernst Coal Mine	5— 10	3 — 4	3 — 4	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
39.	Bang Coal Mine	9	14	14	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
40.	Blecha Coal Mine	20— 35	5½— 6	5½— 6	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
41.	Chase Coal Mine	7	4	4	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
42.	Heiser Coal Mine	8— 9	5	5	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine	30— 50	20	10	Single entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	35	16 —18	8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
45.	Pulver & Logan Coal Mine	4— 5	5	5	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
46.	Sloan Coal Mine	30	7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
47.	Three Star Coal Mine	10	16	16	Surface	Blast off solid	.....

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

48.	Corliss Coal Mine	20	18	9	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
49.	Cusick Coal Mine	50—300	28	12	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	50—150	30	9	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
51.	Porter Coal Mine	40	30	9	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
52.	Sentinel Butte Coal Mine	200	32	11	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and wagon

GRANT COUNTY

53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	32	8 — 8½	5½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine	8— 16	9	9	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
55.	Lehner Coal Mine	14	4	4	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
56.	Miller Coal Mine	10	4	4	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
57.	Patzer Coal Mine	31	6	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
58.	Rock Coal Mine	7— 8	4½	4½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
59	Wolford Coal Mine	16	7	7	Surface	Blast off solid	.....

HETTINGER COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Depth of Coal Bed Feet	Thickness of Coal Bed, Feet	Thickness of Coal Mined, Ft	System of Mining Surface	Method of Mining Blast off solid	How Delivered at Surface
60.	Albrecht Coal Mine	6— 12	6½	6½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
61.	Arnold Coal Mine	40	14	9	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
62.	Billman Coal Mine	4	4½	4½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
63.	Culver Coal Mine	10	8	8	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
64.	Davis Coal Mine	20	6	6	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	30	11	8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
66.	Kallis Coal Mine	10— 20	7½	7½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
67.	Kunze Coal Mine	35	14	10	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
68.	Merry Coal Mine	10— 30	10	10	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
69.	Nelson Coal Mine	4— 5	4	4	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
70.	Rumph Coal Mine	18	5 — 6	5 — 6	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
71.	Sadler Coal Mine	30— 35	11	10	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine	3— 8	4 — 5½	4 — 5½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
73.	Switzer Coal Mine	7— 21	9	9	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
74.	Utter Coal Mine	6— 15	6½	6½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....

McLEAN COUNTY

75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	100	9½—11	8	Double entry	Machine mining	Horse power
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine	38	12	8	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	185	8	8	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
78.	Fjeldal Coal Mine	40	11	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine	59	6	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Whim
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	40— 50	7	5½	Double entry	Machine mining	Steam hoist
81.	Hanson Coal Mine	55	11	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
82.	Johnson Coal Mine	31	7	6	Double entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
83.	Koenig Coal Mine	16	8 —10	8 —10	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
84.	Pfister Coal Mine	30	8	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	12— 50	7 — 7½	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
86.	Seibel Coal Mine	9	6	6	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
87.	Ulrich Coal Mine	Abandoned					

MERCER COUNTY

88.	Beulah Coal Mine	40—100	12 —14	8	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	30— 60	16	10	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
90.	Gallagher Coal Mine	6— 10	4	4	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
91.	Golden Valley Coal Mine	30	6	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
92.	Haven Coal Mine	30	6	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
93.	Ingold Coal Mine	30	6	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
94.	Keeley Coal Mine	40— 70	4	4	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	30	18	14	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power

MERCER COUNTY—Continued

96.	Koulberg Coal Mine	60— 75	4½— 5	4½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
97.	Krem Coal Mine	54	13	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	25— 50	7½	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
99.	Myers Coal Mine	15— 40	4½	4½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
100.	Otness Coal Mine	30	4	4	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	40— 7	4	4	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
102.	Reigel Coal Mine	10— 40	6	5	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
103.	Standard Coal Mine	60	12	Aband.			
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	22	23	15	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power

MORTON COUNTY

105.	Coopenhaver Coal Mine	16½	4½	4½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
106.	Elmer Coal Mine	34	6	6	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
107.	Garfield Coal Mine	6— 12	4½	4½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
108.	Harnisch Coal Mine	60	5½— 7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
109.	Haymarsh Coal Mine	35	9 —10	7 — 8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	50— 70	8	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
111.	Knutson Coal Mine	20	7½— 8	7½— 8	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
112.	Kokakaler Coal Mine	3— 6	3 — 6	3 — 6	Surface	Pick mining	.....
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	30	7	6½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
114.	Lange Coal Mine	8	8	8	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
115.	Lidstrom Coal Mine	50	9 —11	9 —10	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
116.	New Salem Coal Mine	50	5½— 6	5	Double entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
117.	North Star Coal Mine	80	8	6 — 7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
118.	Ormiston Coal Mine	15— 40	7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	50— 60	6	5½	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine	14	4 — 4½	4 — 4½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
121.	Wadeson Coal Mine	55	5 — 7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

122.	Blake Coal Mine	20	3 2-3	3 2-3	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
123.	Everson Coal Mine	75	3	3	Single entry	Pick mining	Hand power
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine	6— 15	6	6	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
125.	Kale Coal Mine	20	3½	3½	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
126.	Porger Coal Mine	120	6 — 7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
127.	Rodgers Coal Mine	10— 30	7	7	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
128.	Sellers Coal Mine	6— 20	7	7	Surface	Blast off solid	.....

OLIVER COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Depth of Coal Bed Feet	Thickness of Coal Bed, Feet	Thickness of Coal Mined, Ft	System of Mining	Method of Mining	How Delivered at Surface
129.	Barlow Coal Mine	12	7½	7½	Surface	Blast off solid	
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine	10	13	13	Surface	Blast off solid	
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine	14	17	17	Surface	Blast off solid	
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine	18	8 —11	5 — 8	Surface	Blast off solid	
133.	Tripp Coal Mine	18	10 —12	10 —12	Surface	Blast off solid	

RENVILLE COUNTY

134.	Tehelka Coal Mine	30— 80	2½	2½	Single entry	Pick mining	Horse power
135.	White Ash Coal Mine	40— 80	2½	2½	Single entry	Pick mining	Horse power
136.	Wooster Coal Mine	80	3	3	Single entry	Pick mining	Hand power

SLOPE COUNTY

137.	Krenz Coal Mine	12	7	7	Surface	Blast off solid	

STARK COUNTY

138.	Gross Coal Mine	25	6 — 8	5	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
139.	Hohos & Benek Coal Mine	70	12½	8	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	27	12	6 — 7	Double entry	Machine mining	Horse power
141.	North Creek Coal Mine	20	15 —20	12	Surface	Blast off solid	
142.	North Star Coal Mine	50—100	6	5	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine	90	10 —11	7 — 8	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
144.	St. Mary's Coal Mine	60	6	5	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	30— 75	18 —22	8 — 9	Single entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist

WARD COUNTY

146.	Bartoshivich Coal Mine	75	16	8 — 9	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine	20—120	10 —11	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Electric hoist
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine	30	12	8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
149.	Clark Coal Mine	40— 80	4	4	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
150.	Colton Coal Mine	30—115	10	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
151.	Conan Coal Mine	30—100	11	7 — 8	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
152.	Crosby Coal Mine	50—130	5½	5½	Double entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
153.	Davis Coal Mine	200	9	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	4—120	7	7	Double entry	Machine mining	Horse power
155.	Diamond Coal Mine	50	5	4½	Double entry	Pick mining	Horse power
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine	145	5½	5½	Single entry	Pick mining	Hand power
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	50	10	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
158.	Hot Blast Coal Mine	70	2½	2½	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
159.	Houston Coal Mine	20—150	9	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power

WARD COUNTY—Continued

160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine	50—100	10	6 — 7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
161.	Johnson Coal Mine	110	5 — 5½	5 — 5½	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
162.	Klondike Coal Mine	20— 70	3	3	Single entry	Pick mining	Horse power
163.	Larson Coal Mine	50—150	9	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	40	12	8	No system	Blast off solid	Horse power
165.	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine	35	14	7 — 8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	60—150	9	6	Double entry	Blast off solid	Steam hoist
167.	Mellon Coal Mine	50	4	4	Double entry	Pick mining	Horse power
168.	Rich Coal Mine	8—135	5½	5½	Double entry	Pick mining	Steam hoist
169.	Seed Coal Mine	20—150	9	6	Entry being driven	Blast off solid	Horse power
170.	National Coal Mine	80	5	5	Double entry	Blast off solid	Electric motor
171.	Square Deal Coal Mine	30—100	3 — 4	3 — 4	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
172.	Superior Coal Mine	60—150	9	6	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
173.	Tree-Bausch Coal Mine	16	14	14	Surface	Blast off solid	.....
174.	Vadnais Coal Mine	30— 40	4	4	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
175.	Wallace Coal Mine	100—175	9	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
176.	Wood Coal Mine	40	10	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist

WILLIAMS COUNTY

177.	Aanonson Coal Mine	30— 40	7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine	45	7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	80— 90	9	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
180.	Big Four Coal Mine	50	7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
181.	Bryant Coal Mine	76	8½	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	20— 80	8 —10	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
183.	East Ellithorpe Coal Mine	80— 90	9	6	Double entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine	150	9 —11	6½— 7½	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
185.	Erkie Coal Mine	60	8	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
186.	Falk Coal Mine	42	8	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Gas engine hoist
187.	Folvog Coal Mine	40— 60	10	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
188.	Freeman Coal Mine	50	7 — 8	6 — 7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
189.	Haugen Coal Mine	50	7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
190.	Head Coal Mine	35	11 —15	8	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
191.	Husebye Coal Mine	60	10	7	Double entry	Machine mining	Steam hoist
192.	Johnson Coal Mine	40	7	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Team and cable
193.	Lein Coal Mine	50	7	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power

WILLIAMS COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Depth of Coal Bed Feet	Thickness of Coal Bed, Feet	Thickness of Coal Mined, Ft	System of Mining	Method of Mining	How Delivered at Surface
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine	47	10	8	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
195.	Miller Coal Mine	50	9	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
196.	Moorman Coal Mine	50	10	7 — 9	Double entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
197.	Narveson Coal Mine	30	8	6	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
198.	Nelson & Anderson Coal Mine	84	8	6 — 7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
199.	Reclamation Service Coal Mine	92	10½	7	Double entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
200.	Seabrook Coal Mine	40	7	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power
201.	Todd Coal Mine	60	9 —10	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Horse power
202.	Vizina Coal Mine	80	11 —12	7	Single entry	Blast off solid	Hand power

TABLE NO. 3
ADAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Year	No. days Operated	Average days per month		Average No of miners		Average daily proudction	Average No. of men other than miners		Average price paid miners per ton		Average daily wages
				Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Tons	Winter	Summer	Room	Entry	
		1916	180	20	10	6	3	23.1	2	..	.50	*...	2.50-2.75
1.	Clermont Coal Mine ...	1917	240	25	15	6	3	23.7	3	1	.55	*...	3.00-5.00
		1916	288	24	24	6	4	28.3	5	2	...	...	2.50-3.00
2.	Haynes Coal Mine	1917	276	26	20	30	10	58.0	4	2	.60	.75	2.50-3.50
3.	Hettinger Electric Light & Power Co. Coal Mine	1916	104	28	..	10	..	21.4	3	..	...	...	3.00
		1917	312	26	26	7	3	18.0	3	3	...	...	3.00
4.	Leff Coal Mine	1916	180	20	10	2	1	7.5	1	1	...	...	2.00
		1917	120	10	10	1	1	4.2	1	1	...	...	2.00
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	156	26	..	2	..	7.0	1	..	...	...	1.25-3.60
6.	Minnehaha Coal Mine ...	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	36	6	..	3	..	7.5	..	..	...	...	2.25**
7.	Pinkham Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	5	..	10.8	1	..	...	...	1.50
		1917	150	25	..	2	..	11.2	..	..	.50	...	1.75**
8.	Reeder Coal Mine	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	11.5	1	..	...	...	3.50
9.	Stephenson & Gunderson Coal Mine	1916	180	20	10	2	1	7.4	1	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	Not in operation		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1916	Not in operation		..	..	..	....	..	..			
10.	Williamson Coal Mine..	1917	60	10	..	2	..	6.1	1	..	...	...	4.00
	BILLINGS COUNTY												
11.	De Mores Coal Mine ...	1916	120	20	..	1	..	4.9	..	..	.65	.75	...
		1917	120	20	..	1	..	5.1	..	..	.75	.75	...
12.	High Grade Coal Mine..	1916	240	20	20	12	7	85.5	3	2	.65	.85	3.25
		1917	240	20	20	20	10	96.0	9	4	.70	.80	3.50-4.00
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine ...	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	114	15	4	9	3	56.5	5	..	.80	1.50	3.00-3.75
	BOWMAN COUNTY												
		1916	156	26	..	5	..	21.1	2	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
14.	Bowman Coal Mine	1917	180	20	10	2	1	8.2	1	..	.80	.80	2.50-4.00
15.	Johnson Fuel Co. Coal Mine	1916	284	25	22	9	4	48.5	5	2	.60	.70o	2.50-3.00
		1917	112	13	17	6	9	92.0	1	1	.60	...	...
											.75oo	...	3.50-4.00

BURKE COUNTY

16.	Bonsness Coal Mine	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	46	7	..	1	..	6.8	..	..	...	...	2.00
17.	Domrese Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	20	..	3	..	7.0	..	..	...	...	3.00
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	1916	156	26	..	6	..	19.2	..	..	.75	1.00	1.50
		1917	120	20	..	8	..	25.00	..	..		...	2.50
19.	Hagen Coal Mine.....	1916	120	20	..	3	..	3.4	..	..	...	...	1.50
		1917	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine	1916	156	26	..	10	..	51.0	1	..	.60	1.00	1.50
		1917	108	9	9	13	3	68.0	3	1	...	...	3.00
21.	Makee Coal Mine	1916	240	25	15	3	1	6.0	..	..	.75	.90	...
		1917	168	21	7	2	1	5.3	..	..	.75	.90	...
22.	Meade & Sims Coal Mine	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	102	17	10	3	3	14.5	..	..			3.00
23.	Souther Coal Mine	1916	240	20	20	8	2	24.6	3	..	.60	.85	2.00
		1917	240	20	20	10	2	26.8	3	..	.70	.90	...
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	8	..	62.0	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	114	13	6	6	2	49.3	2	..	...	...	4.00
25.	Zimdars & Hall Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	5.0	..	..	.90	1.25	2.50–2.75

*$1.00 per lineal foot of entry.
**and board.
o and $1.00 per lineal yard.
oo and room necks $3.00 extra.

BURLEIGH COUNTY

26.	Asplund Coal Mine	1916	156	20	6	2	1	15.6	2	..	.85	1.00	...
											1.00	1.25	2.50
		1917	156	20	6	3	1	24.4	2	..	.90	1.00	...
27.	Backman Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	1	..	6.1	..	..	.75	1.00	2.00
		1917	120	15	5	2	1	6.7	..	..	.90	1.20	...
28.	Berger Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	2	..	4.2	..	..	.75	.90	2.00
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	6.2	..	..	.75	.90	2.00
29.	Laubach Coal Mine	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	48	8	..	2	..	8.5	..	..	1.00	1.00	...

BURLEIGH COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Year	No. days Operated	Average days per month		Average No. of miners		Aver. daily production	Aver. No. of men other than miners		Average price paid miners per ton		Average daily wages
				Win.	Sum.	Win.	Sum.	Tons	Win.	Sum.	Room	Entry	
30.	Lind Coal Mine	1916	156	16	10	2	1	13.1	1	..	.75	.90	2.50–3.00
		1917	216	26	10	4	1	22.0	1	1	.90	.90	2.00–3.00
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	2	1	5.4	1	1	.80	1.10	...
		1917	276	26	20	2	1	3.8	1	..	.90	.90	...
32.	Wilton Coal Mine.....	1916	264	24	20	122	60	890.0	119	87	...*	...*	2.50 & up
		1917	276	26†	20†	148	79	945.0	148	144	...*	...*	...*
						DIVIDE COUNTY							
33.	Dougherty Coal Mine ...	1916	66	11	..	3	..	17.8	2	..	.70	.95	2.00-2.25
		1917	300	26	24	16	5	39.0	4	2	.90	1.10	250.–4.00
34.	Hought Coal Mine	1916	276	26	20	25	10	67.3	12	3	.70	1.00	1.75–2.00
		1917	312	26	26	30	12	90.0	16	4	.70	1.10	...
											.95	1.35	2.00–4.00
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	1916	156	26	..	7	..	35.0	3	..	.70	1.00	2.00**
											...	...	4.00**
		1917	240	20	20	10	2	31.5	2	1	.70	1.25	...
											.95	1.35	2.00–4.00
36.	Mathieson Coal Mine...	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	2.5	..	..	...	...	2.00
37.	Truax Coal Mine.....	1916	312	26	26	25	20	82.0	25	15	.70	1.00o	1.75
		1917	276	26	20	35	18	200.00	30	15	.70	.90	...
											1.00	1.40*	2.00–3.00
						DUNN COUNTY							
38.	Armbernst Coal Mine ..	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	2.00
39.	Bang Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	2	..	4.4	..	..	1.00	1.00	...
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	3.5	..	..	1.00	1.00	...
40.	Blecha Coal Mine	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	1.50
41.	Chase Coal Mine	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	72	12	..	2	..	2.8	..	..	...	...	Ft. note 1

*Miners: Room coal 38c per ton; entry coal 39c and 9c per ton yardage; pillars coal cut by machine 42c per ton; pillar coal in solid 54c per ton. Machine cutting: Room coal 7c per ton; entry coal 7c and 3c per ton extra for yardage; pillars 6c per ton. Drivers 4c per ton. Machine men were allowed 10% additional and miners in certain cases were allowed an additional 10%. June 1st all machine men were increased 15% over above wages and miners all increased 25% over above wages.

* Estimated.

**and board

o and 40c per lineal foot of entry.

Foot note No. 1. $40 per month and board.

DUNN COUNTY—Continued

42.	Heiser Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	2	..	2.8	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	90	15	..	2	..	2.8	..	..	...	...	2.00
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine....	1916	156	26	..	2	..	3.2	1	..	.75	1.50	2.50–3.00
		1917	156	26	..	2	..	6.8	1	..	.85	.85oo	3.00
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	1916	156	26	..	3	..	8.2	..	..	...	...	3.00
		1917	156	26	..	3	..	7.0	..	..	...	...	3.00
45.	Pulver & Logan Coal Mine	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	2.0	..	..	...	...	2.50
46.	Sloan Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	2	..	7.8	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	180	20	10	3	1	8.8	..	..	...	...	2.50–3.90
47.	Three Star Coal Mine..	1916	Not operating		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	20	..	1	..	3.5	..	..	...	...	3.00

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

48.	Corliss Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	20	..	1	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	3.00
49.	Cusick Coal Mine	1916	72	12	..	1	..	2.8	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	72	12	..	1	..	3.1	..	..	...	...	2.50
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	1916	144	24	..	2	..	5.4	..	..	.60	...	...
		1917	156	26	..	3	..	7.5	1	..	.75	.75	...
51.	Porter Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	2	..	5.0	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	54	9	..	1	..	3.7	..	..	...	...	2.00
52.	Sentinel Butte Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	90	15	..	1	..	5.0	..	..	.65	...	...
											.75	...	...

GRANT COUNTY

53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	1916	192	17	15	3	2	7.9	1	1	1.00	1.50	2.50–2.75
		1917	276	26	20	2	1	9.1	1	..	1.20	...	3.00
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine	1916	276	26	20	1	1	4.7	..	..	...	...	3.00
		1917	276	26	20	3	2	7.2	..	..	...	...	3.00
55.	Lehner Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	72	12	..	2	..	8.3	..	..	...	...	2.50
56.	Miller Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	2	..	8.9	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	90	15	..	2	..	8.9	..	..	...	...	3.00

oo and $1.00 per lineal yard.

GRANT COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Year	No. days Operated	Average days per month		Average No. of miners		Aver. daily production Tons	Aver. No. of men other than miners		Average price paid miners per ton		Average daily wages
				Win.	Sum.	Win.	Sum.		Win.	Sum.	Room	Entry	
		1916	Not operated	..	..	..	..	....	..	..			
57.	Patzer Coal Mine	1917	54	9	..	2	..	8.7	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1916	72	12	..	2	..	6.5	..	..	...	...	2.50
58.	Rock Coal Mine	1917	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1916	72	12	..	2	..	7.0	..	..	...	...	2.50
59.	Wolford Coal Mine	1917	72	12	..	2	..	7.0	..	..	...	...	2.50
				HETTINGER COUNTY									
60.	Albrecht Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	108	10	8	4	2	16.5	..	..	...	...	2.50
61.	Arnold Coal Mine	1916	312	26	..	2	..	6.7	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	120	20	..	4	..	10.0	..	..	.75	1.00	2.50
62.	Billman Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	30	5	..	1	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	2.00
63.	Culver Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	2	..	8.9	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	120	20	..	1	..	5.0	..	..	...	...	2.00
64.	Davis Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	1	..	4.2	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	120	20	..	1	..	4.2	..	..	...	...	2.50
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	1916	36	6	..	2	..	7.5	..	..	.60	...	2.00
		1917	156	26	..	4	..	10.3	..	..	.70	...	...
											.80	...	2.00
66.	Kallis Coal Mine	1916	156	26	..	2	..	6.4	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	156	26	..	1	..	3.1	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
67.	Kunze Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	5.0	1	..	.60	...	...
											1.00	...	...
68.	Merry Coal Mine	1916	144	24	..	2	1	8.0	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	144	24	..	2	1	7.2	..	..	...	...	2.50
69.	Nelson Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	1	..	3.7	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	120	20	..	1	..	3.7	..	..	...	...	2.00
70.	Rumph Coal Mine	1916	120	10	10	2	1	5.8	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	120	10	10	3	1	9.0	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
71.	Sadler Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	210	20	15	6	2	21.4	3	1	.80	.90	3.00-4.80
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine.	1916	240	10	10	2	2	10.0	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	180	20	10	3	2	13.9	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
73.	Switzer Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	10	10	2	2	6.7	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
74.	Utter Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	10	10	1	1	5.1	..	..	...	...	2.00-2.50

McLEAN COUNTY

75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	7	2	25.2	3	2	.40	...	...
											.45*	.43*	2.75
		1917	312	26	26	6	2	23.0	3	2	.44	.44	...
											.55*	.55*	2.75–3.00
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine ...	1916	264	24	20	1	1	2.3	1	1	...	...	2.00
		1917	264	24	20	2	1	2.7	1	..	...	...	2.00–3.00
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine..	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	90	15	..	3	..	11.5	..	..	.75	.90	3.00
78.	Fjelddal Coal Mine	1916	72	12	..	3	..	17.1	..	..	.53	.63	...
		1917	204	24	..	3	..	11.4	..	..	.60	.80	3.00
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine	1916	72	12	..	2	..	8.3	2	..	.60	.90	2.00
		1917	156	26	..	3	..	9.2	2	..	.80	1.10	2.00
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	1916	192	26	6	6	2	15.6	1	1	.85	1.30	2.00–2.50
		1917	288	24	24	13	3	49.0	6	2	.75	.85	3.00–3.60
81.	Hanson Coal Mine	1916	288	24	24	3	1	12.4	2	1	.60	.72	1.50
		1917	264	24	20	4	2	16.3	3	1	.70	.90	2.50
82.	Johnson Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	2	..	4.3	1	..	.65	1.10	2.50
		1917	144	24	..	4	..	8.3	2	..	.85	1.20	3.00
83.	Koenig Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	2.7	..	..	...	...	1.50–2.50
84.	Pfister Coal Mine	1916	180	20	10	2	..	5.0	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	180	20	10	2	..	5.0	..	..	...	...	2.50
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	7	..	33.4	2	..	.80	1.00	2.00**
86.	Seibel Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	240	20	20	3	2	12.2	..	..	...	...	2.00–3.00
87.	Ulrich Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	4	..	15.9	2	..	.75	1.10	2.00
		1917	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			

MERCER COUNTY

88.	Beulah Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	48	8	..	12	..	79.0	7	..	.70	1.00	3.25
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	1	..	4.2	1	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	120	20	..	3	..	12.0	1	..	...	...	2.50
90.	Gallagher Coal Mine ...	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	90	15	..	1	..	3.0	..	..	...	...	2.00

*Machine cut coal.

**and board.

MERCER COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Year	No. days Operated	Average days per month		Average No. of miners		daily Aver. production	Aver. No. of men other than miners		Average price paid miners per ton		Average daily wages
				Win.	Sum.	Win.	Sum.	Tons	Win.	Sum.	Room	Entry	
91.	Golden Valley Coal Mine	1916	No report	..	..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	1.5	..	..	...	...	2.00
92.	Haven Coal Mine	1916	Not operated	..	..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	48	8	..	1	..	3.1	..	..	...	...	2.00
93.	Ingold Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	2	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	90	15	..	3	..	5.5	..	..	...	...	2.00
94.	Keeley Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	3.3	..	..	1.00	...	2.00
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	48	8	..	3	..	6.7	1	..	...	...	3.00
96.	Koulberg Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	10	1	..	3	Opening Mine		..	..			
97.	Krem Coal Mine	1916	66	11	..	2	..	8.1	1	..	1.00	1.00	...
		1917	120	20	..	3	..	12.8	1	..	1.00	...	...
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	150	25	..	3	..	10.0	1	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
99.	Myers Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	20	..	1	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
100.	Otness Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	90	15	..	2	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	1916	180	20	10	3	1	7.9	1	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	180	20	10	5	3	15.3	2	1	1.00	1.00	2.00-3.00
102.	Reigel Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	...	..	..	4	Opening Mine		..	..			
103.	Standard Coal Mine ...	1916	240	20	20	10	2	37.5	2	2	.75	1.00	2.00-3.00
		1917	60	10	..	8	..	16.0	2	..	.75	1.00	2.00-3.00
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	1916	156	26	..	4	..	6.5	1	..	...	...	2.75
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	4.5	..	..	.75	.75	....

MORTON COUNTY

105.	Coopenhaver Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	6	..	19.2	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
106.	Elmer Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	120	10	10	2	1	4.2	1	1	...	...	3.00-4.50
107.	Garfield Coal Mine	1916	150	15	10	2	1	9.0	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	108	10	8	1	1	5.3	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
108.	Harnisch Coal Mine ...	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..			
		1917	288	24	24	2	2	11.5	1	1	...	...	3.00-4.00

MORTON COUNTY—Continued

109.	Haymarsh Coal Mine ..	1916	60	10	..	2	..	2.5	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	90	15	..	2	..	5.0	..	..	...	...	2.50-3.50
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	10	8	59.0	3	1	80	...*	2.50-3.50
		1917	312	26	26	10	7	61.5	3	1	1.05	...*	3.00-3.50
111.	Knutson Coal Mine ...	1916	60	10	..	2	..	4.2	..	..	...	...	2.50-3.00
		1917	180	20	10	2	1	7.8	..	..	...	...	2.75
112.	Kokakaler Coal Mine ..	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	2.5	..	..	...	...	2.00
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	3	..	5.0	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	240	20	20	4	2	16.7	3	2	...	...	2.00-4.00
114.	Lange Coal Mine	1916	120	10	10	2	1	2.9	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	120	10	10	2	1	3.3	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
115.	Lidstrom Coal Mine ...	1916	150	15	10	1	1	4.5	..	..	.75	1.00	...
		1917	150	15	10	1	1	4.4	..	..	.75	1.00	...
116.	New Salem Coal Mine .	1916	240	20	20	6	4	25.2	4	4	.48	...	...
											.75	.55	3.00
		1917	240	20	20	6	4	26.6	4	2	.75	...	....
											.87	...	3.00
117.	North Star Coal Mine..	1916	312	26	26	2	2	12.2	2	2	.75	...	2.75
		1917	240	20	20	4	2	10.3	2	1	.75	...	3.50-4.00
118.	Ormiston Coal Mine ...	1916	60	10	..	2	..	4.2	1	..	.75	1.00	...
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	4.2	1	..	.75	1.00	...
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	3	2	8.0	1	..	.85	...	4.00
		1917	240	20	20	2	1	8.0	1	..	1.00	...	...
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine ...	1916	180	20	10	2	1	6.1	..	..	...	...	3.00-4.00
		1917	150	15	10	2	1	6.0	..	..	...	...	3.00-4.00
121.	Wadeson Coal Mine	1916	30	5	..	1	..	2.0	..	..	...	...	2.50-3.50
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	4.3	1	..	...	...	2.50-3.50

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

122.	Blake Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	18	3	..	1	..	3.2	..	..	...	...	....
123.	Everson Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	36	6	..	1	..	5.2	..	..	...	...	3.00
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	2	2	3.1	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	312	26	26	3	1	3.5	..	..	...	...	2.00

*$1.25 per lineal foot.

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Year	No. days Operated	Average days per month		Average No. of miners		Aver. daily production Tons	Aver. No. of men other than miners		Average price paid miners per ton		Average daily wages
				Win.	Sum.	Win.	Sum.		Win.	Sum.	Room	Entry	
125.	Kale Coal Mine	1916	180	20	10	1	1	1.7	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	180	20	10	1	1	1 .7	..	..	...	...	2.50
126.	Porger Coal Mine	1916	120	10	..	2	..	4.5	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	4.8	..	..	...	...	2.50
127.	Rodgers Coal Mine	1916	150	15	10	2	1	3.3	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	2.50
128.	Sellers Coal Mine	1916	90	10	5	2	1	5.5	..	..	...	...	3.00
		1917	216	76	10	2	1	9.2	..	..	...	...	3.00
	OLIVER COUNTY												
129.	Barlow Coal Mine	1916	60	6	4	1	1	4.1	..	..	.75	.85	...
		1917	150	15	10	1	1	4.3	..	..	.75	.85	...
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine	1916	180	20	10	2	3	14.0	..	..	...	...	2.00-3.00
		1917	60	5	5	1	1	2.3	..	..	...	...	3.00
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine	1916	180	20	10	2	2	8.9	..	..	...	...	3.00
		1917	180	20	10	2	3	10.5	..	..	...	...	3.00
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine	1916	120	10	10	1	1	3.1	..	..	...	...	2.75
		1917	180	20	10	2	1	5.6	..	..	.75	.75	3.00
133.	Tripp Coal Mine	1916	120	10	10	1	1	3.6	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	180	15	10	1	1	3.6	..	..	...	...	2.50
	RENVILLE COUNTY												
134.	Tehelka Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	2	..	3.6	1	..	...	...	3.00
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	3.3	1	..	...	...	3.00
135.	White Ash Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	30	5	..	2	..	5.0	..	..	...	...	3.00
136.	Wooster Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	...	..	3	Opening Mine					...	...	....
	SLOPE COUNTY												
137.	Krenz Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	90	15	..	2	..	4.5	..	..	...	...	2.50
	STARK COUNTY												
138.	Gross Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	1	..	2.5	..	..	1.00	1.00	...
		1917	30	5	..	1	..	1.3	..	..	...	...	2.00
139.	Hokos & Benek Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	60	10	..	4	..	11.4	..	..	...	...	3.00-5.00

STARK COUNTY—Continued

140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	1916	228	20	18	15	5	65.0	10	4	.40	.45	...
											.70	.85	2.50–3.30
		1917	228	20	18	15	5	61.7	10	4	.44	.50	...
											.55	1.00	3.00–3.75
141.	North Creek Coal Mine	1916	120	10	10	1	1	2.2	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	120	10	10	1	1	1.7	..	..	...	...	2.00
142.	North Star Coal Mine..	1916	216	26	10	4	2	13.8	1	1	.80	1.00	2.50
		1917	216	26	10	3	1	7.0	1	..	.80	1.00	3.00
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine ...	1916	246	26	15	18	3	56.0	8	2	.66	.82½	3.30-3.50
		1917	246	26	15	30	15	105.0	10	5	.70	.80	...
144.	St. Mary's Coal Mine ..	1916	312	26	26	1	1	1.6	1	1	...	...	...**
		1917	312	26	26	2	1	5.5	1	1	...	...	...**
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	26	15	89.0	8	1	.66	.82	3.30–3.50
		1917	312	26	26	30	20	96.0	10	3	.70	.85	3.25–3.50

WARD COUNTY

146.	Bartoshivich Coal Mine.	1916	150	15	10	3	1	4.2	..	..	.75	1.00	...
		1917	150	15	10	2	1	3.8	1	..	.75	...	...
147.	Burlington City Coal	1916	288	24	24	9	3	33.5	3	3	.70	.90	...
											.80	1.00	1.50–3.50
	Mine	1917	288	24	24	9	4	33.0	7	4	.80	1.00	...
											1.00	1.25	3.00–4.00
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine	1916	120	10	10	3	1	14.3	2	2	.70	1.00	2.00
		1917	180	20	10	3	1	12.0	..	..	.80	...	...
149.	Clark Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	120	20	..	4	..	12.5	..	..	1.25	...	...
150.	Colton Coal Mine	1916	186	26	5	4	2	27.2	3	2	.80	1.00	2.75
		1917	186	26	5	4	2	21.5	3	2	1.00	1.25	3.50
151.	Conan Coal Mine	1916	174	24	5	4	1	14.4	3	1	.80	1.00	3.00
		1917	204	24	10	6	2	29.0	3	1	1.00	1.25	3.50–4.00
152.	Crosby Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	3	..	7.5	1	..	.80	1.00	3.00
		1917	120	20	..	4	..	8.3	1	..	1.00	1.25	3.00–4.00
153.	Davis Coal Mine	1916	264	24	20	18	8	43.5	10	4	.70	.80	...
											.80	1.00	2.50–4.00
		1917	258	26	17	20	8	57.0	16	4	.80	1.00	2.50–4.00

**$35 per month and board.

WARD COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Year	No. days Operated	Average days per month		Average No. of miners		Aver. daily production Tons	Aver. No. of men other than miners		Average price paid miners per ton		Average daily wages
				Win.	Sum.	Win.	Sum.		Win.	Sum.	Room	Entry	
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	1916	204	23	11	18	8	45.0	10	4	.70	.90	...
											.80	1.00*	3.00-3.25
		1917	312	26	26	16	6	34.0	18	9	.80	1.00	...
											1.00	1.30	2.75-5.00
155.	Diamond Coal Mine	1916	168	20	8	3	2	10.1	2	1	.80	1.00	...
		1917	114	15	4	2	1	6.1	1	1	.80	...	...
											1.20	1.25	...
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	3	..	7.9	2	..	.80	...	...
		1917	156	13	13	3	3	12.0	..	..	1.20	1.40	4.00
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	1916	210	20	15	6	3	22.8	6	3	...	...	2.25-3.00
		1917	288	24	24	15	6	23.4	8	4	.85	.85	...
											1.00	1.00o	2.75-4.00
158.	Hot Blast Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	2	..	1.6	..	..	1.00	1.25o	...
		1917	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
159.	Houston Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	1.6	..	..	1.00	...	...
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	4	1	6.4	1	..	.80	1.00	3.00
		1917	312	26	26	6	1	11.1	1	..	.80	1.00	...
											1.00	1.25	4.00
161.	Johnson Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	10	2	21.0	2	..	.90	1.70	...
		1917	288	24	24	9	3	20.2	3	1	1.00	1.80	...
											1.10	2.00	3.00-4.00
162.	Klondike Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	3	..	6.8	1	..	...	...	2.75-3.00
		1917	60	10	..	3	..	6.7	..	..	...	...	3.00-4.00
163.	Larson Coal Mine	1916	No report		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	90	15	..	3	..	6.9	..	..	1.00	1.25	...
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	1916	240	20	20	4	2	12.5	2	..	.70	.70	2.00
		1917	288	24	24	5	2	12.5	3	1	.75	.75	3.00
165	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine	1916	312	26	26	3	3	9.6	1	..	.75	.75	2.25
		1917	132	26	26	3	1	8.0	..	..	.75	.75	3.00
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	1916	288	24	24	12	4	32.5	6	2	.70	.90	...
											.80	1.00	2.50-3.00
		1917	288	24	24	15	10	60.7	8	7	.80	1.00	...
											1.00	1.40	3.00-4.00

o50c to 75c per lineal foot of entry.
*40c to 55c per lineal foot of entry.

WARD COUNTY—Continued

167.	Mellon Coal Mine	1916	120	10	10	3	1	5.8	..	..	1.00	1.25	2.00
		1917	240	20	20	4	2	4.3	..	..	1.25	1.50	2.50
168.	Rich Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	1	..	1.6	..	..	...	...	2.50
		1917	New mine being opened								...	...	....
169.	Seed Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	1.7	..	..	...	...	2.50
170.	National Coal Mine	1916	288	20	20	25	25	69.0	14	14	.60	.75	...
											.80	.90	3.00
		1917	312	26	26	26	12	53.5	20	13	.80	.90	...
											.90	1.05	3.50–4.50
171.	Square Deal Coal Mine.	1916	120	20	..	2	..	4.0	2	..	1.00	1.20	2.00
		1917	120	20	..	3	..	4.2	2	..	1.00	1.20	2.50
172.	Superior Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	2.7	..	..	...	...	3.00
173.	Tree-Bausch Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	1	..	4.2	..	..	.70	...	...
		1917	144	24	..	1	..	3.6	..	..	...	...	3.00
174.	Vadnais Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	3	..	7.5	1	..	1.00	...	...
		1917	120	20	..	3	..	6.7	..	..	1.25	...	4.00
175.	Wallace Coal Mine	1916	270	23	22	10	5	44.3	8	6	.70	.80	...
											.80	.90	2.50–3.25
		1917	288	24	24	14	8	46.7	10	6	.80	1.00	...
											1.00	1.25	2.50–4.00
176.	Wood Coal Mine	1916	216	26	10	5	1	15.5	2	1	.70	1.00	1.50–2.00*
		1917	240	20	20	5	2	16.7	2	1	.80	1.15	2.00*

WILLIAMS COUNTY

177.	Aanonson Coal Mine ...	1916	24	4	..	1	..	2.0	..	..	...	...	2.00
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	3.7	..	..	...	...	2.50
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine	1916	30	5	..	1	..	2.7	1	..	...	1.10	2.50–3.00
		1917	150	15	10	4	2	18.7	1	1	.90	1.10	...
											1.05	1.35	2.00–3.00
179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	1916	210	20	15	6	1	22.0	1	..	.70	.90	3.00
		1917	264	24	20	8	2	33.0	1	1	.70	.90	...
											.85	1.05	3.00–4.00
180.	Big Four Coal Mine	1916	108	18	..	3	..	5.6	1	..	.80	.90	2.00–2.50
		1917	90	15	..	2	..	4.4	1	..	.85	.95	2.50
181.	Bryant Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	2	..	4.4	1	..	.80	.90	2.00
		1917	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....

* and Board

WILLIAMS COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Year	No. days Operated	Average days per month		Average No. of miners		Aver. daily production Tons	Aver. No. of men other than miners		Average price paid miners per ton		Average daily wages
				Win.	Sum.	Win.	Sum.		Win.	Sum.	Room	Entry	
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	1916	144	24	..	6	..	19.0	1	..	.80	.90	2.50
		1917	264	24	20	6	4	20.0	2	1	.85	1.05	4.00
183.	East Ellithorpe Coal Mine	1916	Not operated	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	252	22	20	2	1	2.5	..	..	...	...	3.00-4.00
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine ...	1916	300	25	25	14	2	24.0	2	..	.70	.90	...
											.75	.95	3.00–4.50
		1917	312	26	26	8	1	23.8	3	..	.90*	1.15*	3.50–4.00
185.	Erkie Coal Mine	1916	Not operated	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	2.0	..	..	...	...	3.00
186.	Falk Coal Mine	1916	240	20	20	4	2	11.2	..	..	1.00	1.00	...
		1917	240	20	20	2	2	4.8	..	..	1.00	1.00	3.00
187.	Folvog Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	2	..	4.1	..	..	.75	1.00	...
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	6.2	..	..	.80	1.00	...
188.	Freeman Coal Mine	1916	60	10	..	2	..	5.8	..	..	...	...	3.00
		1917	No report	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
189.	Haugen Coal Mine	1916	Not operated	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	60	10	..	1	..	2.0	..	..	...	...	3.50
190.	Head Coal Mine	1916	264	24	20	4	1	11.1	..	..	.70	.90	3.00
		1917	288	24	24	8	2	20.8	1	..	75	.95	...
191.	Husebye Coal Mine	1916	300	25	25	17	3	50.0	4	2	.95	1.15	3.00–4.00
											.70	.90	...
		1917	300	25	25	17	4	52.5	6	3	.75	1.00	3.00–3.25
											.80	1.05	...
											.90	1.15	3.50–4.00
192.	Johnson Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	2	..	3.3	..	..	1.00	1.00	...
		1917	144	24	..	3	..	4.8	..	..	1.00	1.10	4.00
193.	Lein Coal Mine	1916	No report	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	120	20	..	3	..	5.4	1	..	1.15	1.35	...
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine	1916	180	20	10	6	2	27.8	3	..	.75	1.00	...
		1917	210	20	15	6	3	31.0	2	..	.75	1.00	...
											1.00	1.25	3.00–4.00
195.	Miller Coal Mine	1916	90	15	..	2	..	3.5	..	..	1.00	1.10	...
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	4.1	..	..	1.00	1.20	...

*and 10c per ton for work in water.

WILLIAMS COUNTY—Continued

196.	Moorman Coal Mine	1916	150	20	5	3	1	8.0	..	..	1.00	1.00	...
		1917	180	20	10	3	1	8.7	..	..	1.00	1.00	...
197.	Narveson Coal Mine	1916	120	20	..	2	..	8.3	1	..	1.00	1.00	...
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	6.7	1	..	1.00	1.00	...
198.	Nelson & Anderson Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	5.0	..	..	...	...	3.00
199.	Reclamation Service Coal Mine	1916	325	27	27	4	3	23.5	2	2	.60	.60	3.00–5.00
		1917	340	28	28	5	3	26.9	2	2	.70	.25*	3.50
200.	Seabrook Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	2.5	..	..	...	...	3.25
201.	Todd Coal Mine	1916	Not operated		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	120	20	..	2	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	3.50
202.	Vizina Coal Mine	1916	Development work only		..	..	..	....	..	..	...	...	....
		1917	60	10	..	2	..	3.3	..	..	...	...	3.00

*and 25c per lineal foot of entry.

TABLE NO. 4
ADAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Main Entry			Rooms			
		Length feet	Width feet	Height feet	Length feet	Width feet	Heigth feet	Width of pillar feet
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	400	7	7	200	16	10	15
2.	Haynes Coal Mine	800	7	7	150	14—18	9—10	10—14
3.	Hettinger Electric Light & Power Co. Coal Mine	250	6	6	75	12	8	7
4.	Leff Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine	250	5	5	100	15	9	16
6.	Minnehaha Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
7.	Pinkham Coal Mine	35	6	6	200	16	9½	10—15
8.	Reeder Coal Mine**	150	8	6	...	..	..	..
9.	Stephenson & Gunderson Coal Mine ***	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
10.	Williamson Coal Mine	200	6	6	200	12	10	8
	BILLINGS COUNTY							
11.	De Mores Coal Mine	200	7	5	140	18	5½	40—50
12.	High Grade Coal Mine	600	6	6	150	18—20	6—7	18
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine	200	6	5	150	16	5	10
	BOWMAN COUNTY							
14.	Bowman Coal Mine	250	10	6	100	18—30	15	15
15.	Johnson Fuel Co. Coal Mine	500	8	7	100—200	16—18	7	5
	BURKE COUNTY							
16.	Bonsness Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
17.	Domrese Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	75	7	7	75	14	7	10
19.	Hagen Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
21.	Makee Coal Mine	worked out	6	6	worked out	12	6	..
22.	Meade & Sims Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
23.	Souther Coal Mine	300	7	7	100	16	7	6—8
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
25.	Zimdars & Hall Coal Mine	100	7	7	100	14	6	..
	BURLEIGH COUNTY							
26.	Asplund Coal Mine	500	7	7	225	19	8	8—10
27.	Backman Coal Mine	150	7	7	90	19	8	6—8

*Strip pit.
**No rooms turned
***Slope being driven
†Information not furnished

BURLEIGH COUNTY—(Continued)

28.	Berger Coal Mine	40	7	6	100	20	5½	10
29.	Lauback Coal Mine	100	7	5	120	16	4	14
30.	Lind Coal Mine	450	11	7	175	19	8	10—12
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	800	8	7	150	16	7	8—12
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	4,572	10	8	200	14	9	22

DIVIDE COUNTY

33.	Dougherty Coal Mine	240	6	6½	120	14—16	6½	6
34.	Hought Coal Mine	1,500	7	6	120	14	6½—7	6—10
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	1,000	7	7	150—200	14	7	8—10
36.	Mathieson Coal Mine†	40	..	..	...	..	..	..
37.	Truax Coal Mine	600	6	6	100	14	6½—7	8

DUNN COUNTY

38.	Armbernst Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
39.	Bang Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
40.	Blecha Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
41.	Chase Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
42.	Heiser Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine	250	10	8	150	20	10	..
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	600	9	7	90	24	8	12
45.	Pulver & Logan Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
46.	Sloan Coal Mine	400	5	6	200	16	6	10
47.	Three Star Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

48.	Corliss Caol Mine	No entry	..	..	50	20	9	..
49.	Cusick Coal Mine	70	14	10	50	20	12	15x15
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	100	12	8	50	20	12	15—15
51.	Porter Coal Mine	70	14	9	30—50	18	9	15
52.	Sentinel Butte Coal Mine	200	12	10	50	20	12	15

GRANT COUNTY

53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	200	6	5	150	16	5½	15
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
55.	Lehner Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
56.	Miller Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..

*Strip pit
†Information not furnished

GRANT COUNTY—(Continued)

No.	Name of Mine	Main Enery			Rooms			
		Length feet	Width fee	Height feet	Length feet	Width feet	Heigth feet	Width of pillar feet
57.	Patzer Coal Mine	180	7	6	75	14	6	..
58.	Rock Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
59.	Wolford Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
	HETTINGER COUNTY							
60.	Albrecht Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
61.	Arnold Coal Mine	500	10	9	60	12	8	..
62.	Billman Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
63.	Culver Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
64.	Davis Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	100	6	6	60	16	8	..
66.	Kallis Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
67.	Kunze Coal Mine	250	10	8	100	16	10	..
68.	Merry Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
69.	Nelson Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
70.	Rumph Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
71.	Sadler Coal Mine	400	8	8	150	16	10	8
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
73.	Switzer Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
74.	Utter Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
	McLEAN COUNTY							
75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	900	8	7	200	18	8	10
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine	400	6	6	150	12	8	6
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	500	5½	6—7	150	14—16	8	16
78.	Fjelddal Coal Mine	400	6	6	100	14	7	10
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine	550	6	6	85	13	6	7
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	600	8	6	150	14	5½	15
81.	Hanson Coal Mine	400	7	6	135	12	7	10
82.	Johnson Coal Mine	600	6	5	100—200	14—16	6	8—12
83.	Koenig Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
84.	Pfister Coal Mine	100	7	6	50	12	7	..
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	100	6	6	175	14—18	6	8—12
86.	Seibel Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
87.	Ulrich Coal Mine	Abandoned						
	MERCER COUNTY							
88.	Beulah Coal Mine	415	7	8	150	16	8	34
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	300	Entry being driven		150	16—18	10	8—12

*Strip pit.

MERCER COUNTY—(Continued)

90.	Gallagher Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
91.	Golden Valley Coal Mine	150	4	6	50	30	6	..
92.	Haven Coal Mine**	20	6	5	...	..	..	..
93.	Ingold Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
94.	Keeley Coal Mine	150	5	4	80	14	4	8—10
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	150	10	12	50	20	14	20
96.	Koulberg Coal Mine**	100	4	5	...	..	..	..
97.	Krem Coal Mine	90	7	7	150	16	7	8—10
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	300	5	6	90	16	6	12
99.	Myers Coal Mine**	230	6	5	...	..	..	..
100.	Otness Coal Mine	25	4	5	100	7—8	4—5	8
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	350	5	4	90	14	4	10—12
102.	Reigel Coal Mine	50	5	5	40	12	5	..
103.	Standard Coal Mine	Abandoned						
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	150	14	16	30—40	20	18	15

MORTON COUNTY

105.	Coopenhaver Coal Mine	Not in opr.						
106.	Elmer Coal Mine**	400	5	6	...	..	..	..
107.	Garfield Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
108.	Harnisch Coal Mine	300	6	6	150—200	16	6	10—12
109.	Haymarch Coal Mine	300	6	6	100	18	7—8	..
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	3,000	6	7	300	20	7	15
111.	Knutson Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
112.	Kokakaler Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	200	6	6	65	18	6½	8—10
114.	Lange Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
115.	Lidstrom Coal Mine	200	6	7	100	16—18	9—11	10
116.	New Salem Coal Mine	1,500	8½	5	250	16	5	8
117.	North Star Coal Mine	300	6	6	100	20	7½	15—18
118.	Ormiston Coal Mine	250	5	5	200	15	6	10
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	200	6	6	130	17	6	8—10
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
121.	Wadeson Coal Mine	100	6	6	50	18	6	..

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

122.	Blake Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
123.	Everson Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
125.	Kale Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..

*Strip pit.
**No rooms turned.

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY—(Continued)

No.	Name of Mine	Main Enery			Rooms			
		Length feet	Width fee	Height feet	Length feet	Width feet	Heigth feet	Width of pillar feet
126.	Porger Coal Mine	300	6	6	50	12	6	..
127.	Rodgers Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
128.	Sellers Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
	OLIVER COUNTY							
129.	Barlow Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
133.	Tripp Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
	RENVILLE COUNTY							
134.	Tehelka Coal Mine	200	5	4½	65	14	3½	10
135.	White Ash Coal Mine	250	4	5	50	12	3½	12
136.	Wooster Coal Mine	300	4	5	40	8—9	3	..
	SLOPE COUNTY							
137.	Krenz Coal Mine *	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
	STARK COUNTY							
138.	Gross Coal Mine	Not opertd						
139.	Hokos & Benek Coal Mine**	90	8	7	...	..	..	..
140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	5,200	12	6	150	20	6½	15
141.	North Creek Coal Mine*	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
142.	North Star Coal Mine	350-400	4	5	250	18—20	5	8—10
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine	2,000	6	6	100—300	18—20	7—8	16
144.	St. Mary's Coal Mine	400	4	5	150	18—20	5	20—30
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	4,300	8	8	250	18—20	8—9	10
	WARD COUNTY							
146.	Bartoshivich Coal Mine	150	8	6	150	18	8—9	14
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine	2,000	7	7	250	16	7	16
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine	720	7	6	160	14	8	12
149.	Clark Coal Mine	600	7	6	30	16	5	14
150.	Colton Coal Mine	400	7	6	140	16	7	16
151.	Conan Coal Mine	600	6—7	7	100	14	7—8	20
152.	Crosby Coal Mine	250	5	5	10—11	14	5½—6½	..
153.	Davis Coal Mine	2,000	7	6	125—150	14	7	20
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	1,400	7	6	110	14—16	7	14

*Strip pit. **No rooms turned.

WARD COUNTY—(Continued)

155.	Diamond Coal Mine	300	7	4	75	13	4½	30
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine	800	5	5	175—200	8—10	5½	8
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	900	7	7	125	16	7	16
158.	Hot Blast Coal Mine	Abandoned						
159.	Houston Coal Mine**	150	6	6	...	..	..	..
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine	600	5½	5½	100	15	6—7	..
161.	Johnson Coal Mine	1,400	6	6	110	17	5½	10
162.	Klondike Coal Mine	150	4½	5	50	12	3½	8—10
163.	Larson Coal Mine	700	7	6	100	16	7	20
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	300	8	8	100	15	8	20
165.	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine	500	8	7	150	15	7—8	15
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	1,700	6	6	100	14	6	10
167.	Mellon Coal Mine	200	7	5	100	14	5	16
168.	Rich Coal Mine	60	6	6	100	12	5½	..
169.	Seed Coal Mine**	400	7—6	7	...	..	..	..
170.	National Coal Mine	800	7	5½	100	13	5½	17
171.	Square Deal Coal Mine	200	6	5	75	12—14	4	10—12
172.	Superior Coal Mine**	300	6	6	...	..	..	..
173.	Tree-Bausch Coal Mone	100	8	8	70	12	8	..
174.	Vadnais Coal Mine	800	5	5	100—125	14	4	14—16
175.	Wallace Coal Mine	2,600	100	200	100	14	7	20
176.	Wood Coal Mine	400	8	7	100—200	16	7	8—10

WILLIAMS COUNTY

177.	Aanonson Coal Mine	150	7	6	100	14	6	4—5
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine	400	8	6	100	12—14	6	..
179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	800	8	6	125	18	7	14
180.	Big Four Coal Mine	400	8	7	80	13	6	14
181.	Brayant Coal Mine	Shaft being sunk						
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	500	8	7	150	14	7	20
183.	East Ellithorpe Coal Mine**	625	7	6	...	..	..	..
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine	600–700	8	7	150	16	6½—7½	16
185.	Erkie Coal Mine**	40	4	8	...	..	..	..
186.	Falk Coal Mine	100	7	6	100	12—14	6	6—8
187.	Folvog Coal Mine	500	7	6	150	14	7	16
188.	Freeman Coal Mine	400	8	6	80	15	7	10

**No rooms turned.

†Underground and strip mining. Classified as strip pit.

WILLIAMS COUNTY—(Continued)

No.	Name of Mine	Main Enery			Rooms			
		Length feet	Width fee	Height feet	Length feet	Width feet	Heigth feet	Width of pillar feet
189.	Haugen Coal Mine	73	4½	5½	70	16	6	14
190.	Head Coal Mine	500	6	6	75	14	8	10
191.	Husebye Coal Mine	1,400	7—8	7	150	16	7	14
192.	Johnson Coal Mine	220	6	6	80—130	14—16	7	8
193.	Lein Coal Mine†	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine	785	7	7	150	14	8	14
195.	Miller Coal Mine	330	7	6	100	14	7	12
196.	Moorman Coal Mine	500	7	7	100	16	8	14
197.	Narveson Coal Mine	Entry caved. New entry to be driven.						
198.	Nelson & Anderson Coal Mine	200	4	6	60	12—14	6—7	14
199.	Reclamation Service Coal Mine	2,900	8	7	200	14	7	16
200.	Seabrook Coal Mine	200	6	7	70	10	7	8
201.	Todd Coal Mine	200	8	7	100	16	7	..
202.	Vizina Coal Mine	250	7	6	100	16—25	7	..

†Information not furnished.

TABLE NO. 5
ADAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Kind of Roof feet		Kind of Floor	How Drained	Kind of Timber	Av. Size inches	Approx. Cost at mine
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	4 — 6	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.....
2.	Haynes Coal mine	4 — 5	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Pine	6	.75
3.	Hettinger Electric Light & Power Co. Coal Mine	1	coal...	clay.....	Steam pump	Tamarack	6	.40—.50
4.	Leff Coal Mine	.....		clay.....	Gas driven pump	Fir	6x6	1.50
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine..	4 — 5	coal...	clay.....	Dry	.....	.....	.....
6.	Minnehaha Coal Mine ..	.....		clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
7.	Pinkham Coal Mine	4	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.....
8.	Reeder Coal Mine	1½	coal...	clay.....	Dry	.....	.....	.....
9.	Stephenson & Gunderson Coal Mine	3	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.40—.50
10.	Williamson Coal Mine ..	4	coal...	clay.....	Dry	.....	.....	.....
	BILLINGS COUNTY							
11.	De Mores Coal Mine....	1	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood.....	8	.25
12.	High Grade Coal Mine ..	2½— 3	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood.....	6— 8	.25
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine	2	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.....
	BOWMAN COUNTY							
14.	Bowman Coal Mine	10	coal...	5 ft. coal	Dry	Pine	6— 8	.75
15.	Johnson Fuel Co. Coal Mine	6	coal...	4 ft. coal	Gas driven pump	R. R. Ties.....	.....	.25
	BURKE COUNTY							
16.	Bonsness Coal Mine	.....		clay.....	Tank pump	.....	.....	.....
17.	Domrese Coal Mine	.....		clay.....	Gas driven pump	.....	.....	.....
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	2	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cedar.....	6	.35
19.	Hagen Coal Mine	1	coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	Cedar.....	6	.35
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine	.....		clay.....	Gas driven pump	.....	.....	.....
21.	Makee Coal Mine	clay.....		clay.....	Tank pump	Tamarack	6	.25
22.	Meade & Sims Coal Mine	.....		clay.....	Gas driven pump	.....	.....	.....
23.	Souther Coal Mine	2	coal...	clay.....	Steam driven pump	Cedar.....	6	.32
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine	.....		clay.....	Gas driven pump	.....	.....	.....
25.	Zimdars & Hall Coal Mine	2	coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	Tamarack	6	.25
	BURLEIGH COUNTY							
26.	Asplund Coal Mine	4	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood.....	8—10	.25
27.	Backman Coal Mine	3 — 4	coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	Cottonwood.....	8—10	.25
28.	Berger Coal Mine	½	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood.....	6— 8	.12½
29.	Laubach Coal Mine	½	coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	Cottonwood.....	6— 8	.8 1-3
30.	Lind Coal Mine	2	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood.....	6— 8	.25
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	1	coal...	4 ft. coal	Dry	Cottonwood.....	6— 8	.25
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	3	coal...	clay.....	Electric pumps	Tamarack	6	.....

DIVIDE COUNTY

33.	Dougherty Coal Mine	½	coal...	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.22
34.	Hought Coal Mine	½— 1	coal...	clay	Gas driven pump	Tamarack	6	.22
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	½	coal...	clay	Windmill and pump	Tamarack	6	.22
36.	Mathieson Coal Mine		coal...	coal	Dry	None		
37.	Truax Coal Mine	½	coal...	clay	Electric pumps	Tamarack	6	.22

DUNN COUNTY

38.	Armbernst Coal Mine			clay	Ditch			
39.	Bang Coal Mine			clay	Gas driven pump			
40.	Blecha Coal Mine			clay	Gas driven pump			
41.	Chase Coal Mine			clay	Ditch			
42.	Heiser Coal Mine			clay	Ditch			
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine	8	coal...	2 ft. coal	Steam pump	Cottonwood	6— 8	.20
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	8 —10	coal...	clay	Dry	None		
45.	Pulver and Logan Coal Mine			clay	Pump			
46.	Sloan Coal Mine	1	coal...	clay	Dry	Pine	4x4	.25
47.	Three Star Coal Mine			clay	Gas driven pump			

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

48.	Corliss Coal Mine	6	coal...	coal	Ditch	None		
49.	Cusick Coal Mine	6	coal...	coal	Ditch	None		
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	4 — 5	coal...	coal	Ditch	None		
51.	Porter Coal Mine	8 —10	coal...	coal	Ditch	None		
52.	Sentinel Butte Coal Mine	6	coal...	12 ft. coal	Dry	None		

GRANT COUNTY

53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	2 — 2½	coal...	clay	Gas driven pump	Cedar	6	.18
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine			clay	Gas driven pump			
55.	Lehner Coal Mine			clay	Gas driven pump			
56.	Miller Coal Mine			clay	Dry			
57.	Patzer Coal Mine		clay...	clay	Dry	Cedar	5	.20
58.	Rock Coal Mine			clay	Dry			
59.	Wolford Coal Mine			clay	Pump			

HETTINGER COUNTY

60.	Albrecht Coal Mine			clay	Ditch			
61.	Arnold Coal Mine	5 — 6	coal...	clay	Dry	Pine	4x4	
62.	Billman Coal Mine			clay	Pump			
63.	Culver Coal Mine			clay	Dry			
64.	Davis Coal Mine			clay	Dry			
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	3	coal...	clay	Dry	Tamarack	5	

HETTINGER COUNTY—(Continued)

No.	Name of Mine	Kind of Roof feet	Kind of Floor	How Drained	Kind of Timber	Av. Size inches	Approx. Cost at mine
66.	Kallis Coal Mine	Hard clay...	clay	Ditch	None		
67.	Kunze Coal Mine	4 coal...	clay	Gas driven pump	Pine	4x4	
68.	Merry Coal Mine		clay	Ditch			
69.	Nelson Coal Mine		clay	Gas driven pump			
70.	Rumph Coal Mine		clay	Gas driven pump			
71.	Sadler Coal Mine	1 coal...	clay	Dry	Pine	4x4	
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine		clay	Ditch			
73.	Switzer Coal Mine		clay	Almost Dry			
74.	Utter Coal Mine		clay	Ditch			
	McLEAN COUNTY						
75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	3 coal...	clay	Steam pump	Cottonwood	6 —8	.25
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine	4 coal...	clay	Dry	Cedar	6	.20
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	clay...	clay	Elm	Elm	6— 8	.12½—.15
78.	Fjelddal Coal Mine	3 — 4 coal...	clay	Dry	Cedar	5	.20
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine	clay...	clay	Dry	Cedar	6	.20
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	1½ coal...	clay	Electric pump	Tamarack	6	.22
81.	Hanson Coal Mine	3 — 4 coal...	clay	Dry	Cedar	5	.20
82.	Johnson Coal Mine	2-3 coal...	clay	Windmill & pump	Cedar	6	.22
83.	Koenig Coal Mine		clay	Sewer drain			
84.	Pfister Coal Mine	1 coal...	clay	Ditch	Cottonwood	6	.25
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	2-3 coal...	clay	Dry	Cedar	6	.20
86.	Seibel Coal Mine		clay	Dry			
87.	Ulrich Coal Mine	Abandoned...					
	MERCER COUNTY						
88.	Beulah Coal Mine	2 — 3 coal...	clay	Steam and Electric pumps	Tamarack	6	.22
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	6 coal...	clay	Ditch	None		
90.	Gallagher Coal Mine		clay	Gas driven pump			
91.	Golden Valley Coal Mine	Sandy clay...	clay	Box drain	Cedar	6	.20
92.	Haven Coal Mine	clay...	clay	Dry	None		
93.	Ingold Coal Mine	clay...	clay	Ditch			
94.	Keeley Coal Mine	clay...	clay	Dry	Cottonwood	8	.15
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	4 coal...	clay	Dry	None		
96.	Koulberg Coal Mine	clay...	clay	Well pump	None		
97.	Krem Coal Mine	6 coal...	clay	Gas driven pump	None		
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	1½ coal...	clay	Dry	Pine	4x6	.80
99.	Myers Coal Mine	1 Blackjack...	clay	Box drain	Pine	4x4	.25
100.	Otness Coal Mine	clay...	clay	Pipe	Cedar		.20

MERCER COUNTY—(Continued)

101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	clay...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood.....	8	.15
102.	Reigel Coal Mine	clay...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood.....	8	.15
103.	Standard Coal Mine	Abandoned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	5 coal...	clay.....	Windmill and pump....	None	.....	.....

MORTON COUNTY

105.	Coopenhaver Coal Mine.	Not operated...	.....				
106.	Elmer Coal Mine	clay...	clay.....	Almost dry	Tamarack	6— 9	.35
107.	Garfield Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Gas driven pump	.....	.....	.....
108.	Harnisch Coal Mine	1 clay...	10 in. clay....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2 coal...	2 ft. coal	Dry	Tamarack	6	.20
109.	Haymarsh Coal Mine	1½— 2 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.35
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	1 coal...	clay.....	Ditch	Tamarack	6— 8	.18
111.	Knutson Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
112.	Kokakaler Coal Mine ...	.....	clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	½ coal...	clay.....	Dry	R. R. Ties.....	.....	.25
114.	Lange Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Gas driven pump	.....	.....	.....
115.	Lidstrom Coal Mine	1 Hard shale...	clay.....	Pipe	Very few.....	.....	.....
116.	New Salem Coal Mine..	clay...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	5— 6	.18
117.	North Star Coal Mine...	clay...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.35
118.	Ormiston Coal Mine	1 coal...	clay.....	Ditch	Cottonwood.....	5	.....
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	clay...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.17
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine ...	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
121.	Wadeson Coal Mine	clay...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	Tamarack	6	.25

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

122.	Blake Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Dry	.....	.....	.....
123.	Everson Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
125.	Kale Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
126.	Porger Coal Mine	clay...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood.....	8	.15
127.	Rodgers Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
128.	Sellers Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....

OLIVER COUNTY

129.	Barlow Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
133.	Tripp Coal Mine	.....	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....

RENVILLE COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Kind of Roof feet		Kind of Floor	How Drained	Kind of Timber	Av. Size inches	Approx. Cost at mine
134.	Tehelka Coal Mine		clay	clay	Dry	Cedar	5	.11
135.	White Ash Coal Mine		clay	clay	Dry	Cedar	5	.11
136.	Wooster Coal Mine		clay	clay	Dry	Cedar	6	.11

SLOPE COUNTY

137.	Krenz Coal Mine			clay	Pumps			

STARK COUNTY

138.	Gross Coal Mine	2½	coal	clay	Dry	R. R. Ties		
139.	Hokos & Benek Coal Mine	5½	coal	clay	Steam pump			
140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	5	coal	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.18
141.	North Creek Coal Mine			clay	Ditch			
142.	North Star Coal Mine		clay	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.18
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine	3	coal	clay	Steam pump	Tamarack	6	.18
144.	St. Mary's Coal Mine		clay	clay	Hand pump	Tamarack	6	.25
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	7 — 8	coal	clay	Steam pump	Tamarack	6	.18

WARD COUNTY

146.	Bartoshivich Coal Mine	6 — 7	coal	clay	Ditch	Tamarack	6	.50 —.75
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine	3	coal	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.23
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine	4	coal	clay	Ditch	None		
149.	Clark Coal Mine		clay	clay	Steam pump	Tamarack	6	.25
150.	Colton Coal Mine	3	coal	clay	Gas driven pump	Tamarack	6— 8	.25
151.	Conan Coal Mine	3	coal	clay	Tank car	Tamarack	6— 8	.25
152.	Crosby Coal Mine	Sandy	clay	clay	Box drain	Tamarack	6	.25
153.	Davis Coal Mine	2	coal	clay	Steam pump	Tamarack	6— 8	.21
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	2	coal	clay	Electric pump	Tamarack	6— 8	.25
155.	Diamond Coal Mine	½	coal	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.25
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine		clay	clay	Tank pump & siphon	Cedar	6	.25
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	2 — 3	coal	clay	Gas driven pump	Tamarack	6	.25
158.	Hot Blast Coal Mine		clay	clay	Gas driven pump	Tamarack	6	.25
159.	Houston Coal Mine	2 — 3	coal	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.25
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine	3	coal	clay	Tank pump & siphon	Tamarack	6— 8	.22
161.	Johnson Coal Mine		clay	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.21
162.	Klondike Coal Mine		clay	clay	Tank car	Cedar	6	.06
163.	Larson Coal Mine	2	coal	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.25
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	3 — 4	coal	1 ft. clay				
				4 ft. coal	Gas driven pump	R. R. Ties		
165.	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine	6 — 7	coal	clay	Ditch	None		
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	3	coal	clay	Gas driven pump	Tamarack	6— 8	.18
167.	Mellon Coal Mine		clay	clay	Dry	Tamarack	6	.25

WARD COUNTY—(Continued)

168.	Rich Coal Mine		Sandy clay...	clay.....	Steam pump	Tamarack	6	.21
169.	Seed Coal Mine		3 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Elm & Tamarack	6	.25
170.	National Coal Mine		clay...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.18
171.	Square Deal Coal Mine		clay...	clay.....	Dry	Cedar	6	.15
172.	Superior Coal Mine		3 coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	None	.....	.....
173.	Tree-Bausch Coal Mine	5 — 6	coal...	clay.....	Ditch	Pine	4x4	.....
174.	Vadnais Coal Mine		clay...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.20
175.	Wallace Coal Mine		2 coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	Tamarack	6— 8	.17
176.	Wood Coal Mine		3 coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	Cedar	6	.25—.40

WILLIAMS COUNTY

177.	Aanonson Coal Mine		1 coal...	clay.....	Ditch	Cedar	5— 6	.45
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine		1 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Pine	4x6	.40—.50
179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine		2 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood	6—10	.25
180.	Big Four Coal Mine		1 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood & Elm	6 —8	.30
181.	Bryant Coal Mine		2 coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	None	.....	.....
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	2 — 3	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood & Elm	6—12	.30
183.	East Ellithorpe Coal Mine		2 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood	6	.25
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine	3 — 4	coal...	clay.....	Hand pump & siphon	Cottonwood & Tamarack	6— 8	.25
185.	Erkie Coal Mine		1 coal...	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
186.	Falk Coal Mine	1 — 2	coal...	clay.....	Gas driven pump	Pine	4x6	.60
187.	Folvog Coal Mine		3 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood & Elm	6— 8	.30
188.	Freeman Coal Mine		1 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood	6	.30
189.	Haugen Coal Mine		1 coal...	clay.....	Box drain	Tamarack	6	.30
190.	Head Coal Mine	3 — 4	coal...	clay.....	Siphon	Cottonwood	6	.30
191.	Husebye Coal Mine		3 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood	6	.25
192.	Johnson Coal Mine		1 coal...	clay.....	Ditch	Cedar	6	.45—.48
193.	Lein Coal Mine		1 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cedar	6	.25
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine		2 coal...	clay.....	Hand pump	R. R. Ties	6	.25
195.	Miller Coal Mine		2 coal...	clay.....	Ditch	Tamarack	6	.23
196.	Moorman Coal Mine		5 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Elm & Cottonwood	6— 8	.25
197.	Narveson Coal Mine	1½— 2	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Elm	6— 8	.30
198.	Nelson & Anderson Coal Mine	1 — 2	coal...	clay.....	Dry	Tamarack	6	.25—.31
199.	Reclamation Service Coal Mine		3½ coal...	clay.....	Tank car	Tamarack	6	.32
200.	Seabrook Coal Mine		clay...	clay.....	Ditch	.....	.....	.....
201.	Todd Coal Mine		2 coal...	clay.....	Hand pump	Cottonwood	6— 8	.25
202.	Vizina Coal Mine		4 coal...	clay.....	Dry	Cottonwood	6— 8	.25

TABLE NO. 6
ADAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine.	Kind of tract	No. of mine cars	Cap. of mine cars lbs.	Explosive Used	Means of Ignition	Distance from Shipping Station	Railroad
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	12 lb. Steel.....	10	2,000	FFF	Fuse	2 mi. Haynes	C. M. & St. P.
2.	Haynes Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	20	3,000	FFF & caps	Fuse	3 mi. Haynes	C. M. & St. P.
3.	Hettinger Electric Light & Power Co. Coal Mine...	Steel	1	1,400	FFF	Fuse	5¼ mi. Hettinger	C. M. & St. P.
4.	Leff Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	2 mi. Reeder	N. P.
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine....	Steel	3	1,600	FFF	Fuse	11½ mi. Haynes	C. M. & St. P.
6.	Minnehaha Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	2 mi. Reeder	C. M. & St. P.
7.	Pinkham Coal Mine.....	Steel	2	2,000	FFF	Electric fuse	9 mi. Haynes	C. M. & St. P.
8.	Reeder Coal Mine	2x4 wood	2	2,000	FFF	Fuse	¾ mi. Reeder	C. M. & St. P.
9.	Stephenson & Gunderson Coal Mine	12 lb. steel.....	6	2,000	FFF	Fuse	3 mi. Haynes	C. M. & St. P.
10.	Williamson Coal Mine	Steel	3	1,800	FFF	Fuse	2 mi. Haynes	C. M. & St. P.
		BILLINGS COUNTY						
11.	De Mores Coal Mine.....	12-16 lb. steel..	1	2,000	FFF	Fuse	½ mi. Medora	N. P.
12.	High Grade Coal Mine....	18-20-30 lb. steel	21	.....	FFF	Fuse	Medora on Spur	N. P.
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine.....	Steel	12	2,000	FFF and 40% Dyn.	Fuse and fuse and caps	Medora on Spur	N. P.
		BOWMAN COUNTY						
14.	Bowman Coal Mine.....	10 lb. steel.....	4	2,000	FFF	Fuse	5 mi. Bowman	C. M. & St. P.
15.	Johnson Fuel Co. Coal Mine	Steel	15	3,000	FFF 30% Dyn.	Fuse and fuse and caps	Scranton on Spur	C. M. & St. P.
		BURKE COUNTY						
16.	Bonsness Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	3½ mi. Stampede	G. N.
17.	Domrese Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	5 mi. Columbus on Spur	Soo & G. N.
18.	Fenster Coal Mine.....	Steel	6	1,000	FFF	Fuse	4½ mi. Larson & 2½ mi. Atwood	Soo & G. N.
19.	Hagen Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	4 mi. Atcool	Soo
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	4½ mi. Columbus and 3½ mi. Rincade	Soo & G. N.
21.	Makee Coal Mine.....	2x4 in. pine....	3	1,000	FFF	Fuse	7 mi. Columbus	Soo
22	Meade & Sims Coal Mine..	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	4½ mi. Columbus	Soo & G. N.
23.	Souther Coal Mine.....	Steel	17	1,000	FFF	Fuse	4 mi. Larson	G. N.
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	4½ mi. Columbus and 3½ mi. Stampede	Soo & G. N.
25.	Zimdars & Hall Coal Mine.	Steel	13	1,500	None Used	.....	5 mi. Lignite	G. N.

BURLEIGH COUNTY

26.	Asplund Coal Mine	8 lb. steel	4	1,000	FFF	Fuse	4 mi. Still	N. P. & Soo
27.	Backman Coal Mine	8 & 12 lb. steel.	4	1,000	FFF	Fuse and caps	3½ mi. Wilton	N. P. & Soo
28.	Berger Coal Mine	2x4 pine	3	1,000	FFF	Fuse	7 mi. Baldwin	Soo
29.	Laubach Coal Mine	2x4 pine	3	1,000	FFF & FF	Fuse	4½ mi. Wilton	N. P. & Soo
30.	Lind Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	6	1,000	FFF	Fuse	2½ mi. Wilton	N. P. & Soo
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	12–16 lb. steel	6	1,000	FFF	Fuse	4 mi. tSill	N. P.
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	20–35 lb. steel	307	4,000	Dyn. 25%	Electric fuse	2 mi. Wilton on Spur	N. P. & Soo

DIVIDE COUNTY

33.	Dougherty Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	19	1,000	FFF	Squibs	1 mi. Noonan	G. N.
34.	Hought Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	75	1,000	FFF	Squibs	1 mi. Noonan	G. N.
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	Steel	19	1,000	FFF	Squibs	1 mi. Noonan	G. N.
36.	Mathieson Coal Mine	2x4 pine	1	1,000	30% and 40% Dynamite	Fuse and cap	7 mi. Alkabo	Soo
37.	Truax Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	80	1,000–1,500	FFF	Squibs	Noonan on Spur	G. N.

DUNN COUNTY

38.	Armbernst Coal Mine	None	None		FFF		16 mi. Killdeer	N. P.
39.	Bang Coal Mine	None	None				½ mi. Dunn Center	N. P.
40.	Blecha Coal Mine	None	None		40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	11½ mi. Killdeer	N. P.
41.	Chase Coal Mine	None	None				8 mi. Dunn Center	N. P.
42.	Heiser Coal Mine	None	None		40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	2½ mi. Dickinson	N. P.
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine	Steel	6	1,000	30% and 40% Dynamite	Cap and fuse	2 mi. Dunn Center	N. P.
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	None	4sledges	500	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	3¾ mi. Werner	N. P.
45.	Pulver & Logan Coal Mine	None	None		Dynamite	Fuse and cap	1 mi. Werner	N. P.
46.	Sloan Coal Mine	2x4 pine	2	1,000	30% Dyn.	Cap and fuse	½ mi. Dodge	N. P.
47.	Three Star Coal Mine	None	None		Dynamite	Cap and fuse	10 mi. Dunn Center	N. P.

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

48.	Corliss Coal Mine	Wood	1	1,000	FFF	Fuse	9 mi. Sentinel Butte	N. P.
49.	Cusick Coal Mine	None	None		FFF	Fuse	5 mi. Sentinel Butte	N. P.
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	None	None		FFF	Fuse	4½ mi. Sentinel Butte	N. P.
51.	Porter Coal Mine	None	None		FFF	Fuse	9 mi. Sentinel Butte	N. P.
52.	Sentinel Butte Coal Mine	None	None		FFF	Fuse	3½ mi. Sentinel Butte	N. P.

GRANT COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine.	Kind of tract	No. of mine cars	Cap. of mine cars lbs.	Explosive Used	Means of Ignition	Distance from Shipping Station	Railroad
53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine.	Steel	7	1,000	40% Dyn. & FF	Fuse and cap	2½ mi. Leith	C. M. & St. P.
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	16 mi. Elgin	N. P.
55.	Lehner Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	40% Dyn.	.....	4½ mi. Leith	C. M. & .St P.
56.	Miller Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	3 mi. New Leipzig	C. M. & St. P. & N. P.
57.	Patzer Coal Mine.....	2x4 & 2x2 pine..	7	1,200	FFF	Fuse	2½ mi. New Leipzig	C. M. & St. P. & N. P.
58.	Rock Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	3 mi. Heil & 4 mi. Leith	C. M. & St. P.
59.	Wolford Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	4 mi. Elgin	N. P.
				HETTINGER COUNTY				
60.	Albrecht Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	6 mi. Havelock	C. M. & St. P.
61.	Arnold Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	2	2,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	1¾ mi. Regent	C. M. & St. P.
62.	Billman Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	4 mi. Regent	C. M. & St. P.
63.	Culver Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	FFF	Cap and fuse	9½ mi. New England	C. M. & St. P.
64.	Davis Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	40% Dyn.	Cap and fuse	1 mi. Regent	C. M. & St. P.
65.	Havelock Coal Mine.....	Steel	3	2,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	1 mi. Havelock	C. M. & St. P.
66.	Kallis Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	3 mi. Odessa	N. P.
67.	Kunze Coal Mine.....	Steel	4	2,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	4½ mi. Havelock	C. M. & St. P.
68.	Merry Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	12 mi. Mott	C. M. & St. P. & N. P.
69.	Nelson Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	6 mi. Regent	C. M. & St. P.
70.	Rumph Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	6 mi. Mott	C. M. & St. P. & N. P.
71.	Sadler Coal Mine.....	Steel	7	3,000	40% and 30%			
			1	2,000	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	Coalbank on Spur	C. M. & St. P.
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	3 mi. Bently	C. M. & St. P.
73.	Switzer Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	40% Dyn.	Cap and fuse	2¾ mi. Regent	C. M. & St. P.
74.	Utter Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	3½ mi. Odessa	C. M. & St. P.
				McLEAN COUNTY				
75.	Bitumina Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	12	2,000	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	7 mi. Bitumina	Soo
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	4	1,000	Dynamite	Cap and fuse	3 mi. Underwood	Soo
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine.....	Steel	6	1,000	30% Dyn.	Cap and fuse	1½ mi. Stanton	N. P.
78.	Fjelddal Coal Mine.....	Steel	4	1,500	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	4½ mi. Underwood	Soo
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	3	1,000	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	4½ mi. Underwood	Soo
80.	Garrison Coal Mine.....	Steele	33	2,000	30% Dyn.	Cap and fuse	½ mi. Garrison	Soo
81.	Hanson Coal Mine.....	12-16-20 lb. steel	5	1,500	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	4½ mi. Underwood	Soo

McLEAN COUNTY

82.	Johnson Coal Mine	12–16 lb. steel & 2x4 wood	6	1,000	40% Dyn.	Cap and fuse	7 mi. Coleharbor	Soo
83.	Koenig Coal Mine	None	None.				3 mi. Underwood	Soo
84.	Pfister Coal Mine	2x4 pine	3	1,000	Dynamite	Cap and fuse	11 mi. Washburn	Soo
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	Steel	4	1,200	30% Dyn.	Cap and fuse	3 mi. Garrison	Soo
86.	Seibel Coal Mine	None	None.				3 mi. Garrison	Soo
87.	Ulrich Coal Mine	None	None.				6½ mi. Garrison	Soo

MERCER COUNTY

88.	Beulah Coal Mine	Steel	51	2,000	30% and 40% Dynamite	Fuse and cap	¼ mi. Beulah	N. P.
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	Steel	2	2,000	30% and 40% Dyn. & FFF	Fuse and cap	3½ mi. Beulah	N. P.
90.	Gallagher Coal Mine	None	None.				1 mi. Hazen	N. P.
91.	Golden Valley Coal Mine	Steel	2	1,000	30% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	2 mi. Golden Valley	N. P.
92.	Haven Coal Mine	2x4 wood	2	1,000	30% Dyn. and FFF	Fuse and cap	3 mi. Golden Valley	N. P.
93.	Ingold Coal Mine	None	None.				3 mi. Golden Valley	N. P.
94.	Keeley Coal Mine	Wood	1	1,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	1 mi Hazen	N. P.
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	Steel	3	2,000	FF F& Dyn.	Fuse and cap	3 mi. Beulah	N. P.
96.	Koulberg Coal Mine	Wood	1	1,000			3 mi. Hazen	N. P.
97.	Krem Coal Mine	12–16 lb. steel & Wood	2	2,000	FFF & 30% Dyn.	Fuse and cap and squibs	6½ mi. Krem	N. P.
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	Steel & 4x4 pine	2	1,000	FFF	Fuse	¾ mi. Zap	N. P.
99.	Myers Coal Mine	2x4 pine	3	1,300	30% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	2 mi. Golden Valley	N. P.
100.	Otness Coal Mine	Steel	2	1,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	2 mi. Hazen	N. P.
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	Wood	4	1,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	1 mi. Hazen	N. P.
102.	Reigel Coal Mine	2x4 pine	1	1,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	2½ mi. Golden Valley	N. P.
103.	Standard Coal Mine	None	None.				¼ mi. Beulah	N. P.
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	Steel	2	2,000	40% Dyn. and FFF	Fuse and cap	7½ mi. Beulah	N. P.

MORTON COUNTY

105.	Coopenhaver Coal Mine	None	None.				2½ mi. Flasher	N. P.
106.	Elmer Coal Mine	Steel	2	2,000	30% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	3½ mi. Hebron	N. P.
107.	Garfield Coal Mine	None	None.				7 mi. New Salem	N. P.
108.	Harnisch Coal Mine	Steel	2	2,000	30% Dyn. and FFF	Fuse and cap	4 mi. Hebron	N. P.
109.	Haymarsh Coal Mine	Steel	1	2,000	30% Dyn. and FFF	Fuse and cap	6½ mi. Haymarsh	N. P.
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	10	1,400	FFF	Fuse	5 mi. Hebron	N. P.

MORTON COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine.	Kind of tract	No. of mine cars	Cap. of mine cars lbs.	Explosive Used	Means of Ignition	Distance from Shipping Station	Railroad
111.	Knutson Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	4½ mi. Almont	N. P.
112.	Kokakaler Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	6 mi. Glen Ullen	N. P.
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	Steel	3	1,600	FFF	Fuse	3 mi. New Salem	N. P.
114.	Lange Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	7 mi. Glen Ullen	N. P.
115.	Lindstrom Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	2	2,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	6 mi. Glen Ullen	N. P.
116.	New Salem Coal Mine	16-20 lb. steel	12	2,000	FFF	Fuse	New Salem on Spur	N. P.
117.	North Star Coal Mine	12 lb. Steel	4	2,000	30% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	5 mi. Hebron	N. P.
118.	Ormiston Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	3	2,000	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	12 mi. Judson	N. P.
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	16-20 lb steel	3	2,000	FFF	Fuse	1 mi. Glen Ullen	N. P.
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	6 mi. Almont	N. P.
121.	Wadeson Coal Mine	Steel	2	2,000	30% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	6 mi. Hebron	N. P.
	MOUNTRAIL COUNTY							
122.	Blake Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	7 mi. Stanley	G. N.
123.	Everson Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	4½ mi. White Earth	G. N.
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	Dynamite	.....	11 mi. Van Hook	Soo
125.	Kale Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	7 mi. Stanley	G. N.
126.	Porger Coal Mine	12 lb. Steel	2	1,000	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	3 mi. White Earth	G. N.
127.	Rodgers Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	14 mi. Palermo	G. N.
128.	Sellers Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	11 mi. Parshall	Soo
	OLIVER COUNTY							
129.	Barlow Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	30% and 40% Dynamite	Fuse and cap	4½ mi. Ft. Clark	N. P.
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	20 mi. Judson	N. P.
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	14 mi. Ft. Clark	N. P.
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	14 mi. Judson	N. P.
133.	Tripp Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	FFF & 40% Dynamite	Fuse and fuse and cap	12 mi. Ft. Clark	N. P.
	RENVILLE COUNTY							
134.	Tehelka Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	7	1,000	Dynamite	Cap and fuse	3½ mi. Carpio	Soo
135.	White Ash Coal Mine	Gas Pipe	3	1,000	.....	.....	4½ mi. Carpio	Soo
136.	Wooster Coal Mine	Gas Pipe	6	700	Dynamite	Cap and fuse	3 mi. Carpio	Soo
	SLOPE COUNTY							
137.	Krenz Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	18 mi. Havelock	C. M. & St. P.
	STARK COUNTY							
138.	Gross Coal Mine	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	3 mi. Belfield	N. P.
139.	Hokos & Benek Coal Mine				.....	.....	1 mi. Lehigh	N. P.

STARK COUNTY—Continued

140.	Lehigh Coal Mine.....	25 lb. steel.....	28	4,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	At Lehigh	N. P.
141.	North Creek Coal Mine....			.....	.....	.....	3 mi. South Heart	N. P.
142.	North Star Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	4	2,000	30% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	¼ mi. Richardton	N. P.
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine.....	20 lb. steel.....	None..		FFF	Fuse	Pittsburg on Spur	N. P.
144.	St| Mary's Coal Mine.....	Steel	2	2,000	30% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	1 mi. Richardton	N. P.
145.	Zenith Coal Mine.....	12–18–24 lb. steel	30	2,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	At Zenith	N. P.

WARD COUNTY

146.	Bartoshivich Coal Mine....	12 lb. steel.....	2	2,500–3,200	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	10 mi. Sawyer	Soo
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine.	12–16 lb. steel..	18	3,000	FFF	Fuse	At Burlington	Soo
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	2	2,000	FFF	Fuse	9 mi. Sawyer	Soo
149.	Clark Coal Mine.....	Steel	9	1,000	FFF	Fuse	2½ mi. Kenmare	Soo
150.	Colton Coal Mine.....	10–16 lb steel..	10	2,000	FFF	Fuse	1½ mi. Burlington	Soo
151.	Conan Coal Mine.....	12–16 lb. steel..	15	2,000	FFF	Fuse	1 mi. Burlington	Soo
152.	Crosby Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	10	1,000	FFF	Fuse	6 mi. Kenmare	Soo
153.	Davis Coal Mine.....	14 lb. steel.....	46	2,500	FFF	Fuse	1 mi. Kenmare on Spur	Soo
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	Steel	35	2,000	FFF	Fuse	Vanderwalker on Spur	Soo
155.	Diamond Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	12	1,200	.....	.....	1 mi. Kenmare	Soo
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine.....	2x4 pine.....	8	1,000	.....	.....	7 mi. Bowbells	Soo
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine.....	14 lb. Steel.....	15	2,000	FFF	Fuse	½ mi. Foxholm	Soo
158.	Hot Blast Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	3 mi. Donnybrock	Soo
159.	Houston Coal Mine	Steel	1	.....	FFF	Fuse	2 mi. Burlington	Soo
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine.....	Steel	12	2,000	FFF	Fuse	1½ mi. Burlington	Soo
161.	Johnson Coal Mine.....	2x4 pine	40	1,000	FFF	Fuse and squibs	5 mi. Kenmare	Soo
162	Klondike Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	4	1,000	.....	.....	5mi. Donnybrook	Soo
163.	Larson Coal Mine.....	Steel	5	2,000	FFF	Fuse	2½ mi. Burlington	Soo
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine...	None	6	1,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	11 mi. Velva	Soo
165.	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine...	12 lb. steel.....	4	2,000	40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap	13 mi. Velva	Soo
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	16–20 lb. steel..	50	2,000	FFF	Fuse	1 mi. Paradise	Soo
167.	Mellon Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	6	1,000	.....	.....	2 mi. Kenmare	Soo
168.	Rich Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	4	1,000	.....	.....	7 mi. Kenmare	Soo
169.	Seed Coal Mine.....	Pine	1	2,000	FFF	Fuse	2 mi. Burlington	Soo
170.	National Coal Mine.....	16–40 lb. steel..	60	2,000	FFF	Fuse	2 mi. Kenmare	Soo
171.	Square Deal Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	5	1,000	Dynamite	Fuse and cap	3 mi. Baden	Soo
172.	Superior Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	Iloyd's Spur	Soo
173.	Tree-Bausch Coal Mine....	None	sledge	.....	Dynamite	Cap and fuse	14 mi. Velva	Soo

WARD COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	Kind of tract	No. of mine cars	Cap. of mine cars lbs.	Explosive Used	Means of Ignition	Distance from Shipping Station	Railroad
174.	Vadnais Coal Mine.....	8-12 lb. steel...	11	1,000	FFF	Fuse and squibs	1 mi. Kenmare	Soo
175.	Wallace Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel	20	3,000	FFF	Fuse and squibs	At Burlington	Soo
176.	Wood Coal Mine.....	Steel	4	2,000	30% Dyn.	Cap and fuse	11 mi. Velva	Soo

WILLIAMS COUNTY

177.	Aanonson Coal Mine.....	Pine	1	1,000	FFF and 40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap and fuse	4½ mi. Zahl	G. N.
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine....	Steel	17	1,000	FFF	Fuse	1 mi. Hanks	G. N.
179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine.	12 lb. steel.....	12	2,800	FFF	Fuse	3 mi. Miller's Spur	G. N.
180.	Big Four Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	24 mi. Williston	G. N.
181.	Bryant Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	3¾ mi. Miller's Spur	G. N.
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	12 lb. steel	5	3,600	FFF	Fuse	3 mi. Miller's Spur	G. N.
183.	East Ellithorpe Coal Mine..	Wood	3	2,000	FFF	Fuse	2½ mi. Miller's Spur	G. N.
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine.....	12 lb. steel.....	11	3,000	FFF	Fuse	3 mi. Williston	G. N.
185.	Erkie Coal Mine.....	None	1	1,000	FFF & 30% & 40% Dyn.	Fuse and cap and fuse	2½ mi. Hanks	G. N.
186.	Falk Coal Mine.....	10 lb. steel....	6	1,000	FFF	Fuse	1½ mi. Hanks	G. N.
187.	Folvog Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	1¼ mi. Hanks	G. N.
188.	Freeman Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	8 mi. Gladys	.....
189.	Haugen Coal Mine.....	Steel	2	1,000	FFF & 30% Dynamite	Fuse and cap and fuse	1¼ mi. Hanks	G. N.
190.	Head Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	5½ mi. Williston	G. N.
191.	Husebye Coal Mine.....	12-20 lb. steel..	35	2,800	FFF	Fuse	½ mi. Miller's Spur	G. N.
192.	Johnson Coal Mine.....	2x4 pine	3	1,000	FFF & 40% Dynamite	Fuse and cap and fuse	4½ mi. Zahl	G. N.
193.	Lein Coal Mine...						At Hanks	G. N.
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine.....	Steel	8	3,000	FFF	Fuse	½ mi. Avoca	G. N.
195.	Miller Coal Mine.....	12 lb .steel.....	2	1,500	FFF	Fuse	12 mi. Williston	G. N.
196	Moorman Coal Mine.... ...	None	None..	.....	.....	.....	8 mi. Wheelock	G. N.
197.	Narveson Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....			4 mi. Zahl	G. N.
198.	Nelson & Anderson Coal Mine	Pine	4	1,000	FFF & 30% Dynamite	Fuse and cap and fuse	1 mi. Hanks	G. N.
199.	Reclamation Service Coal Mine	16-30 lb. steel..	23	2,800	FFF & 40% Dynamite	Fuse and cap and fuse	4½ mi. Williston	G. N.
200.	Seabrook Coal Mine.....	None	None..	.....	FFF	Fuse	1¼ mi. Hanks	G. N.
201.	Todd Coal Mine	Steel	2	2,500	FFF	Fuse	3 mi. Williston	G. N.
202.	Vizina Coal Mine..... ..	2x4 pine	1	3,500	FFF	Fuse	7 mi. Williston	G. N.

TABLE NO. 7

ADAMS COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	1916 Production	1916 Av. price per ton at mine	1916 Total value	1917 Production	1917 Av. price per ton at mine	1917 Total value
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	$ 4,166	$ 1.40	$ 5,832.40	$ 5,686	$ 2.00	$ 11,373.00
2.	Haynes Coal Mine	8,150	1.75	14,262.50	16,000	2.50	24,000.00
3.	Hettinger Electric Light & Power Co. Coal Mine	2,225	2.50	5,562.50	5,662	2.50	14,155.00
4.	Leff Coal Mine	1,355	2.00	2,711.50	500	2.00	1,000.00
5.	Pearl Butte Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	1,090	1.70	1,853.00
6.	Minnehaha Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	270	2.00	540.00
7.	Pinkham Coal Mine	647	1.65	1,067.55	1,683	1.85	3,113.55
8.	Reeder Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	690	2.50	1,725.00
9.	Stephenson & Gunderson Coal Mine	1,327	1.75	2,322.25	Not in operation		
10.	Williamson Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	370	1.50	555.00
	Total	17,870		31,758.70	31,951	.....	58,313.55
	BILLINGS COUNTY						
11.	De Mores Coal Mine	584	1.50	876.00	697	2.00	1,214.00
12.	High Grade Coal Mine	20,515	1.50	1,119.00	22,081	1.65	36,433.65
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine	No report		.....	6,472	2.40	15,532.80
	Total	21,099		1,995.00	29,160	.....	53,180.45
	BOWMAN COUNTY						
14.	Bowman Coal Mine	3,300	1.65	4,950.00	1,480	1.85	2,738.00
15.	Johnson Fuel Co. Coal Mine	13,744	1.75	25,053.00	12,275	1.85	22,708.75
	Total	17,044		30,003.00	13,755	.....	25,446.75

BURKE COUNTY

16.	Bonsness Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	311	2.10	653.10
17.	Domrese Coal Mine	No report		.....	845	2.50	2,112.50
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	3,000	1.50	4,500.00	3,000	2.00	6,000.00
19.	Hagen Coal Mine	410	1.15	471.15	.....	.....	.....
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine	8,000	1.60	12,800.00	7,391	1.80	13,303.80
21.	Makee Coal Mine	1,469	1.50	2,203.50	891	1.75	1,559.25
22.	Meade & Sims Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	1,500	2.50	3,750.00
23.	Souther Coal Mine	5,952	1.50	8,928.00	6,540	2.50	16,350.00
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine	7,400	1.60	11,840.00	5,644	2.50	14,110.00
25.	Zimdars & Hall Coal Mine	No report		.....	600	2.85	1,710.00
	Total	26,231		81,242.65	26,722	.....	59,548.65

BURLEIGH COUNTY

26.	Asplund Coal Mine	2,436	1.75	4,263.00	3,815	1.75	6,675.25
27.	Backman Coal Mine	376	1.75	658.00	810	2.00	1,620.00
28.	Berger Coal Mine	500	1.75	875.00	750	1.75	1,312.50
29.	Laubach Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	407	2.00	814.00
30.	Lind Coal Mine	2,082	1.75	3,643.50	4,737	1.70	8,052.90
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	1,685	1.75	2,948.75	1,040	2.00	2,080.00
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	219,822	1.38	303,354.36	260,263	1.71	445,049.73
	Total	226,901		315,742.61	271,822		465,605.38

DIVIDE COUNTY

33.	Dougherty Coal Mine	1,168	2.00	2,336.00	11,685	2.60	30,381.00
34.	Hought Coal Mine	18,512	1.65	30,544.80	28,010	2.60	72,826.00
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	5,513	1.75	9,647.75	7,554	2.75	20,773.50
36.	Mathieson Coal Mine	No report		.....	150	2.00	300.00
37.	Truax Coal Mine	25,500	2.00	51,000.00	50,282	2.50	125,705.00
	Total	50,693		93,528.55	97,681	.....	149,985.50

DUNN COUNTY

38.	Armbernst Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	200	2.75	550.00
39.	Bang Coal Mine	399	1.50	598.50	200	1.50	300.00
40.	Blecha Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	200	1.50	300.00
41.	Chase Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	200	2.00	400.00

DUNN COUNTY—(Continued)

No.	Name of Mine	1916 Production	1916 Av. price per ton at mine	1916 Total value	1917 Production	1917 Av. price per ton at mine	1917 Total value
42.	Heiser Coal Mine	250	1.50	375.00	250	1.50	375.00
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine	500	1.75	875.00	1,054	2.00	2,108.00
44.	Paulson Coal Mine	1,280	1.75	2,240.00	1,080	2.00	2,160.00
45.	Pulver & Logan Coal Mine				129	2.25	290.25
46.	Sloan Coal Mine	700	2.00	1,400.00	1,589	2.25	3,575.25
47.	Three Star Coal Mine				425	2.00	950.00
	Total	3,129		5,488.00	5,327		11,008.50

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	1916 Production	1916 Av. price per ton at mine	1916 Total value	1917 Production	1917 Av. price per ton at mine	1917 Total value
48.	Corliss Coal Mine	No report			400	2.00	800.00
49.	Cusick Coal Mine	200	1.50	300.00	225	2.00	450.00
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	776	1.50	1,164.00	1,168	1.75	2,044.00
51.	Porter Coal Mine	300	1.50	450.00	200	1.75	350.00
52.	Sentinel Butte Coal Mine	No report			450	2.00	900.00
	Total	1,276		1,914.00	2,443		4,544.00

GRANT COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	1916 Production	1916 Av. price per ton at mine	1916 Total value	1917 Production	1917 Av. price per ton at mine	1917 Total value
53.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	1,520	2.00	3,040.00	2,520	2.00	5,040.00
54.	Coffin Butte Coal Mine	1,300	1.40	1,820.00	1,975	1.40	2,765.00
55.	Lehner Coal Mine				600	1.75	750.00
56.	Miller Coal Mine	800	1.75	1,400.00	800	2.00	1,600.00
57.	Patzer Coal Mine				470	1.75	822.50
58.	Rock Coal Mine	450	1.50	675.00			
59.	Wolford Coal Mine	500	1.75	875.00	500	2.00	1,000.00
	Total	4,570		7,810.00	6,865		11,977.50

HETTINGER COUNTY

60.	Albrecht Coal Mine	No report			1,786	2.50	4,465.00
61.	Arnold Coal Mine	2,082	1.25	2,602.50	1,200	1.50	1,800.00
62.	Billman Coal Mine				100	1.50	150.00
63.	Culver Coal Mine	1,065	2.00	1,130.00	541	2.00	1,082.00
64.	Davis Coal Mine	500	2.00	1,000.00	500	2.00	1,000.00
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	285	1.50	427.50	1,600	1.50	2,400.00
66.	Kallis Coal Mine	1,000	1.50	1,500.00	485	1.65	800.25
67.	Kunze Coal Mine				600	2.00	1,200.00
68.	Merry Coal Mine	1,150	1.50	1,725.00	1,040	1.50	1,560.00
69.	Nelson Coal Mine	450	1.35	607.50	450	1.25	562.50
70.	Rumph Coal Mine	700	1.75	1,225.00	1,080	1.85	1,998.00
71.	Sadler Coal Mine	No report			4,500	2.75	12,375.00
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine	2,400	1.40	3,360.00	2,500	1.50	3,750.00
73.	Switzer Coal Mine				800	1.60	1,280.00
74.	Utter Coal Mine				617	1.55	4,056.35
	Total	10,352		13,577.50	17,799		38,497.10

McLEAN COUNTY

75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	7,938	1.60	12,700.80	7,195	1.90	13,670.50
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine	598	1.60	956.80	708	1.60	1,132.80
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	No report			1,035	1.75	1,811.25
78.	Fjelddal Coal Mine	1,237	1.60	1,979.20	2,323	1.80	4,181.40
79.	Fredrich Coal Mine	598	1.60	956.00	1,466	1.70	2,492.20
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	3,000	1.85	5,550.00	14,145	2.50	35,362.50
81.	Hanson Coal Mine	3,575	1.60	5,720.00	4,300	1.80	7,740.00
82.	Johnson Coal Mine	511	1.50	766.50	1,196	1.80	2,152.80
83.	Koenig Coal Mine				160	1.50	240.00
84.	Pfister Coal Mine	900	1.50	1,350.00	900	1.50	1,350.00
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	No report			2,000	1.75	3,500.00
86.	Seibel Coal Mine				2,900	1.50	4,350.00
87.	Ulrich Coal Mine	955	1.60	1,528.00			
	Total	19,312		31,508.10	38,328		77,983.45

MERCER COUNTY

88.	Beulah Coal Mine				3,783	2.25	8,511.75
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	500	1.50	750.00	1,440	1.60	2,304.00
90.	Gallagher Coal Mine	No report			265	2.00	530.00
91.	Golden Valley Coal Mine	No report			90	2.00	180.00

MERCER COUNTY—Continued

No.	Name of Mine	1916 Production	1916 Av. price per ton at mine	1916 Total value	1917 Production	1917 Av. price per ton at mine	1917 Total value
92.	Haven Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	150	2.00	300.00
93.	Ingold Coal Mine	300	1.80	540.00	600	2.00	1,200.00
94.	Keeley Coal Mine	No report		.....	200	2.00	400.00
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	No report		.....	1,054	1.75	1,844.50
96.	Koulberg Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	Development work only		.....
97.	Krem Coal Mine	535	2.00	1,070.00	1,536	2.00	3,072.00
98.	Lucky Strike Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1.75	2,625.00
99.	Myers Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	400	2.00	800.00
100.	Otness Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	300	2.00	600.00
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	1,418	2.00	2,836.00	2,754	2.00	5,508.00
102.	Reigel Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	Development work only		.....
103.	Standard Coal Mine	9,019	1.75	15,783.25	959	1.75	1,678.25
104.	Schmidt Coal Mine	1,015	1.50	1,522.50	270	1.75	472.50
	Total	12,787		22,501.75	15,301	.....	30,026.00
	MORTON COUNTY						
105.	Coopenhaver Coal Mine	1,115	2.00	2,230.00	Not in operation		.....
106.	Elmer Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	500	1.50	750.00
107.	Garfield Coal Mine	1,341	1.40	1,877.40	570	1.70	969.00
108.	Harnisch Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	3,332	1.75	5,831.00
109.	Haymarsh Coal Mine	150	1.50	225.00	450	1.50	675.00
110.	Hebron Coal Mine	18,695	1.00	18,695.00	19,266	1.00	*19,266.00
111.	Knutson Coal Mine	250	2.25	562.50	1,410	1.25	1,762.50
112.	Kokakaler Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	150	**.50	75.00
113.	Kramer Coal Mine	450	1.80	810.00	4,000	1.80	7,200.00
114.	Lange Coal Mine	350	1.75	612.50	400	2.00	800.00
115.	Lidstrom Coal Mine	676	1.60	1,081.60	656	1.90	1,246.40
116.	New Salem Coal Mine	6,058	2.00	12,116.00	6,393	2.25	14,384.25
117.	North Star Coal Mine	3,800	1.50	5,700.00	2,486	1.50	3,729.00
118.	Ormiston Coal Mine	250	1.75	437.50	250	2.00	500.00
119.	Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine	2,481	1.75	4,341.75	1,994	2.25	4,486.50
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine	1,000	1.20	1,320.00	900	1.00	900.00
121.	Wadeson Coal Mine	60	1.25	75.00	237	1.40	331.80
	Total	36,776		50,083.75	42,994	.....	62,906.45

*Coal not for sale. Output used at brickyard.
**Farmers do their own digging.

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

122.	Blake Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	60	1.50	90.00
123.	Everson Coal Mine	No report		.....	185	1.75	323.75
124.	Hoppe Coal Mine	970	2.00	1,940.00	1,030	2.00	2,060.00
125.	Kale Coal Mine	300	1.50	450.00	300	1.50	450.00
126.	Porger Coal Mine	540	2.00	1,080.00	265	2.00	530.00
127.	Rodgers Coal Mine	600	2.00	1,200.00	200	2.00	400.00
128.	Sellers Coal Mine	500	1.00	500.00	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
	Total	2,910		5,170.00	4,040	.....	5,853.75

OLIVER COUNTY

129.	Barlow Coal Mine	250	1.35	337.50	650	1.60	1,040.00
130.	Meyhoff Coal Mine	2,500	1.50	3,750.00	150	1.50	225.00
131.	Pleasant Valley Coal Mine	1,600	1.25	2,000.00	1,900	1.50	2,850.00
132.	Spring Valley Coal Mine	380	1.25	475.00	1,000	1.50	1,500.00
133.	Tripp Coal Mine	440	1.25	550.00	650	1.35	877.50
	Total	5,170		7,112.50	4,350	.....	6,492.50

RENVILLE COUNTY

134.	Tehelka Coal Mine	215	2.50	537.50	200	2.50	500.00
135.	White Ash Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	150	2.50	375.00
136.	Wooster Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	Development work only		.....
	Total	215		537.50	350	.....	875.00

SLOPE COUNTY

137.	Krenz Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	400	1.00	400.00
	Total	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400.00

STARK COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	1916 Production	1916 Av. price per ton at mine	1916 Total value	1917 Production	1917 Av. price per ton at mine	1917 Total value
138.	Gross Coal Mine	150	2.00	300.00	40	2.25	90.00
139.	Hokos & Benek Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	683	2.25	1,536.75
140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	14,725	1.55	22,823.75	14,050	2.50	35,125.00
141.	North Creek Coal Mine	260	1.50	390.00	300	2.00	600.00
142.	North Star Coal Mine	3,000	1.50	4,500.00	1,523	2.00	3,046.00
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine	13,878	1.75	24,286.50	25,588	2.50	63,970.00
144.	St. Mary's Coal Mine	500	2.00	1,000.00	1,711	2.00	3,422.00
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	27,836	1.75	48,713	30,443	2.50	76,107.50
	Total	60,349		101,023.25	74,338	.....	183,897.25

WARD COUNTY

146.	Bartoshivich Coal Mine	625	1.50	937.50	575	1.60	920.00
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine	9,657	2.00	19,314.00	9,533	2.50	23,832.50
148.	Coflisch Coal Mine	1,720	1.50	2,580.00	2,157	1.60	3,451.20
149.	Clark Coal Mine	No report		.....	1,500	2.50	3,750.00
150.	Colton Coal Mine	5,072	2.00	10,144.00	4,000	2.00	8,000.00
151.	Conan Coal Mine	2,509	2.00	5,018.00	5,920	2.50	14,800.00
152.	Crosby Coal Mine	450	2.00	900.00	1,000	2.00	2,000.00
153.	Davis Coal Mine	11,500	2.00	23,000.00	14,670	2.50	36,375.00
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	9,138	2.00	18,276.00	10,622	2.50	26,555.00
155.	Diamond Coal Mine	1,702	2.00	3,404.00	700	2.75	1,925.00
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine	950	1.80	1,710.00	1,869	2.30	4,298.70
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	4,794	2.25	10,786.50	7,042	2.85	20,069.70
158.	Hot Blast Coal Mine	100	2.50	250.00	.....	.....	.....
159.	Houston Coal Mine	.....	.....	.....	100	2.50	250.00
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine	2,000	1.75	3,500.00	3,500	2.00	7,000.00
161.	Johnson Coal Mine	6,570	2.25	14,782.50	5,818	2.50	14,545.00
162.	Klondike Coal Mine	410	2.50	1,025.00	400	2.50	1,000.00
163.	Larson Coal Mine	No report		.....	620	2.50	1,550.00
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	3,000	1.50	4,500.00	3,620	1.50	5,430.00
165.	Leeson No. 2 Coal Mine	3,000	1.50	4,500.00	2,500	1.50	3,750.00
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	9,377	2.00	19,754.00	17,481	2.35	41,080.35
167.	Mellon Coal Mine	700	2.00	1,400.00	1,040	2.50	2,600.00
168.	Rich Coal Mine	100	2.00	200.00	Development work only		.....

WARD COUNTY—Continued

169.	Seed Coal Mine				100	2.00	200.00
170.	National Coal Mine	19,885	2.00	39,770.00	16,626	3.00	49,878.00
171.	Square Deal Coal Mine	483	2.25	1,086.75	500	3.00	1,500.00
172.	Superior Coal Mine				161	3.00	483.00
173.	Tree-Bausch Coal Mine	375	1.50	562.50	522	1.60	835.20
174.	Vadnais Coal Mine	900	2.50	2,250.00	800	3.00	2,400.00
175.	Wallace Coal Mine	11,964	2.00	23,928.00	13,465	2.50	33,662.50
176.	Wood Coal Mine	3,356	1.50	5,034.00	3,966	1.80	7,138.80
	Total	110,337		218,612.75	130,807		319,279.95

WILLIAMS COUNTY

177.	Aanonson Coal Mine	50	1.60	80.00	425	2.00	850.00
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine	77	2.00	154.00	2,807	2.00	5,614.00
179.	Black Diamond Coal Mine	4,630	1.75	8,102.50	8,793	1.85	16,267.05
180.	Big Four Coal Mine	600	1.80	1,080.00	400	2.00	800.00
181.	Bryant Coal Mine	400	1.75	700.00			
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	2,746	1.75	4,805.50	5,401	1.85	9,991.85
183.	East Ellithorpe Coal Mine				624	2.00	1,248.00
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine	7,242	2.00	14,484.00	7,519	2.15	16,165.85
185.	Erkie Coal Mine				120	2.00	240.00
186.	Falk Coal Mine	2,695	2.00	5,390.00	1,150	2.00	2,300.00
187.	Folvog Coal Mine	855	1.65	1,410.75	750	2.00	1,500.00
188.	Freeman Coal Mine	320	1.60	512.00	No report		
189.	Haugen Coal Mine				120	2.00	240.00
190.	Head Coal Mine	2,825	1.75	4,943.75	6,000	1.85	11,100.00
191.	Husebye Coal Mine	15,067	1.75	26,367.25	15,728	2.25	35,388.00
192.	Johnson Coal Mine	400	1.60	640.00	700	2.00	1,400.00
193.	Lein Coal Mine				652	2.00	1,304.00
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine	5,000	1.90	9,500.00	6,500	1.85	12,025.00
195.	Miller Coal Mine	316	2.00	632.00	500	2.20	1,100.00
196.	Moorman Coal Mine	1,200	2.00	2,400.00	1,500	2.00	3,000.00
197.	Narveson Coal Mine	1,000	2.00	2,000.00	800	2.00	1,600.00
198.	Nelson & Anderson Coal Mine				500	2.00	1,000.00
199.	*Reclamation Service Coal Mine	7,657	1.75	13,399.75	9,151	2.00	18,302.00
200.	Seabrook Coal Mine				300	2.00	600.00
201.	Todd Coal Mine				400	2.00	800.00
202.	Vizina Coal Mine				200	2.00	400.00
	Total	53,080		96,601.50	71,000		143,235.75

*Coal mined for power plant fuel only. No sales or shipments of coal.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE BY COUNTIES

County	1916 Output	1916 Value	1917 Output	1917 Value
Adams	$ 17,870	$ 31,758.70	$ 31,951	$ 58,313.55
Billings	21,099	1,995.00	29,160	53,186.45
Bowman	17,044	30,003.00	13,755	25,446.75
Burke	26,231	81,242.65	26,722	59,548.65
Burleigh	226,901	315,742.61	271,822	465,605.38
Divide	50,693	93,528.55	97,681	149,985.50
Dunn	3,129	5,488.50	5,327	11,008.50
Golden Valley	1,276	1,914.00	2,443	4,544.00
Grant	4,570	7,810.00	6,865	11,977.50
Hettinger	10,352	13,577.50	17,799	38,479.10
McLean	19,312	31,508.10	38,328	77,983.45
Mercer	12,787	22,501.75	15,301	30,026.00
Morton	36,776	50,083.75	42,994	62,906.45
Mountrail	2,910	5,170.00	4,040	5,853.75
Oliver	5,170	7,112.50	4,350	6,492.50
Renville	215	537.50	350	875.00
Slope	.....	.....	400	400.00
Stark	60,349	101,023.25	74,338	183,897.25
Ward	110,337	218,612.75	130,807	319,279.95
Williams	53,080	96,601.50	71,040	143,235.75
Totals	$ 680,101	$1,166,211.61	$ 885,473	$1,709,039.48

MINES THAT SHIP COAL AND AMOUNT SHIPPED

	Name of Mine	Tons shipped 1916	Tons shipped 1917
	ADAMS COUNTY		
1.	Clermont Coal Mine	1,317	1,758
2.	Haynes Coal Mine	5,750	14,563
8.	Reeder Coal Mine	.....	180
	BILLINGS COUNTY		
12.	High Grade Coal Mine	20,515	22,081
13.	Red Trail Coal Mine	.....	6,472
	BOWMAN COUNTY		
15.	Johnson Fuel Company Coal Mine	7,977	6,820
	BURKE COUNTY		
17.	Domrese Coal Mine	.....	245
18.	Fenster Coal Mine	2,000	200
20.	Kielhock Coal Mine	5,000	6,801
22.	Meade & Sims Coal Mine	.....	1,200
23.	Souther Coal Mine	5,610	5,000
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine	4,600	4.428
	BURLEIGH COUNTY		
27.	Backman Coal Mine	.....	150
31.	Peterson Coal Mine	.....	40
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	202,584	243,039
	DIVIDE COUNTY		
33.	Dougherty Coal Mine	948	10,995
34.	Hought Coal Mine	13,877	23,821
35.	Lorbeski Coal Mine	5,513	7,554
37.	Truax Coal Mine	25,000	50,282
	DUNN COUNTY		
43.	Hy Grade Coal Mine	.....	241

	Name of Mine	1916 Tons shipped	1917 Tons shipped
	GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY		
50.	Grimm Coal Mine	.....	75
	HETTINGER COUNTY		
65.	Havelock Coal Mine	.....	1,000
67.	Kunze Coal Mine	.....	500
71.	Saddler Coal Mine	.....	4,172
72.	Square Deal Coal Mine	1,200	1,500
	McLEAN COUNTY		
75.	Bitumina Coal Mine	2,805	3,103
76.	Borchardt Coal Mine	.....	50
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	.....	315
80.	Garrison Coal Mine	.....	10,150
84.	Pfister Coal Mine	.....	500
85.	Rupp Coal Mine	.....	1,800
86.	Seibel Coal Mine	.....	140
	MERCER COUNTY		
88.	Beulah Coal Mine	.....	3,783
89.	Dilger Coal Mine	.....	140
95.	Kesler Coal Mine	.....	740
101.	Reichengberg Coal Mine	.....	86
103.	Standard Coal Mine	2,985	820
	MORTON COUNTY		
110.	Knutson Coal Mine	.....	310
116.	New Salem Coal Mine	3,082	2,978
120.	Ramsland Coal Mine	.....	200
	STARK COUNTY		
140.	Lehigh Coal Mine	14,725	13,622
141.	North Creek Coal Mine	.....	100
143.	Pittsburg Coal Mine	13,235	25,300
145.	Zenith Coal Mine	26,584	30,155
	WARD COUNTY		
147.	Burlington City Coal Mine	9,657	6,869
150.	Colton Coal Mine	4,200	4,572
151.	Conan Coal Mine	.....	2,500
153.	Davis Coal Mine	10,000	12,309
154.	Dakota Coal Co. Coal Mine	7,632	9,991
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine	3,500	3,976
160.	Hunnewell Coal Mine	.....	270
163.	Larson Coal Mine	.....	500
164.	Leeson No. 1 Coal Mine	.....	120
166.	Lloyd Coal Mine	8,377	17,481
170.	National Coal Mine	10,000	11,054
172.	Superior Coal Mine	.....	100
175.	Wallace Coal Mine	11,964	13,464
176.	Wood Coal Mine	.....	196
	WILLIAMS COUNTY		
178.	Black Beauty Coal Mine	.....	1,829
179.	Black Ditmond Coal Mine	3,500	3,906
182.	Bryne Coal Mine	.....	827
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine	248	495
190.	Head Coal Mine	.....	200
191.	Husebye Coal Mine	3,298	2,972
194.	Lovejoy Coal Mine	.....	6,200
	Total	427,688	607,240

FATAL ACCIDENTS—1916

STARK COUNTY

No.	Name of Mine	Name of Employee	Address	Married	Nature of Accident	Cause	Date
140.	Lehigh Coal Mine ...	Martin Bjorkman	Boyceville, Wis....	No	Crushed	When pulling out with a loaded car out of his turn, he met another driver, jumped on the wrong side of a loaded car and was crushed..	Jan. 16

FATAL ACCIDENTS—1917

BOWMAN COUNTY

14.	Bowman Coal Mine ..	William Schwan	Bowman, N. D....	No	.....	Lump of coal fell on him	Mar. 3

BURLEIGH COUNTY

32.	Wilton Coal Mine ...	John George ...	Wilton, N. D.....	Yes	Killed	Jumped on cage after it started and only got partly on. Was carried up hanging on cage and got crushed between cage and itmbers	Aug. 17
		Joe Wiercinski..	Wilton, N. D.....	No	Killed	Coal fell on him.....	Dec. 11

WARD COUNTY

153.	Davis Coal Mine	Carl Reidel	Burlington, N. D..	No	Killed	He went back on his shots and was killed by mistaking one hole that had not gone off.	Oct.

WILLIAMS COUNTY

191.	Husebye Coal Mine ..	Jake Setzler.....	Williston, N. D. ..	No	Killed	Fell down shaft	Oct. 8

NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS—1916

ADAMS COUNTY

No	Name of Mine	name of Employee	Address	Married	Nature of Accident	Cause	Date
4.	Leff Coal Mine.....	Ben Anderson....	Unknown ...	No	Cut on face.....	Too close when shot was fired	Dec. 5

BILLINGS COUNTY

12.	High Grade Coal Mine	John Englebretch	Dickinson ..	Yes	.....	Walked into shots.....	Jan.

BURKE COUNTY

23.	Souther Coal Mine..	Lawrence Benson	Larson	No	.....	Pinched between two cars	Dec. 20
		Joseph Souther..	Larson	Yes	.....	Can of powder exploded	Jan. 24
		Harold Benson...	Larson	No	.....	Can of powder exploded	Jan. 24
24.	Sunlight Coal Mine..	Jonas Johnson...	Stampede ..	No	.....	Using single tape fuse..	Dec. 19

BURLEIGH COUNTY

32.	Wilton Coal Mine....	Wasyl Kasian..	Wilton	Yes	Body squeezed, badly bruised and sore.....	Caught between car and rib	Jan. 1
		Mike Kalentschuck	Wilton	Yes	Leg skinned and bruised about knee	Caught on box car loader	Jan. 5
		Mike Snour.....	Wilton	Yes	Back and hip sore and lame	Fell off box car.....	Jan. 18 Jan. 5
		B. A. Baillett..	Wilton	Yes	Hit on head and knocked out	Fixing loader apron and chunk of coal hit him.	
		Wm. Wilson....	Wilton	Yes	Little finger broken	Caught between rope and pulley on car puller	Jan.. 17
		Roy Krouph....	Wilton	No	Blood poisoning	Finger bruise	Jan. 25
		Mike Krush.....	Wilton	Yes	Foot bruised	Mine car jumped off track and hit his foot	Feb. 10
		Nick Ukronk....	Wilton	No	Rib broken	Pushing mine car and slipped and fell on coal	Feb. 18

No	Name of Mine	Name of Employee	Address	Married	Nature of Accident	Cause	Date
		Andrew Walker..	Wilton	Yes	Ankle sprained	Riding on cutting machine and foot got caught	Mar. 4
		Herman Henning	Wilton	No	Body squeezed and back hurt	Fall of coal	Mar. 10
		James Easton...	Wilton	No	Back bruised	Driving team and fell off wagon	Apr. 20
		Emil Polzin.....	Wilton	No	Arm broken	Kicked by horse on farm	May 5
		P. Bartholomew.	Wilton	Yes	Leg bruised	Foot caught between motor and car	June 16
		J. H. Rogers....	Wilton	Yes	Four toes broken	Coal fell on foot	June 16
		Christ Edinger..	Wilton	Yes	Back sprained	Pushing car and slipped	July 10
		William Ollenburger	Wilton	No	Left leg bruised above ankle	Driving coal wagon and got caught between wagon and building ..	Sept. 14
		Mike Cidar.....	Wilton	No	Finger bruised	Mine car ran over finger	Oct. 2
		Martin Munson..	Wilton	Yes	Scalded on leg	Pipe blew loose from boiler while blowing off	Oct. 26
		W. P. Gilmore...	Wilton	No	Side bruised	Fell off stool while putting up sights	Dec. 13
		Jake Patrick....	Wilton	Yes	Cut in calf of leg	Machine tooth ran in leg and mule started and he got caught	Dec. 20
		Dan Quigley.....	Wilton	Yes	Finger mashed	Jacking up mine car and jack slipped	Dec. 22
		Emil Polzin.....	Wilton	No	Foot injured	Lifting car on track and got caught between draw bar when car got on rail	Dec. 22
		Fritz Johnson...	Wilton	No	End of thumb nearly cut off	Had hand on rail when machine jack fell down on finger	Dec. 23

HETTINGER COUNTY

65. Havelock Coal Mine..	Joe Schmidt.....	Havelock ...	No	.....	.....	.....

MORTON COUNTY

110. Hebron Coal Mine....	F. Sezepanick...	Hebron.....	No	Lost right eye	Crimped cap too low with crimpers	Aug. 19

STARK COUNTY

145. Zenith Coal Mine.....	Jas. Krenz.....	Zenith.....	No	Two legs broken	Pulling roof and was caught in the fall	July

WARD COUNTY

146. Bartoshivich Coal Mine	John Marten.....	Velva.....	No	Leg broken	Coal fell on him	Oct. 18
158. Hot Blast Coal Mine.	John Miller.....	Donnybrook..	Yes	Body bruised	Coal fell on him	No record
166. Lloyd Coal Mine	Carl Peterson..	.....	No	.....	Went back on shot	.....

WILLIAMS COUNTY

184. Ellithorpe Coal Mine.	Hans Fossum....	Williston	Yes	.....	Fall of coal	Dec. 8
191. Husebye Coal Mine..	George S. Wisher	.....	Yes	Broken leg	Caused by horse going off track while driver held his foot on spreader chain	.....
	E. F. Win.....	Williston	Yes	.....	He walked into room where shot had been placed thinking it had missed fire	Oct. 5

NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS—1917

BURLEIGH COUNTY

No	Name of Mine	Name of Employee	Address	Married	Nature of Accident	Cause	Date
32.	Wilton Coal Mine	F. W. Seeley....	Wilton	Yes	Bruised leg	Fell under car wheel ...	Jan. 17
		Henry Ollenburger	Wilton	No	Foot bruised	Loaded car ran over foot	Jan. 26
		Elmer Johnson..	Wilton	No	Foot scalded	Slipped into sump which had hot water in it...	Feb. 2
		John Yakawanko	Wilton	No	Bone in leg near ankle broken	Falling coal	Feb. 2
		Nuffrey Nyknanko	Wilton	Yes	Foot bruised	Struck by motor and partly run over	Feb. 8
		Mike Garowski..	Wilton	Yes	Knee wrenched	Digging ditch and broke through snow wrenching knee	Mar. 1
		Roy Eide.....	Wilton	No	Nose broken and face bruised	Driving team, sled turned over and team ran away	Mar. 10
		Andy Walker....	Wilton	Yes	Both bones in right leg broken between knee and ankle	Cutting machine jack slipped and machine swung around	Mar. 19
		G. W. Howard...	Wilton	No	Left leg bruised between knee and ankle	Foot caught between car and cage	May 1
		Mike Doneluke..	Wilton	Yes	Toes bruised	Loading rails and dropped one on his foot....	May 29
		George Gilmore..	Wilton	No	Face cut	Piece of sheet iron fell and struck him on face	July 17
		Mike Doneluke..	Wilton	Yes	Flesh on end of finger cut off	Finger caught between rope and pulley on car puller	July 24

32. Wilton Coal Mine....	G. E. Lamphier..	Wilton	Yes	Left eye injured	Piece of hot steel or babbit flew into it	July.24
	Christ Janner...	Wilton	Yes	Ribs broken	Team ran away and he fell off and got run over	Sept. 8
	Alex Dutton.....	Wilton	No	Knee bruised	Car jumped off track and hit his knee	Sept. 13
	Nick Adamyk...	Wilton	No	Shoulder pulled out of socket	Swinging around trolley pole and it jerked up and pulled out his shoulder	Sept. 28
	Alvin Lange.....	Wilton	Yes	Several fingers broken, one had to be partly amputated	Hand caught between cutting machine and pipe while machine was running	Oct. 6
	Martin Barrett..	Wilton	No	Finger crushed	Was going to pull out block from under car and his glove got caught and car ran over his finger	Oct. 20
	Walter Meyers..	Wilton	No	Face cut and bruised ...	Kicked by mule	Nov. 2
	John Liskobar...	Wilton	Yes	Leg bruised	Car jumped off track and caught leg between bumpers	Nov. 26
	Stanley Zubus...	Wilton	No	Bruised about back, head and legs	Coal fell on them	Dec. 21
	M. D. Gilard.....	Wilton	Yes	Hand scalded	Escaping steam	Dec. 31
DUNN COUNTY						
46. Sloan Coal Mine	Lee O'Brien.....	Dodge	Yes	Hands, face, back and side burned	Small amount of powder on track was lighted and exploded on open keg of powder	Nov. 21
	Boul Fritz.....	Dodge	Yes	Hands, face and back burned	Small amount of powder on track was lighted and exploded on open keg of powder	Nov. 21

No.	Name of Mine	Name of Employee	Address	Married	Nature of Accident	Cause	Date
		Ralph Norton...	Dodge	No	Hands and bace burned.	Small amount of powder on track was lighted and exploded on open keg of powder	Nov. 21
				DIVIDE COUNTY			
33.	Dougherty Coal Mine..	D. Ford.....	Noonan	No	.....	Falling coal	Mar.
		Chas. Johnson...	Noonan	Yes.	.....	Cable broke letting car down incline into mine	Oct.
37.	Truax Coal Mine.....	Richard Sundquist	Noonan	No	.....	Fall of clay	Nov. 7
		L. Kinney.....	Noonan	No	.....	Fall of clay	Nov. 24
		Ray Tourtelotte.	Noonan	No	.....	Caught in automatic cage	Dec. 13
		Joe McGovern...	Noonan	No	.....	Caught in automatic cage	Dec. 13
				McLEAN COUNTY			
77.	Elm Point Coal Mine	F. E. Lilly.....	Underwood	Yes	Bruise	While lifting a practically derailed car onto the track he slipped and fell on his side	Nov. 15
80.	Garrison Coal Mine..	Sam Daniels.....	Garrison	Yes	Crushed	Riding bumper of car, lost balance and was squeezed between prop and car	.....
82.	Johnson Coal Mine ...	Erick Ablestad..	Garrison	No	Broken leg, later amputated above ankle	Car which broke from steel cable ran over his leg	Oct. 26

WARD COUNTY

151.	Conon Coal Mine	Max Schaenhear.	Burlington ..	No	Broken leg	Chunk of coal fell on him	Oct. 15
156.	Farmers' Coal Mine..	John Hagen.....	Bowbells	No	Bruised back	Falling clay	Oct. 4
		Jack Hansen....	Bowbells	No	Bruised back	Falling clay	Dec.
157.	Foxholm Coal Mine..	J. O. Strome....	Foxholm	No	Cuts about the head....	Returned to room before all shots had exploded	Oct. 24
		Louis Tony.....	Foxholm	Yes	.....	Returned to room before all shots had exploded	Oct. 24
170.	Smith Coal Mine	Theo. Bakken...	Kenmare ...	Yes	Broken limb	Falling clay	July 19
		Phillip Hallick...	Kenmare ...	Yes	Broken limb	Falling clay	May 11
		Elias Aaland.....	Kenmare ...	No	Broken limb	Falling clay	Oct. 24
176.	Wood Coal Mine	John Segal.....	Velva	Yes	Strained leg	Chunk of coal fell on him	Feb.

WILLIAMS COUNTY

182.	Bryne Coal Mine	Charles Vance...	Williston.....	Yes	Bruised and shaken	Fell off trestle	Dec. 5
184.	Ellithorpe Coal Mine.	Frick Fredricks.	Williston.....	No	Ankle sprained and face scratched	Falling roof	Jan. 10
		Hugh Thompson.	Williston.....	No	Face cut and hand bruised	Went back on his shot..	Jan. 22

ADDITIONAL COAL MINE DATA

ADAMS COUNTY

1. CLERMONT COAL MINE.

The Clermont Coal Mine, owned and operated by the Clermont Coal Company of Haynes, is situated about two miles northwest of Haynes. Mr. A. W. Peterson is in active charge of the mine. The coal bed is 16 feet thick and is reached by a slope. About six feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is required. A steam hoist is used for hauling the cars from the mine, and the tipple is provided with two stationary screens and two storage bins having a combined capacity of 20 tons. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The mine buildings consist of an office and store rooms, a dwelling house, a powder house, barns, and a tipple. When inspected January 29, 1918 this mine was in very good condition.

2. HAYNES COAL MINE.

The Haynes Cooperative Coal and Mining Company of Aberdeen, S. D. owns and operates the Haynes Coal Mine. This mine is situated two and one-half miles northeast of Haynes and is connected to the main line of the C. M. & St. P. by a spur, over which the Company operates its own locomotive. The coal bed is about 15 feet in thickness and is reached by a slope through which the coal is hauled to the tipple by a steam hoist. From four to five feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timber is necessary. The tipple has a five ton hopper into which coal is dumped for local trade, and a chute for loading the coal into box cars. The office and scale room is situated on the tipple also. The buildings consist of a tipple, a power plant, a rooming house, a round house, a boarding house, a miners' cabin, two residences, and a barn. A 175 H. P. engine with 250 volt generator is to be installed during the summer of 1918 and motor haulage and undercutters will be used. J. B. Slosson is president of the company, and Martin Smith acts as mine manager.

With the exception of inadequate ventilation, the conditions were satisfactory when the mine was inspected January 28, 1918.

3. HETTINGER ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. COAL MINE.

The Hettinger Electric Light and Power Co. Mine is owned and operated by Gus Smith and Tony Schmickrath, who operates it in connection with their power plant which is located five miles north of Hettinger. The coal bed is 10 feet thick and reached by a slope. Water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a steam pump. A Jeffry electric undercutter is used, and the coal is hauled from the mine to the tipple by means of a steam hoist, where it is dumped automatically into a chute provided with a three inch screen. The coal is loaded into wagons

and the screenings are used in the boiler room. The power plant at this mine supplies the town of Hettinger with electricity. The mine buildings consist of a power plant and a tipple, two dwellings, two barns, and a powder magazine. Air circulation is secured through the slope of the old mine.

Conditions were satisfactory on January 28, 1918.

4. LEFF COAL MINE.

The Leff Coal Mine, owned and operated by Albert Leff, is situated one and one-half miles southeast of Reeder and is worked as a surface mine. From 10 to 14 feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. The coal bed is eight feet thick and the clay is removed by means of a Vulcan steam shovel. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a gas driven centrifugal pump. This mine was inspected January 26, 1918.

5. PEARL BUTTE COAL MINE.

The Pearl Butte Coal Mine, located eleven and one-half miles from Haynes, is owned by P. W. Boehm and is leased and operated by Clarence Holdridge. Coal at this point is 12 to 14 feet in thickness and is reached by a drift about 250 feet in length. Powder is purchased in fifteen hundred pound lots and is stored a quarter of a mile from the mine. One keg is allowed in the mine at a time and all shots are fired at noon and evening. 6x6 and 6x8 posts are used for timbering. The mine is dry.

6. MINNEHAHA COAL MINE.

The Minnehaha Coal Mine is located about two miles northwest of Reeder, and is owned and operated by Andrew Jepson. The coal bed which is from two to three and one-half feet in thickness is mined by stripping, and from five to seven feet of clay must be removed before the coal is exposed. Some water is encountered and this is drained off by means of an open ditch.

The foregoing report was made March 8, 1918.

7. PINKHAM COAL MINE.

The Pinkham Coal Mine, situated ten miles northeast of Haynes, is owned and operated by Wm. Pinkham and supplies only a local trade. There are two beds of coal, the lower one 14 feet thick and the upper one two feet thick, with a parting of clay 18 inches thick. The coal is reached by a slope, about four feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is necessary. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The coal is screened at the tipple. The mine buildings consist of an office and scale room, a tipple, a barn, and a dwelling.

On January 27, 1918 the conditions in this mine were very good.

8. REEDER COAL MINE.

The Reeder Coal Mine is a new mine, located three quarters of a mile southeast of Reeder. It is owned by the National Briquetting Company of Minneapolis and operated by the Reeder Coal Company, with J. L. Hjort acting as manager. The coal bed is eight feet thick and is reached by a drift. A dump is provided for loading the coal into wagons. The mine buildings consist of an office and scale room, a bunk house, a boarding house, and a barn.

On January 25, 1918 the entries had been driven 150 feet and no rooms had been turned.

9. STEPHENSON AND GUNDERSON COAL MINE.

The Stephenson and Gunderson Coal Mine, located about three miles northeast of Haynes, has a coal bed about twelve and one-half feet thick.

During the winter of 1915 and 1916 the coal mine caught fire in a part of the old works. This section was sealed from the other part of the mine and the driving entries were continued, but the fire broke through into the part of the mine that was being worked, so the mine had to be sealed and abandoned.

When the mine was inspected January 2, 1918 a new slope was being driven a short distance from the old mine.

10. WILLIAMSON COAL MINE.

The Williamson Coal Mine is located about two miles north of Haynes. The coal bed is 15 feet thick and reached by a slope. As this mine was only recently opened, the entry has only been driven a short distance and only one room has been started. About 10 feet of the coal is removed, leaving five for a roof. The coal is hauled by horse power from the mine to the tipple where it is dumped into a chute of two and one-half tons capacity.

Conditions were found satisfactory when the mine was inspected January 28, 1918.

BILLINGS COUNTY.

11. DEMORES COAL MINE.

The DeMores Coal Mine, situated about half a mile from Medora, is owned by the Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car Company and is leased and operated by H. G. Kinmarck. The coal bed is about eight feet thick and is entered from the side of a steep bluff. About two feet of coal is left for the roof and considerable timbering is done. The coal is hauled by hand from the mine to a small tipple, where it is dumped directly into wagons. This mine supplies only the local demand. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. Conditions were satisfactory when it was inspected January 15, 1918.

12. HIGH GRADE COAL MINE.

The High Grade Coal Mine which is situated on a spur just east of the town of Medora is owned and operated by N. D. Nichols. The coal bed is from seven and a half to nine feet in thickness and is reached by a drift from the side of the bluff. From one and a half to two feet of coal is left for the roof and considerable timbering is done in the rooms, while very little is necessary in the entries except where they have been affected by a squeeze. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and gas driven fan. The tipple is provided with three chutes, one for run of mine coal, one for screen coal and one for slack. The mnie buildings consist of an office and store rooms with shower bath in connection, a boarding house, a powder magazine, two bunk houses, one dwelling, a tool house, a blacksmith shop and a tipple house. When this mine was inspected January 15, 1918 conditions were very good.

13. RED TRAIL COAL MINE.

The Red Trail Coal Mine is situated on a spur at Little Missouri which lies just across the river from Medora. It is owned and operated by the Broodie Coal Mining Company of Dickinson, with Roy Butler acting as Superintendent. The coal bed is seven feet thick and only two feet are left for a roof. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in holding the roof, a great many timbers being necessary. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The tipple is provided with two chutes, one with a three inch screen and the other for loading slack into box cars. The mine buildings consist of a blacksmith shop, a tipple, a powder house, an office and work rooms. Conditions in and about the mine were in a very satisfactory condition when inspected January 15, 1918.

BOWMAN COUNTY

14. BOWMAN COAL MINE.

The Bowman Coal Mine which is located about five miles north of Bowman is owned by Jas. Touhey but is leased and operated by J. C. Palmer. The coal bed is about 30 feet thick and is reached by a slope. About 15 feet of coal is mined, leaving 10 feet for a roof and about five feet in the floor. At this level no water is encountered, though water is found at the bottom of the coal. There are turned off the entry rooms which are being driven too wide considering the small number of props that are being used. The mine buildings consist of office and scale room, a tipple, a small house, and a barn. This mine was inspected January 25, 1918 and found to be in fair condition.

15. JOHNSON FUEL COMPANY COAL MINE.

The Johnson Fuel Company Coal Mine is owned by the Johnson Fuel Company and is situated at Scranton. A spur connects the mine with the Milwaukee Railway. A tipple is provided with two chutes for loading the coal into box cars. No screens are used, the slack being removed by forks in the cars. The coal bed which is being worked is 19 feet thick, and three feet below this bed is another bed of coal 12 feet thick. The coal bed is reached from a slope and a double entry system of mining is used. Six feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is necessary. Some water is encountered which is removed by a gas driven pump, and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and caved rooms. A briquetting plant for making briquettes without a binder is situated beside this mine. It is the intention of the Company to install more units at this plant and the underground method of mining is to be abandoned. The company has bought a large steam shovel for stripping purposes, as from 10 to 30 feet of clay overlies this coal. When the mine was inspected January 26, 1918 conditions were satisfactory.

BURKE COUNTY.

16. BONSNESS COAL MINE.

The Bonsness Coal Mine, owned by O. E. Bonsness, is situated three and one-half miles south of Stampede. The coal bed is from four to five feet thick and the mine is operated as a surface mine. About nine feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. Some water is

encountered which is removed by a tank pump. This mine was opened in the fall of 1917 and supplies only a small local demand. It was inspected March 7, 1918.

17. DOMRESE COAL MINE.

This mine was formerly owned by H. J. Domrese but recently has been purchased by Carl Larson who operates it as a surface mine. It is situated about five miles southwest of Columbus. The coal bed is from nine to ten feet in thickness and from eight to ten feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed with a gas engine driven centrifugal pump. The mine was inspected March 7, 1918.

18. FENSTER COAL MINE.

The Fenster Coal Mine, situated about four and one-half miles southwest of Larson, is operated by Wagner & Haffner. The coal bed is from nine to ten feet thick and the mining is done mostly by stripping although during the summer months some underground work is done. In stripping, from 10 to 15 feet of clay has to be removed. A steep slope has been driven into the coal where some underground work is done. A small tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons. The mine was inspected March 8, 1918 and was in a safe condition.

19. HAGEN COAL MINE.

The Hagen Coal Mine, situated nine miles east of Noonan, is owned and operated by Hagen Brothers. The coal bed is six feet thick and is reached by a slope through which the coal is hauled to a tipple by a gas engine hoist. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by a gas engine driven pump. This mine supplies only a small local demand. The foregoing report was made January 9, 1917.

20. KIELHOCK COAL MINE.

The Kielhock Coal Mine, owned and operated by Kielhock and Wixom, is situated four and one-half miles south of Columbus. The coal bed is from eight to ten feet thick and the mine is operated as a surface mine. From 10 to 18 feet of clay has to be removed and this is done during the summer months by contract. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by a gas driven centrifugal pump. Coal is shipped from this mine by hauling it to Columbus or to a spur three and a half miles distant. When it was inspected March 7, 1918 about 4000 tons of coal were found stripped.

21. MAKEE COAL MINE.

The Makee Coal Mine is situated seven miles north of Columbus. It is owned by the Shannon G. Ruffcorn estate and is leased and operated by Charles Tauber. The coal bed is six feet thick and reached by a shaft 40 feet deep. The coal is hoisted through the shaft by a team and cable where it is dumped from the tipple directly into wagons. An old slope opens into a coulee and provides ventilation. Some water is encountered which is removed by means of a tank pump. When inspected March 7, 1918 the mine was found practically worked out. It is the plan of the operator to drive a shaft on the side of the coulee where it will not be necessary to hoist the coal.

22. MEADE AND SIMS COAL MINE.

The Meade and Sims Coal Mine is situated four and a half miles south of Columbus. It is owned by William Metzger and leased and operated by J. Meade and M. Sims who operate it as a surface mine. The coal bed is eight feet thick and about seven feet of clay must be removed before the coal is exposed. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a gas driven rotary pump. Most of the coal from this mine is hauled to Columbus and shipped. It was inspected March 7, 1918.

23 SOUTHER COAL MINE.

L. Souther owns and operates the Souther Coal Mine which is situated four miles southwest of Larson. The coal bed is from nine to eleven feet thick and is reached from a short slope driven from the bottom of a small coulee. A steam hoist is used for hauling the coal from the mine. Some water is encountered which is removed by a steam driven centrifugal pump. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling house, a bunk house, a barn, a boarding house, a powder house, and a tipple. When the mine was inspected March 8, 1918 the slope was found full of water and the mine could not be entered. The slope is situated so that the melting snow runs into it during the spring thaw.

24. SUNLIGHT COAL MINE.

The Sunlight Coal Mine, formerly known as the Greenup Mine, is owned and operated by J. S. Greenup. It is situated four and a half miles southeast of Columbus. The coal bed is 10 feet thick and is operated as a surface mine. About 18 feet of clay has to be removed from the coal and a Marion two and a half yard steam shovel is used for stripping purposes. The clay is hauled from the shovel in small dump cars. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a gas engine driven pump and tile drain. Most of the coal from this mine is hauled to a spur and shipped. The mine was inspected March 7, 1918.

25. ZIMDARS AND HALL COAL MINE.

The Zimdars and Hall Coal Mine is situated five miles south of Lignite. The mine, which is owned by Ole Beckedahl but leased and operated by H. Zimdars and J. Hall, was opened in the fall of 1917. The coal bed is eight feet thick and reached from a slope, and about two feet of coal is left for a roof. The tipple is provided with a gas engine hoist and scale and the coal is dumped directly into wagons. Water is pumped from the mine by means of a gas engine but no means of ventilation has been provided. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling house, a bunk house and an engine house. The mine was inspected March 8, 1918 and conditions were found to be fairly good.

BURLEIGH COUNTY

The Asplund Coal Mine, situated four miles southeast of Wilton, is owned by Wm. Asplund, but leased and operated by T. J. Asplund. The coal bed is 12 feet thick and reached by a steep slope. About four feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is necessary. The coal

is hauled from the mine by a team and a long cable. A dump with chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft which is too far from the face to insure a good quality of air. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling and a barn. The owner's farm buildings are a short distance from the mine. It was inspected on February 19, 1918.

27. BACKMAN COAL MINE.

Emil Backman owns and operates the Backman Coal Mine which is situated three and one-half miles southeast of Wilton. The coal bed is 12 feet thick and reached by a steep slope. A gas engine hoist is used to haul the cars to the entrance of the mine, where the coal is dumped directly into wagons. From three to four feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is done. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed once a week by means of a gas driven pump, and ventilation is provided by means of an air shaft. Conditions were satisfactory when the mine was inspected February 19, 1918.

28. BERGER COAL MINE.

The Berger Coal Mine, situated seven miles northeast of Baldwin, is owned and operated by C. H. Berger. The coal bed is six feet thick and reached by a steep slope. The cars are hauled from the mine by a team hitched to a cable and a tipple with a chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons. This mine was opened in 1915 and supplies only a local demand. The foregoing report was made February 20, 1918.

29. LAUBACH COAL MINE.

The Laubach Coal Mine, situated four and a half miles southwest of Wilton, which is owned by R. A. Laubach but leased and operated by M. L. Ferrick, was opened during the fall of 1917. The coal bed is four and a half feet thick, overlying about 80 feet of clay, and is reached by a very steep slope. The coal is hauled from the mine by a team and cable and a tipple and chute are provided for loading the coal into wagons. Some water is encountered in the mine but this is removed by means of a gas-driven pump. Considerable difficulty is experienced in holding the roof, making much timbering necessary. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. When the mine was inspected February 20, 1918, the air shaft was frozen full of ice at the bottom and the air was very poor.

30. LIND COAL MINE.

Mrs. Anna Lind owns the Lind Coal Mine, which is situated two and a half miles east of Wilton and is leased and operated by J. A. Johnson. The coal bed is from 10 to 11 feet thick and reached by a slope. A team and cable are used to haul the coal from the mine and a chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons. About two feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is necessary. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and no water is encountered. When inspected February 19, 1918 the mine was not in operation as the new leasee was about to occupy the mine. A new slope is to be driven during the summer of 1918, as the timber in the present slope was in poor condition.

31. PETERSON COAL MINE.

The Peterson Coal Mine, situated four miles southwest of Still, is owned

by C. J. Peterson but leased and operated by Tom Scott. The coal bed is from nine to 13 feet thick and reached by a slope through which the coal is hauled, by means of a team hitched to a long cable. A chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons. Some water is encountered in the mine, making it necessary to leave about four feet of coal in the bottom while about one foot is left in the roof, which makes some timbering necessary in the rooms. An air shaft supplies ventilation. Only a local demand is supplied by this mine. When inspected February 19, 1918 it was in a satisfactory condition.

32. WILTON COAL MINE.

The Wilton Coal Mine owned by the Wilton Lignite Coal Company is situated three miles east of Wilton. The coal bed is 13 feet thick and the panel system of mining is used. The coal is hoisted from the mine by steam through a double compartment shaft, automatic cages being used. The tipple is also provided with an automatic scale and mechanical screens. Three box car loaders are used, two for loading coal and one for loading slack. A power plant is located at the mine which furnishes power for nine Jeffery undercutters. Electric motors are used in the mine on the main haulage ways, while mules are used in the rooms and side cages. The motor repair shop is located in the mine. All buildings in connection with the mine are brick and include a power plant, an office and store room, a blacksmith shop, a bath room, a fan building and a powder magazine. A switch engine is provided for hauling the cars. Very little timbering is done in the mine. Some water is encountered which is removed by electrically driven pumps. W. P. Macomber is manager and P. J. Cahill Superintendent. When the mine was inspected February 20, 1918, the conditions were very good.

DIVIDE COUNTY.

33. DOUGHERTY COAL MINE.

The Dougherty Coal Mine, located about one mile southeast of Noonan, is owned by Chas. Dougherty but is leased and operated by Chas. Alton. The coal bed is seven feet thick and reached by a short slope, through which the coal is hauled by means of a steam hoist. An endless chain is used to which the cars are fastened and hauled to the surface. They are lowered into the mine by means of a cable and drum. The tipple is provided with a chute having two screens, one inch and three-eights of an inch, over which the coal is passed into wagons. One-half foot of coal is left for a roof and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. No water is encountered in the mine and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The mine buildings consist of a boiler and engine room, a tipple, an office, a boarding house, a bunk house and a barn. On March 9, 1918 conditions were found very good.

34. HOUGHT COAL MINE.

The Hought Coal Mine is located one mile southeast of Noonan and is owned and operated by James Hought. The coal bed is seven feet thick and reached by a short slope driven in the east bank of the coulee. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power and delivered to the tipple which is provided with two chutes having three-fourths of an inch bar

screens over which the coal is dumped into wagons. As about one foot of coal is left for a roof, two rows of props are placed in the rooms, and timbers are placed in the entries where necessary. Considerable entry work has been done in preparation for the season of 1918 and about 60 room necks have been driven. When this mine was inspected March 9, 1918 conditions were very good.

35. LORBESKI COAL MINE.

The Lorbeski Coal Mine, owned and operated by John Lorbeski, is situated one mile east of Noonan just north of the Hought Coal Mine. The coal bed is seven feet thick and reached by a short slope. A team hitched to a long cable is used to haul the cars from the mine. The tipple is provided with a chute having a three-fourths of an inch screen over which the coal is dumped into wagons. About one-half a foot of coal is left for a roof and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. No timbering is done in the entries but the slope is well timbered. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a well pump and windmill. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft, but curtains should be placed so as to force the air through the rooms. On March 9, 1918 when this mine was inspected, conditions were satisfactory.

36. MATHIESON COAL MINE.

The Mathieson Coal Mine owned and operated by Ludvig Mathieson is situated on Writing Rock Hill seven miles south of Alkabo. The coal bed is 28 feet thick, has three small clay partings, and is tilted almost on edge. A very steep incline, two hundred fifty-two feet in length, leads to the coal bed and a whim is used to haul the coal from the mine. No method of ventilation is provided and considerable gas was found in the mine, but no water is encountered. This mine supplies only a small local demand. It was inspected March 11, 1918.

37. TRUAX COAL MINE.

The Truax Coal Mine, located one and one-quarter miles southeast of Noonan, is owned and operated by E. M. Truax. A new shaft was sunk during the summer of 1916 a quarter of a mile south of the old mine and a spur connects this mine with the Great Northern Railroad. The coal bed is from seven to nine feet in thickness and about one foot of coal is left for a roof. Two rows of props are placed in the rooms and very little timbering is done in the entries, but considerable difficulty is experienced in holding the roof, as many cave-ins occur. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by electrically driven pumps. Ventilation is secured by means of two air shafts with electric fans. The steel tipple is provided with an automatic bucket hoist, the coal being dumped into this bucket at the bottom of the shaft, and a mechanical screen. An Ottumwa box-car loader is used. A 100 H. P. electric plant, located at the old mine, furnishes power for the hoist, the screen, the air fan, the pumps and the Jeffrey undercutter. This plant also furnishes light and power for the city of Noonan. The mine was inspected on March 9, 1918.

38. ARMBERNST COAL MINE.

The Armbernst Coal Mine is a smal mine which was opened during the summer of 1917. The coal bed is from three to five feet in thickness and

is covered with from five to ten feet of clay. This mine supplies a small local demand only.

DUNN COUNTY

39. BANG COAL MINE.

The Bang Coal Mine is located one-half mile south of Dunn Center and is owned by John Bang. The coal bed is 14 feet thick and the mine has been operated as a surface mine. Part of the bed underlies the bed of a creek and considerable difficulty has been experienced in handling the water. When inspected February 15, 1918, this mine was not in operation.

40. BLECHA COAL MINE.

The Blecha Coal Mine is situated one and one-half miles south of Manning and is owned and operated by Tom Blecha. The coal bed is about six feet thick and is mined by stripping, the removal of from 20 to 35 feet of clay being necessary before the coal is exposed. Some water is encountered which is removed by a gas driven rotary pump. Only a small demand is supplied by this mine. The foregoing report was made February 15, 1918.

41. CHASE COAL MINE.

The Chase Coal Mine is owned and operated by W. A. Gonye, and is situated about eight miles south of Dunn Center. There are two beds, the upper one being four feet thick and the lower one three and one-half feet thick with a three foot parting of clay between. About six feet of clay is stripped from the coal. Some water is encountered which is ditched off. Only a local demand is supplied by this mine. The foregoing report was made March 13, 1918.

42. HEISER COAL MINE.

The Heiser Coal Mine is located two and one-half miles southeast of Manning; it is owned by the Everett Real Estate Company and is leased and operated by S. M. Black. The coal bed is five feet thick and from eight to nine feet of clay must be removed. Water is ditched from the mine. Practically all coal mined here is hauled to the town of Manning. The foregoing report was made February 15, 1918.

43. HY GRADE COAL MINE.

A. H. Pelton owns and operates the Hy Grade Coal Mine which is located two miles east of Dunn Center. The Coal bed is 20 feet thick. An 8 by 12 two compartment shaft is provided, but only one of the cages is in use. A steam tractor is used for hoisting the coal from the mine and the tipple is provided with a chute with a two-inch screen, over which the coal passes into wagons. Consideratble water is encountered in the mine which is removed by a steam driven centrifugal pump. Eight feet of coal is left in the roof and two feet is left in the floor, so very little timbering is necessary. The owner expects to connect his mine with the Northern Pacific Railroad by a spur during the summer of 1918. Conditions were very good when the mine was inspected February 15, 1918.

44. PAULSON COAL MINE.

This mine which is situated three and a quarter miles southwest of

Werner, is owned by Paul Paulson but is leased and operated by Torger Helegson. The coal bed is from 16 to 18 feet thick and reached by a drift driven from the bank of the creek. From eight to ten feet of coal is left in the roof and no timbering is done. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and no water is encountered. The coal is hauled from the mine in sledges and shoveled into wagons. It was inspected February 15, 1918 and found in good condition.

45. PULVER AND LOGAN COAL MINE.

The Pulver and Logan Coal Mine is located about one mile east of Werner and is operated as a surface mine supplying a local demand. It is owned by Pulver and Logan and operated by H. I. Dorwin. The coal bed is about five feet thinck and from four to five feet of clay is removed. Some water is pumped from the mine. The foregoing report was made March 6, 1918.

46. SLOAN COAL MINE.

The Sloan Coal Mine, situated about one-half mile west of Dodge, is owned by Henry Sloan and operated by Norton and Fritz. The coal bed is seven feet thick and reached by a drift. One foot of coal is left for a roof and one row of props is placed in the rooms. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and no water is encountered. The tipple is provided with three chutes for loading coal into wagons. A horse is used to haul the coal from the mine. When the mine was inspected February 14, 1918 conditions were found satisfactory.

47. THREE STAR LIGNITE COAL MINE.

The Three Star Lignite Coal Mine is owned and operated by Sam Curley and is situated about 10 miles southwest of Dunn Center. The coal bed is 16 feet thick and is operated as a surface mine, the removal of 10 feet of clay being necessary before the coal is exposed. Water is removed from the mine by means of a gas driven pump. During the latter part of the winter the mine froze up and was not operated. Only a local demand is supplied. The foregoing report was made March 19, 1918.

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

48. CORLISS COAL MINE.

The Corliss Coal Mine is located about nine miles south of the town of Sentinel Butte on the south side of a small butte, and is owned and operated by I. J. Corliss. Formerly this mine was operated as a strip pit, but at present it is being worked underground. Only a small local demand is supplied and no definite system of mining is followed. The buildings consist of a dwelling which serves as a scale room. When the mine was inspected January 14, it was found to be in very poor condition.

49. CUSICK COAL MINE.

The Cusick Coal Mine which is owned by J. Cusick is located on the south side of Sentinel Butte, about four miles south of the town of Sentinel Butte. The coal bed is about 28 feet in thickness, about seven feet of coal is left for a roof, from about 9 to 11 feet is mined, and from 10 to 12 feet is left in the floor. This amount is left in the floor because water is encountered if more coal is taken from beneath. Pillars are left at intervals of about 20 feet but these pillars have no definite size

or shape, though they will possibly average about 15 feet in diameter. Very little timbering is done because of the stable character of the roof coal. Teams drive into the mine and load the coal at the working face. No definite system of mining is followed. The mine was inspected January 14, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

50. GRIMM COAL MINE.

The Grimm Coal Mine, formerly known as the Madland Coal Mine, is now owned and operated by J. P. Grimm and is situated about four and one-half miles south of the town of Sentinel Butte. The coal bed is about 30 feet thick and is entered by a drift. No definite system of mining is followed other than the driving of the entry along which pillars about 15 feet in diameter are left at intervals of about 20 feet. Very little timbering is done as a large amount of coal is left in the roof. The entries are driven too wide to be of any permanent use. Teams are driven into the mine where the coal is loaded from the working face. The mine was inspected January 14, 1918.

51. PORTER COAL MINE.

The Porter Coal Mine which is located about nine miles southwest of the town of Sentinel Butte, is operated by W. H. Porter. The coal bed is about 30 feet in thickness and reached by a drift driven into the coal from the side of the hill. No definite system of mining has been followed and the drift, formerly driven, was found blocked with clay which had fallen from above the entry. This necessitated the driving of a new drift beside the former one in order to recover coal in the old workings. The inside of the mine was also found badly caved when inspected January 14, 1918.

52. SENTINEL BUTTE COAL MINE.

The Sentinel Butte Coal Mine, owned by the Hunter Land Company of Minneapolis and formerly leased by F. C. Dempsy, is now leased by R. L. Barnett. The coal bed is about 30 feet thick and the mine is reached by a drift through which teams are driven into the mine to the face where the coal is loaded into wagons. The entry and breakthrus between the rooms are driven wide enough to allow teams and wagons to enter to the face very readily. Pillars about 35 feet square are left between the rooms and no timbering has ever been done in this mine. A very tough grade of coal is found in the roof which has stood for several years and does not show any signs of caving. About 10 feet of coal is left in the floor and about eight feet is left for a roof. A scale is placed inside of the mine. This mine was inspected January 14, 1918.

GRANT COUNTY

53. BLACK DIAMOND COAL MINE.

The Black Diamond Coal Mine, owned by Mamie M. Dunn and located two and one-half miles southwest of Leith, is leased and operated by S. S. Houser. The coal bed is eight feet thick and reached by a shaft 41 feet deep. An eight H. P. gas engine is used to hoist the coal from the mine, and a separate compartment is provided in the shaft for a stairway.

A chute is provided for dumping the coal directly into wagons, and another chute is provided to take care of the waste slack. The double entry system of mining is followed and two air shafts are provided for ventilation. The cars under ground are hauled by a mule. Some water is encountered which is removed from the mine by means of a small force pump driven by a three H. P. gas engine placed in the mine. Some of the entries were found badly caved and the coal was being mined only at a point near the shaft when the mine was inspected February 2, 1918.

54. COFFIN BUTTE COAL MINE.

The Coffin Butte Coal Mine which is owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company but leased and operated by R. C. Babcock, is situated 18 miles southwest of Elgin. The coal bed is nine feet thick and mined as a surface mine, the removal of from eight to sixteen feet of clay being necessary. Water is encountered which is removed by a gas driven pump. A large local demand is supplied. This mine was reported March 8, 1918.

55. LEHNER COAL MINE.

The Lehner Coal Mine is a small strip pit, owned and operated by J. Lehner. It is located four and one-half miles southwest of Heil and supplies only a small local demand. The coal bed is four feet thick and about 14 feet of very hard clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. About 11 feet of this clay has to be blasted. Some water is encountered which is removed by means of a small gas driven pump. This mine was inspected February 2, 1918.

56. MILLER COAL MINE.

The Miller Coal Mine which is situated three miles southwest of New Liepzig, is owned and operated by Lawrence Miller of Bentley. The coal bed is four feet thick and is operated as a surface mine, the removal of about 10 feet of clay being necessary before the coal is exposed. The mine is dry. Only a small local demand is supplied. It was inspected February 4, 1918.

57. PATZER COAL MINE.

The Patzer Coal Mine, which is situated two and one-half miles southwest of New Leipzig, was opened during the fall of 1917. It is owned and operated by Adam Patzer. The coal bed is six feet thick and reached by a drift driven into the bank of the Cannonball River. The tipple is provided with a chute for loading coal into wagons. The cars are hauled from the mine by hand. No coal is left in the roof and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and no water is encountered. This mine was inspected February 4, 1918 and found in good condition.

58. ROCK COAL MINE.

The Rock Coal Mine, which is located about three miles southwest of Heil, is owned by Ray E. Rock and operated as a strip pit. The coal bed is about six feet in thickness, the top two and a half feet of which is slack, and it is stripped with a gas tractor and an Erie grader. About eight feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. A small

amount of water is encountered which is dipped from the mine with buckets. Only a small local demand is supplied. The mine was found badly drifted when inspected February 2, 1918.

59. WOLFORD COAL MINE.

The Wolford Coal Mine, owned and operated by Wm. W. Wolford, is a surface mine situated four miles northeast of Elgin. Sixteen feet of clay has to be removed before the seven foot bed of coal is exposed and the stripping is done during the summer months. Water is encountered which is removed by a pump. Only a local demand is supplied. This mine was reported February 5, 1918.

HETTINGER COUNTY.

60. ALBRECHT COAL MINE.

The Albrecht Coal Mine which is situated about six miles northwest of Havelock is owned and operated by C. A. Albrecht, who operates it as a surface mine. The coal bed is six and a half feet thiick and from six to 12 feet of clay must be removed. Water is drained from the mine by a ditch. A large local demand is supplied. This mine was reported March 9, 1918.

61. ARNOLD COAL MINE.

The Arnold Coal Mine, owner by Charles T. Arnold and operated by John Wienandy, is situated about one and three-fourths miles northwest of Coalbank. The coal bed is 14 feet thick and reached by a drift driven into the bank of Coalbank Creek. From five to six feet of coal is left for a roof, one row of props is placed in the rooms and the entry is well timbered. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power where a tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons. A storage bin of 100 tons capacity is also located at the mine. The mine is dry and ventilation is secured through an old drift. Conditions were satisfactory January 31, 1918.

62. BILLMAN COAL MINE.

The Billman Coal Mine, situated four miles west of Regent, is a small surface mine supplying a small local trade. It is owned by Winger and Hagen and operated by A. D. Billman. The coal bed is four and a half feet thick and four feet of clay must be removed. Some water is pumped from the mine. The foregoing report was made March 9, 1918.

63. CULVER COAL MINE.

The Culver Coal Mine, located nine and one-half miles south of New England, is owned by Chas. C. Culver and leased by V. Arnold. The coal bed is about eight feet in thickness and is mined by stripping, the removal of about 10 feet of dirt being necessary before the coal is exposed. Some underground mining has been done in previous years, but this method has been abandoned. A very small amount of water is encountered. A local demand is supplied. This mine was inspected January 30, 1918.

64. DAVIS COAL MINE.

The Davis Coal Mine is owned by Charles A. Davis and leased and operated by W. H. Murphy. It is situated one mile southwest of Regent

and is worked as a surface mine. The coal bed is six feet thick and about 20 feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. No water is encountered. Only a small local demand is supplied. The mine was inspected January 31, 1918.

65. HAVELOCK COAL MINE.

The Havelock Coal Mine, located one mile northeast of Havelock, is owned by Mrs. E. W. Adams of Northfield, Minn., and leased by John Adams of Havelock. The coal bed is 11 feet in thickness and reached by a drift driven into the coal from the side of a steep bluff bordering the Cannonball River. A new entry which was being driven had been extended about 100 feet and from this a couple of rooms were being driven. Timbering is done in the entry where necessary, and a row of props is placed in the rooms. The coal is handled underground and hauled to the surface by horse power where it is dumped into a chute and loaded into wagons or sleighs. The mine was inspected January 31, 1918.

66. KALLIS COAL MINE.

The Kallis Mine, situated three miles northwest of Odessa, is owned by Kallis Bros. who operate it as a surface mine. The coal bed is seven and a half feet thick and from 10 to 20 feet of clay must be removed. Some water is encountered which is drained from the mine by ditch. When the mine was inspected February 4, 1918, an entry was being driven. The owners intend to operate it as an underground mine. A small local demand is supplied.

67. KUNZE COAL MINE.

The Kunze Coal Mine, situated four and a half miles east of Havelock, is owned by H. O. Kunze, and leased and operated by Geo. Wilhelm. The coal bed is 14 feet thick and reached by a drift driven into the bank of Coalbank Creek. Four feet of coal is left for a roof and one row of props is placed in the rooms. Water is encountered which is removed by means of a gas driven pump and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The coal is hauled from the mine to the tipple by horse power. A spur on the Milwaukee Railroad is situated a short distance from the mine, where the coal is hauled and loaded into cars. The mine buildings consist of a boarding house, a dwelling, a barn, and an office. This mine was inspected January 31, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

68. MERRY COAL MINE.

The Merry coal Mine, owned and operated by C. H. Merry, is situated 12 miles south of Mott. The coal vein is 10 feet thick and worked as a surface mine, the removal of from 10 to 30 feet of clay being necessary. Some water is ditched from the mine. Only a local demand is supplied. The foregoing facts were reported January 1, 1918.

69. NELSON COAL MINE.

W. H. Brown & Co. own the Nelson Coal Mine, but it is leased and operated by Mons Nelson who operates it as a surface mine. From four to five feet of clay must be removed. Water is removed from the mine

by means of a gas driven pump. A local demand is supplied. The foregoing report was made December 26, 1917.

70. RUMPH COAL MINE.

The Rumph Coal Mine, located six miles southeast of Mott, is owned and operated by C. W. Rumph. The mine is worked as a surface mine, the removal of about 18 feet of clay being necessary before the five to six foot bed of coal is exposed. Water is pumped from the mine by a gas driven centrifugal pump. Most of the coal mined is hauled to the city of Mott. The foregoing report was made February 4, 1918.

71. SADLER COAL MINE.

The Sadler Coal Mine which is located on a spur of the Milwaukee Railroad at Coalbank, is owned by the Sadler Coal Mining Company of Mollett, South Dakota. The coal bed is 11 feet thick and reached by a slope, through which the cars are hauled to the tipple by means of a steam hoist. The tipple has one chute for loading cars and one for local trade. About one foot of coal is left for a roof and one row of props is placed in the rooms. Very little water is encountered in the mine. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and canvass brattices are placed where necessary. The buildings consist of a tipple, a power house, a blacksmith shop, an office, a boarding house, a dwelling, a powder magazine, a barn, and a store room. This is one of the new mines opened in the fall of 1917 and when inspected January 31, 1918, it was found in good condition.

72. SQUARE DEAL COAL MINE.

The Square Deal Coal Mine which is located two and one-half miles south of Bentley, is owned and operated by Crary Bros. The coal bed is from four to five and a half feet thick and the mine is operated as a surface mine. From three to eight feet of clay has to be removed. Water is ditched from the mine. Most of the coal from this mine is hauled to Bentley and shipped. It was inspected February 4, 1918.

73. SWITZER COAL MINE.

The Switzer Coal Mine, situated two and three-quarters miles west of Regent, is owned and operated by Presley Switzer. The coal bed is nine feet thick and worked by stripping, although some coal is taken from underneath the clay bank. Very little water is found in this mine. It was inseptced January 31, 1918.

74. UTTER COAL MINE.

Joseph Utter owns the Utter Coal Mine, situated three and a half miles northwest of Odessa, and operates it as a surface mine. The coal bed is six and a half feet thick and from six to 15 feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. Very little water is encountered. This mine supplies a small local demand. It was inspected February 4, 1918.

McLEAN COUNTY.

75. BITUMINA COAL MINE.

The Bitumina Coal Mine, owned by John Satterlund but leased and operated by Ed. Kugler, is located seven miles northwest of Washburn.

The coal bed is from nine and a half to eleven feet thick. A drift leads from a coulee into the coal bed where the coal is hauled from the mine by horse power. From the mouth of the mine the coal is hoisted to a tipple with a steam hoisting engine. The tipple is provided with two chutes for loading the coal into wagons. A storage bin is also situated at the tipple, having a capacity of about 400 tons. A Norwalk air compresser and a Jeffrey undercutter machine are used. About three feet of coal is left for a roof and and very little timbering is done. A Morgan-Gardner steam pump is used to remove the water from the mine Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and in the rooms compressed air is used. The mine buildings consist of an office and scale room, a power plant, a tipple and storage bin, a powder magazine, a blacksmith shop, two dwellings and a barn. At this mine is located the power plant of the Central Electric Light and Power Company which furnishes light and power to the towns of Washburn, Underwood, and Turtle Lake. A large portion of the coal mined here is hauled to the siding at Bitumina and shipped. This mine was inspected February 21, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

76. BORCHARDT COAL MINE.

E. G. Borchart owns and operate the Borchardt Coal Mine which is situated three miles south of Underwood. The coal bed is 12 feet thick and reached by a 38 foot two compartment shaft. The upper half of this shaft has been lined with concrete. This shaft is driven inside of a barn and the coal is hoisted by means of a whim. Four feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is done. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and a gas-driven fan. No water is encountered in the mine. A small local demand is supplied. The mine was inspected February 22, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

77. ELM POINT COAL MINE.

The Elm Point Coal Mine is owned and operated by the Elm Point Mining Company of Harvey and is situated just across the Missouri River from Stanton. The coal bed is eight feet thick, all of which is mined. Considerable timbering is done in order to hold the clay roof. A chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons and a storage bin of 150 tons capacity is situated by the tipple. The mine is dry and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft situated in an old workings. The mine buildings consist of an office and scale rooms, a dwelling and a barn. Conditions were found satisfactory February 25, 1918.

78. FJELDDAL COAL MINE.

The Fjelddal Coal Mine which is owned by Tom Fjelddal but leased and operated by Fred Wagner, is situated four and a half miles northeast of Underwood. The coal vein is 11 feet thick and reached by a slope. From three to four feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is done. The mine is dry and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The tipple is provided with a chute for loading the coal into wagons. The mine buildings consist of an office, a dwelling and a barn. The mine was inspected February 23, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

79. FREDERICH COAL MINE.

The Frederich Coal Mine, situated four and a half miles northeast of Underwood, is owned by Wm. Frederich and leased and operated by Henry Frederich. A shaft 59 feet in depth leads to the coal, and the coal bed is six feet thick with no coal left in the roof. An air shaft and gas-driven fan furnish ventilation and no water is encountered in the mine. The coal is hoisted from the mine by means of a whim and is then dumped into a chute and loaded into wagons. No timbering has been done in the shaft. This mine was inspected February 23, 1918.

80. GARRISON COAL MINE.

The Garrison Coal Mine, owned and operated by the Garrison Coal Light and Power Company, is located within a half mile of the city of Garrison. The coal, which is seven feet in thickness, occurs at a depth of about 50 feet. Two Morgan-Gardner electric undercutting machines are in use. An electric pump is used to keep the mine dry. The coal is hoisted up the slope with a steam hoist. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft with an electric fan, and on the date of inspection the ventilating apparatus was delivering 3,850 cubic feet of air. Fubruary 22, 1918 conditions in and about the mine were first-class.

81. HANSON COAL MINE.

The Hanson Coal Mine, owned by Peter Hanson but leased and operated by August Marks, is situated four and a half miles east of Underwood. The coal bed is 11 feet thick and reached by a slope. The coal is hauled from the mine to the tipple by horse power where it is loaded into wagons. From three to four feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is done. No water is encountered in this mine and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a bunk house, a barn and a boarding house. Conditions were found satisfactory on February 23, 1918.

82. JOHNSON COAL MINE.

The Johnson Coal Mine, situated seven miles east of Garrison, is owned and operated by Swan A. Johnson. The coal bed is seven feet thick and is reached by a slope. About eight inches of coal is left for a roof and from two to three rows of props are placed in the rooms. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a wind mill and well pump. An air shaft provides ventilation. The coal s hauled from the mine by a team and a cable. The owner's farm buildings are situated by the mine. Only a local demand is supplied. The mine was inspected February 26, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

83. KOENIG COAL MINE.

The Koenig Coal Mine, situated about three miles southeast of Underwood, is owned by Johannes Koenig and operated by Adolf Schedler, as a surface mine. The coal bed is from eight to ten feet thick and about 16 feet of clay has to be removed. Water is encountered in the mine which is drained through a sewer. Only a small local demand is supplied. The foregoing facts were reported March 15, 1918.

84. PFISTER COAL MINE.

Fred Pfister owns and operates the Pfister Coal Mine which is situ-

ated about 10 miles northwest of Washburn. The coal bed is eight feet thick and reached by a drift. About one foot of coal is left for a roof. Water is ditched from the mine and no means of ventilation is provided. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power and dumped through a chute into wagons. A small dwelling and barn are situated at the mine. Inspected February 22, 1918.

The Rupp Coal Mine is operated By E. R. Rupp and is situated about three miles southwest of Garrison. The coal bed is from seven to seven and a half foot thick and entered by a drift driven from the face of an old strip mine. Eight inches of coal is left for a roof and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. No water is encountered and ventilation is secured through a caved-in room. A wagon scales is provided at the mine. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a bunk house, and a barn. The mine was inspected February 26, 1918 and found in a satisfactory condition.

86. SEIBEL COAL MINE.

The Seibel Coal Mine, owned and operated by Frank Seibel, is situated three miles southwest of Garrison and operated as a surface mine. The coal bed is six feet thick and about nine feet of clay must be removed. Water is ditched from the mine. When inspected February 26, 1918 double entries were being driven into the coal, as the operator intends to work this as an underground mine from now on. The entries had been driven about 50 feet. In this mine was found the dangerous practice so often found in surface mines, of undermining the bank and using very few timbers. It was inspected February 26, 1918.

87. ULRICH COAL MINE.

The Ulrich Coal Mine, formerly operated by Ulrich, Lauser and Kingsley, was abandoned in March, 1916.

MERCER COUNTY.

88. BEULAH COAL MINE.

The Beulah Coal Mine, owned by the Beulah Coal and Mining Company, is located at Beulah on a spur of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The coal bed which is from 12 to 14 feet thick is reached by a 56 foot shaft. This shaft is a two compartment shaft with a stairway in one compartment and a hoist in the other. From two to three feet of coal is left in the roof and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and steam-driven fan. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by a steam pump and two eletrically driven pumps. A power house is situated at the mine and all main haulage ways are electric lighted. The Company proposed to install cutting machines and a box car loader. They also intend to open another mine on property about three miles north of the present mine. The coal bed on this northern property is 18 feet thick and a spur will be built to this mine. The mine buildings consist of an office, a power plant, a hotel, a tipple, a powder magazine, a bunk house and a blacksmith shop. A ladder is also provided in the air shaft. The mine was inspected February 12, 1918 and found in good condition.

89. DILGER COAL MINE.

The Dilger Coal Mine, a small mine located three and one-half miles south of Beulah, is owned by John R. Stewart and operated by Lawrence Dilger. The coal bed is 16 feet thick and reached by a drift. Six feet of coal is left in the roof and no timbering is done in the rooms. Water is ditched from the mine. A tipple is provided with chute for loading the coal into wagons. The foregoing facts were reported February 13, 1918.

90. GALLAGHER COAL MINE.

The Gallagher Coal Mine, a small surface mine owned and operated by Jack Gallagher, is situated one mile west of Hazen. The coal bed is four feet thick and from eight to ten feet of clay must be removed. A gas-driven pump removes the water from the mine. Only a small local demand is supplied. The foregoing report was made March 6, 1918.

91. GOLDEN VALLEY COAL MINE.

The Golden Valley Coal Mine is owned and operated by G. S. Davis, and is located two miles northwest of Golden Valley. The coal bed is six feet thick and reached by a drift. No coal is left in the roof and more timbers should be used, as considerable difficulty is experienced in holding it. A box drain is used to carry the water from the mine and no means of ventilation is provided. The coal is loaded from a tipple into wagons. Inspected February 14, 1918.

92. HAVEN COAL MINE.

The Haven Coal Mine, located three miles northwest of Golden Valley, is owned and operated by Lee Haven. A drift driven from the creek bank leads into a six foot bed of coal. No coal is left in the roof and very little timbering is done. A tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons. No water is encountered in the mine. When inspected February 14, 1918 the entry was found caved and closed almost to the entrance. This entry will not be reopened, the present mining being confined to a side entry closed to the portal.

93. INGOLD COAL MINE.

The Ingold Coal Mine, situated three miles south of Golden Valley, is owned by W. P. Ingold and operated by Tom Figenskan. The coal bed is six feet thick and entered by a drift. A new entry was being driven as the old entry had to be abandoned on account of water. Only a small local demand is supplied. The foregoing report was made February 14, 1918.

94. KEELEY COAL MINE.

The Keeley Coal Mine, owned by Ed. Oster and operated by Ulmer Bros., is situated one and one-half miles north of Hazen. The coal bed is five feet thick and no coal is left in the roof, so considerable timbering is necessary. No artificial means of ventilation is provided, but an air course is to be driven into an old workings to provide circulation. The coal is hauled from the mine by hand to the tipple where it is dumped through a chute into wagons. The mine is dry. Most of the coal mined is used in the power plant of the Hazen Electric Light and Power Com-

pany. Except for inadequate ventilation, the mine was found in satisfactory condition when inspected February 12, 1918.

95. KESLER COAL MINE.

The Kesler Coal Mine, located three miles north of Beulah, is owned by Geo. Kesler but leased and operated by Geo. G. Schmidt. The coal bed is 18 feet thick and entered by a drift from the side of the coulee. About four feet of coal is left in the roof and no timbering is necessary. The coal is hauled from the mine by a horse to dump where it is loaded into wagons. The mine is dry. It was opened in September, 1917, and supplies a local demand. Conditions were satisfactory when inspected February 13, 1918.

96. KOULBERG COAL MINE.

Albert Koulberg owns and operates the Koulberg Coal Mine which is situated three miles south of Hazen. The coal bed is from four and a half to five feet thick and reached by a shaft sunk in the coulee. A horse and cable is used to hoist the coal from the mine and a storage bin is provided. This mine was opened in the early part of 1918 and when inspected February 12th, an entry had been driven about 100 feet and no rooms were turned. Conditions were satisfactory.

97. KREM COAL MINE.

The Krem Coal Mine, situated six and one-half miles north of Hazen, is owned and operated by Richter and Erbele, with David Richter acting as superintendent. The coal bed is 13 feet thick and reached by a 67 foot shaft. The tipple is provided with a chute for loading the coal into wagons and a 60 ton storage bin is placed by the tipple. The coal is hoisted from the mine by means of a 12 H. P. Economy engine. Water is encountered which is removed by a gas driven pump. About six feet of coal is left in the roof and no timbering is done. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The Krem Coal Mine was formerly located about one mile east of the present mine. The present mine was opened during the summer of 1916, and on February 12, 1918, conditions were found very good.

98. LUCKY STRIKE COAL MINE.

The Lucky Strike Coal Mine is situated three quarters of a mile south of Zap and is operated in a seven and one-half foot bed of coal. It is owned by Slowey, Field and Strope and operated by William Thurston. A slope leads into the coal bed, about one and one-half feet of coal is left in the roof, and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and the mine is dry. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power and a tipple is provided for loading it into wagons. On February 13, 1918 conditions were satisfactory.

99. MYERS COAL MINE.

The Myers Coal Mine, owned by Harold Myers but leased and operated by W. M. Riffle and T. Morris, is a new mine situated two miles northwest of Golden Valley in a coal bed four and one-half feet thick. Due to the thinness of the coal bed very little coal is left in the roof and the mine is well timbered. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and some water is encountered which is removed by means of a box drain. Coal is hauled from the mine by horse power to a dump where

it is loaded into wagons. A dwelling is situated by the mine. When inspected January 14, 1918 this mine was found in first-class condition.

100. OTNESS COAL MINE.

The Otness Coal Mine, situated two miles south of Hazen, is owned and operated by Enoch Otness. The coal bed is four feet thick and reached by a slope. Due to the thinness of the bed no coal is left in the roof and considerable difficulty is experienced in holding it. Water is drained from the mine through a pipe, and no means of ventilation is provided. When the mine was inspected February 12, 1918 it was in fair condition.

101. REICHENGBERG COAL MINE.

Jake Reichengberg owns the Reichengberg Coal Mine and leases it to John Bartell. It is situated one mile north of Hazen and supplies a local demand. Due to the thinness of the bed, which is four feet thick, no coal is left in the roof and considerable timbering is necessary. A chute for loading the coal into wagons and a storage bin are provided. The mine is dry and ventilation is secured through an old entry which affords inadequate circulation. Inspected February 12, 1918.

102. REIGEL COAL MINE.

The Reigel Coal Mine, a new mine opened in the first part of 1918 and situated two and one-half miles northwest of Golden Valley, supplies a small local demand and is owned and operated by J. H. Reigel. The coal bed is six feet thick and reached by a drift. The mine is dry, and when inspected February 14, 1918 the entry was found driven only 50 feet and one room was being worked.

103. STANDARD COAL MINE.

The Standard Coal Mine, located on the outskirts of Beulah, is owned by Geo. G. Schmidt. It was formerly operated in an 11 foot bed of coal but in March 1917 the mine was abandoned on account of water.

104. SCHMIDT COAL MINE.

The Schmidt Coal Mine, situated seven and a half miles northwest of Beulah, is owned and operated by Geo. G. Schmidt. The coal bed is 23 feet thick and reached by a slope through which the coal is hauled to the dump by means of a whim. About five feet of coal is left in the roof and no timbering is done. A windmill and well pump remove the water from the mine. Only a small local demand is supplied. The foregoing facts were reported February 13, 1918.

MORTON COUNTY.

105. COOPENHAVER COAL MINE.

The Coopenhaver Coal Mine which is situated two and a half miles southeast of Flasher, is owned and operated by A. N. Coopenhaver who works it as a surface mine. The coal bed is four and a half feet thick and about 12½ feeet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. This mine has not been in operation since the fall of 1915.

106. ELMER COAL MINE.

The Elmer Coal Mine, a new mine situated four and one-half miles

northeast of Hebron, is owned and operated by Joseph Elmer. Operations were begun on this mine in July, 1917, and at the time it was inspected the entry had been driven about 400 feet and a parallel entry begun. Two rooms were also being driven. The coal bed is about six feet thick and reached by a slope. A chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons, and a scale is to be installed. The mine was inspected February 6, 1918.

107. GARFIELD COAL MINE.

The Garfield Coal Mine, located seven miles north of New Salem and formerly owned by Carl Leuder, is now owned and operated by Halle Kensmann. The coal bed is six feet thick overlaid by about 12 feet of clay. Water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a gas-driven pump. Only a local demand is supplied. The foregoing facts were reported Dec. 27, 1917.

108. HARNISCH COAL MINE.

The Harnisch Coal Mine, located four miles north of Hebron, is owned by Harnisch Bros. with Robert Harnisch acting as superintendent. The coal bed is from five and a half to seven feet thick and reaches by a drift. A tipple having a one and one-half inch screen is provided. From one to two feet of coal is left in the roof and the mine is well timbered. An air shaft provides circulation and no water is encountered. The mine was opened in December, 1916, and supplies a large local demand. It was inspected February 6, 1918 and found in good condition.

109. HAYMARSH COAL MINE.

The Haymarsh Coal Mine, located about six and one half miles east of Hebron, is owned by Wm. Gietzer and leased and operated by Simon Reinbold. The coal bed is from nine to ten feet in thickness and reached by a steep slope. Horse power is used to haul the coal from the mine, and there is provided a chute of about four tons capacity, through which the coal passes into wagons. No water is encountered in the mine and ventilation is provided by means of an old room that has caved through to the surface and serves as an air shaft. Only a local demand is supplied. Conditions were found satisfactory when the mine was inspected February 7, 1918.

110. HEBRON COAL MINE.

The Hebron Coal Mine, located five miles north of Hebron, is owned by the Hebron Fire and Pressed Brick Company but leased and operated by F. Bennek. It is connected with the brick plant at Hebron by a narrow gauge track and most of the coal mined is used in the brick plant. The coal bed is eight feet thick and reached by a drift. The coal is hauled from the mine by horses and then is loaded from a dump directly into the small mine cars. The double entry system of mining is followed and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and gas-driven fan. One foot of coal is left in the roof, the entries are timbered where necessary and the rooms are well timbered. The mine was inspected February 6, 1918 and found in good condition.

111. KNUTSON COAL MINE.

The Knutson Coal Mine, situated four and one-half miles west of Almont, is owned by C. G. Thor who operates it is a surface mine. The

coal bed is about eight feet thick and about 20 feet of clay must be removed. Water is ditched from the mine. Only a small local demand is supplied. These facts were reported January 1, 1918.

112. KOKOKALER COAL MINE.

The Kokokaler Coal Mine, owned and operated by Henry Kokokaler, is located six miles west of Glen Ullen. This is a small strip pit which supplies a few farmers living adjacent to the mine with coal. The customers do their own stripping and mining and pay fifty cents a ton for the coal. From three to four feet of coal is found.

113. KRAMER COAL MINE.

The Kramer Coal Mine, located three miles northwest of New Salem, is owned and operated by Fred Kramer. The coal bed is seven feet thick and reached by a slope. A gas engine hoist is used to haul the cars from the mine and a tipple is provided with a chute for loading the coal into wagons. About one-half foot of coal is left in the roof. Some timbers are placed in the entry and one row of props is placed in the rooms. No water is encountered and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The mine buildings consist of a scale room, a tipple, a dwelling, and a barn. The mine was inspected February 9, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

114. LANGE COAL MINE.

The Lange Coal Mine is a strip pit, owned by Anton Lange and leased and operated by F. C. Lange. It is situated about seven miles northeast of Glen Ullen. The coal bed is about eight feet thick and about eight feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. Water is encountered which is pumped from the mine by means of a small gas-driven rotary pump. Only a local demand is supplied. The mine was inspected February 8, 1918.

115. LIDSTROM COAL MINE.

The Lidstrom Coal Mine, located about six miles southeast of Glen Ullen, is owned by Mrs. Anna Lidstrom and leased and operated by F. E. Brown. The coal bed is from nine to eleven feet thick and reached by a drift driven into the bank of a deep ravine. A hard shale about 10 inches in thickness overlies the coal and this again is overlaid with a hard sandy clay. Very little timbering is required. Ventilation is secured by means of a breakthru into the old workings where an air shaft is provided. Water is encountered but is piped from the mine. Two chutes which have a capacity of about 20 tons are provided for loading the coal into wagons. Conditions were found satisfactory when the mine was inspected February 8, 1918.

116. NEW SALEM COAL MINE.

The New Salem Coal Mine, owned by R. W. Webb and Company of Minneapolis, is located three-fourths of a mile east of New Salem on a spur of the Northern Pacific Railway. It was formerly leased by M. Tausend, but in August 1916 A. J. Gray, former superintendent, leased the mine and has continued in active charge of the mine. The coal bed is from five and a half to six feet in thickness and occurs at an average depth of 50 feet.

The company formerly owned a power plant which was used in connection with the mine to operate two Morgan-Gardner undercutters and an air fan, as well as to light the important places in the mine. Steam was also used to hoist the coal to the tipple where it was run over screens and loaded into box cars. The mine buildings consist of a tipple, a scale room and office, a blacksmith shop, a boarding house, and a powder magazine.

It is expected that the mine will be completely worked out by the first of April, when it will be abandoned. The power equipment, including boilers, generators, steam hoisting apparatus, and two Morgan-Gardner undercutters, has been sold and is in use at another mine. At present the coal is being hoisted by means of a gas engine.

At present all the work being done in the mine is confined to pulling pillars and stumps. It was thought for a time that the company would open a mine in the 14 foot bed of coal that lies about 200 feet below this one, but this plan has been abandoned. The mine was inspected January 11, 1918.

117. NORTH STAR COAL MINE.

Murry and Haven own the North Star Coal Mine which is located six miles north of Hebron, and have leased it to John Chenoz. The coal bed is about seven and one-half feet thick and reached by a slope. This mine was formerly owned on the opposite side of the coulee, but that location has been abandoned and a new slope driven in the present location. The slope and entry have been driven about 300 feet, off which rooms are being turned. An air shaft is to be driven shortly. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power and a chute of about four tons capacity is provided for loading the coal into wagons. The mine was inspected March 6, 1918.

118. ORMISTON COAL MINE.

Geo. Ormiston owns and operates the Ormiston Coal Mine which is situated 12 miles southwest of Judson. The coal bed is seven feet thick and reached by a drift. Very little coal is left in the roof and considerable timbering is done. The coal is pushed from the mine by hand and shoveled into wagons. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and water is ditched from the mine. Conditions were satisfactory February 9, 1918.

119. PLEASANT RIDGE COAL MINE.

A. L. Tavis owns the Pleasant Ridge Coal Mine which is located one mile north of Glen Ulen, and leased and operated by Louis Kowoko. The coal bed is about six feet thick and reached by a steep slope through which the coal is hauled to the surface by means of a windlass and horse A chute for loading the coal into wagons is equipped with a two-inch screen. No water of consequence is encountered in the mine, and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. A scale for weighing the coal is placed near the mine. Conditions were found satisfactory when it was inspected February 8, 1918.

120. RAMSLAND COAL MINE.

The Ramsland Coal Mine, a surface mine which is situated six miles

west of Almont, is owned and operated by Geo. Reichel. The coal bed is four and one-half feet thick and about 14 feet of clay is removed. Water is encountered which is drained off by means of a ditch. Only a local demand is supplied. This report was made December 24, 1917.

121. WADESON COAL MINE.

The Wadeson Coal Mine, owned and operated by H. D. Wadeson, is situated six miles north of Hebron. A slope is driven into the coal bed which is from five to seven feet thick. A horse is used to haul the coal from the mine. No coal is left in the roof and considerable timbering is necessary. The water is pumped from the mine by a gas engine. Only a small local demand is supplied by this mine. It was inspected February 6, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

122. BLAKE COAL MINE.

The Blake Coal Mine, situated seven miles southwest of Stanley, is operated as a strip mine by F. E. Blake. The coal bed is four feet thick and from 10 to 20 feet of clay is removed. Water is encountered in the mine which is ditched off. A local demand is supplied. On March 20, 1918 all the strip coal was found worked out and some underground mining was being done.

123. EVERSON COAL MINE.

The Everson Coal Mine is a small mine located four and one-half miles from White Earth, and is operated during the winter months to supply a local demand.

124. HOPPE COAL MINE.

Herman Moerke owns and operates the Hoppe Coal Mine as a strip pit. It is situated 11 miles northeast of Van Hook. The coal bed is six feet thick and about 15 feet of clay must be removed. Water is ditched from the mine. It was inspected March 21, 1918.

125. KALE COAL MINE.

The Kale Coal Mine, situated seven miles southwest of Stanley, is operated by B. F. Kale as a surface mine. The coal bed is three and one-half feet thick and about 20 feet of over burden has to be removed. Water is ditched from the mine. A small local demand is supplied. Inspected March 20, 1918.

126. PORGER COAL MINE.

The Porger Coal Mine is owned by Geo. Porger and is situated three miles south of White Earth. The coal bed is from six to seven feet thick and reached by a drift. The coal is hauled from the mine by hand to a dump where it is loaded into wagons. No coal is left in the roof and considerable timbering is necessary. The mine is dry and no means of ventilation is provided. Inspected March 19, 1918.

127. RODGERS COAL MINE.

The Rodgers Coal Mine, situated 14 miles southeast of Palermo, is owned and operated by Geo. S. Rodgers. The coal bed is seven feet thick and is mined by stripping, the removal of about 10 feet of clay being necessary. Some water is encountered which is ditched off. This

mine is worked during the fall and winter, supplying a local demand. When inspected March 21, 1918 some underground mining was being done as all the strip coal had been removed.

128. SELLERS COAL MINE.

The Sellers Coal Mine, owned and operated by W. L. Sellers, is situated 11 miles northeast of Van Hook. It is operated as a surface mine and was formerly known as the Roseno Mine. The coal bed is seven feet thick and from six to 20 feet of clay is removed. Water is encountered in the mine which is ditched off. Inspected March 21, 1918.

OLIVER COUNTY

129. BARLOW COAL MINE.

The Barlow Coal Mine is located four and one-half miles west of Fort Clark. It was formerly owned and operated by J. Novak, but in July 1916 D. T. Barlow of Fort Clark purchased the mine and is now operating it as a strip pit. The coal bed is about seven and a half feet thick and about 12 feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. During the winter of 1916 and 1917 a drift was driven into the bed about 160 feet, from which four rooms were worked. Some water is encountered which is easily drained off by means of a ditch. This mine supplies only a small local demand. Inspected January 8, 1918.

130. MEYHOFF COAL MINE.

The Meyhoff Coal Mine, located three miles south of Center, is a small strip pit owned by Dick Meyhoff of Hannover. The coal bed is 10 feet thick with a four inch parting of clay about three feet from the bottom. No stripping was done during the summer of 1917. About 700 tons of coal was left stripped after the 1916 season was over, of which only a small part was taken out during the year of 1917. When the mine was inspected January 8, 1918 it was not in operation.

131. PLEASANT VALLEY COAL MINE.

The Pleasant Valley Coal Mine, located three miles northwest of Center, is owned by V. R. Boerner of Center, and operated by Wm. Boerner and Wm. Mahlmann. There are two coal beds, a seven foot bed overlying a ten foot bed, with a parting of clay four feet thick between. Where the mine is being worked at the present time about four feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. Water is encountered which is drained from the mine by means of a ditch. Inspected January 8, 1918.

132. SPRING VALLEY COAL MINE.

The Spring Valley Coal Mine, owned by N. O. Nelson, is located six miles southeast of Center in a bed of coal from five to eight feet in thickness, which has a parting of clay three inches thick about three feet from the bottom of the seam. During 1917 only a small amount of coal was taken from this mine. A few farmers helped strip enough to supply their own winter's fuel. Water is encountered in this mine which is drained off by means of a ditch. As Mr. Nelson has purchased the Tripp Mine he does not intend to operate this mine very much, as a considerable thickness of overburden has to be removed. Inspected January 7, 1918.

133. TRIPP COAL MINE.

The Tripp Coal Mine was formerly owned by M. N. Tripp, but has recently been purchased by N. O. Nelson who operates it as a strip pit. It is located about five miles southeast of Center. The coal seam is from seven to nine feet in thickness and has a parting of clay 10 inches thick about three feet from the bottom. During the summer of 1917 about 4,000 tons of coal was uncovered and about 3,000 tons partially uncovered. Approximately 18 feet of clay has to be removed before the coal is exposed. Water is encountered which is drained off by means of a ditch. Inspected January 7, 1918.

RENVILLE COUNTY

134. TEHELKA COAL MINE.

The Tehelka Coal Mine, which supplies a small local demand during the winter months, is owned by P. P. Tehelka and is situated three and one-half miles north of Carpio. Due to the thinness of the bed, which is three and one-half feet thick, no coal is left for a roof and considerable timbering is necessary. The coal is hauled by horse power from the mine to a dump, where it is loaded into wagons. No means of ventilation is provided and the mine is dry. It was inspected March 4, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

135. WHITE ASH COAL MINE.

The White Ash Coal Mine which was opened in the fall of 1917, is situated four and one-half miles northwest of Carpio and is owned by Dorr Carroll of Minot. It is leased and operated by Roy Hopkins. The coal bed is two and one-half feet thick and reached by a drift. Considerable timbering is necessary to hold the clay roof. A chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons and a 40 ton storage bin is placed by the tipple. The mine is dry and no method of ventilation is provided. It was inspected March 4, 1918.

136. WOOSTER COAL MINE.

L. C. Herzeberg leases and operates the Wooster Coal Mine, which is owned by S. J. Rasmussen and is located three miles north of Carpio. A new entry was driven during the fall of 1917. The coal bed is three feet in thickness and is all mined, no coal being left for a roof, so considerable timbering is done. The coal is hauled from the mine by hand and dumped into wagons from an overhead track. No water is encountered. When inspected March 4, 1918 an air course was being driven through to the old entry where an air shaft was located. When this is completed conditions should be satisfactory.

SLOPE COUNTY

137. KRENZ COAL MINE.

The Krenz Coal Mine which is owned by Wm. Krenz of DeSart, is leased by R. Koschnick and is operated to supply a small local demand. It is run in connection with a farm and work about the mine is done at odd times.

This is the only mine of which the department has any record operating in Slope County.

STARK COUNTY

138. GROSS COAL MINE.

The Gross Coal Mine formerly supplied a local demand but at present is being mined only for the owners own coal supply. It is situated three miles northeast of Belfield and owned by Carl Podolanchuk. The coal bed is from six to eight feet thick and entered by a slope. A tipple is provided where the coal is hauled from the mine by horse power. An air shaft provides ventilation and the mine is dry. The foregoing report was made December 22, 1917.

139. HOKOS AND BENEK COAL MINE.

The Hokos and Benek Coal Mine, a new mine opened during the summer of 1917, is situated a short distance west of the Pittsburg mine, about one mile west of Lehigh. It is owned and operated by the Hokos and Benek Coal Mining Company, with J. Hokos as Superintendent. The coal bed is 12½ feet thick and reached by an 8 by 12 shaft. A steam tractor engine is used to hoist the coal from the mine. The entries had been driven about 90 feet and no rooms had been turned. The double entry system of mining is followed. Water is pumped from the mine by means of a steam pump. The tipple is provided with a one inch screen and a storage bin is provided. When visited January 12, 1918 the mine was not being operated and could not be entered on account of water.

140. LEHIGH COAL MINE.

The Lehigh Coal Mine is located at Lehigh on a spur of the Northern Pacific Railway. The Consolidated Coal Company of Dickinson owns the mine and it is operated by James Brody and A. P. Peake, with W. J. Elliot acting as foreman. The coal bed is nine feet thick and is reached by a slope through which the coal is delivered to the tipple by horse power. The company operates its own power plant which furnishes power to operate two Jeffery undercutters and one Christie box car loader. The tipple consists of three chutes, one for loading cars, one for loading wagons, and one for loading slack. The main entry has been driven about a mile and very little water has been encountered; not enough so that it is necessary to install any pumps. Ventilation is secured by means of air shafts. The mine buildings consist of an office, a power plant, a boarding house, a tipple, and a powder magazine. Conditions in and about the mine were satisfactory when it was inspected January 12, 1918.

141. NORTH CREEK COAL MINE.

Deane Wiley owns the North Creek Coal Mine and operates it as a strip pit. It is situated three miles north of South Heart and supplies only a local demand. The coal bed is 20 feet thick and about eight feet of dirt is removed. The foregoing report was made December 28, 1918.

142. NORTH STAR COAL MINE.

The North Star Coal Mine, situated about a quarter of a mile north of Richardton, is owned and operated by John Ostoj. The coal bed is five feet thick and entered by a slope driven from the side of a coulee. A double entry system of mining is followed and the coal is hauled from the mine by horse power. A chute with a one inch screen is provided for

loading the coal into wagons. Due to the thinness of the coal bed, no coal is left in the roof and much timbering is done. An air shaft affords ventilation and the mine is dry. An office and scale room are situated by the mine. This mine was inspected January 16, 1918 and found in good condition.

143. PITTSBURG COAL MINE.

The Pittsburg Coal Mine is located at Pittsburg, five miles east of Dickinson on a spur of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is owned by the Dakota Lignite Mines Company of Dickinson which also owns the Zenith Mine at Zenith. The mine is situated on the north side of the Heart River and the tipple on the south side. The coal bed is from 10 to 11 feet thick and about three feet of good coal is left for a roof. The main entry has been driven about one-half mile and very little timbering is done in the entries where a substantial amount of coal is left in the roof. The rooms are driven from one to three hundred feet in length, and two or three rows of props are placed in them to support the roof. The coal is hauled by horse power from the mine to the slope where it is hoisted to the tipple by means of a steam hoisting engine. Some water is encountered which is removed with a steam pump, and ventilation is secured by means of a steam driven fan. The tipple is provided with screens over which the coal passes when it is loaded by an Ottumwa box car loader into box cars, or into wagons. The buildings consist of an office, dwellings, a boiler and engine room, a barn, a tipple, and a powder magazine. Conditions in and about the mine were found in a satisfactory condition when it was inspected January 12, 1918.

144. ST. MARY'S COAL MINE.

St. Mary's Coal Mine, owned by St. Mary's Monastery of Richardton, is situated in a coulee one mile northwest of town. The coal bed is five feet and all the coal mined is used in the boiler rooms at the Monastery. The coal is hauled from the mine with a horse and is loaded into wagons from a chute. No coal is left in the roof and much timber is necessary. Water is removed from the mine by means of a gas-driven pump and ventilation is secured through an air shaft. Conditions were found satisfactory on January 16, 1918.

145. ZENITH COAL MINE.

The Dakota Lignite Mines Company of Dickinson owns and operates the Zenith Coal Mine which is situated at Zenith on a spur of the Northern Pacific Railway, with Henry Truelson as Superintendent. The coal bed is from 18 to 20 feet thick and reached by a 1000 foot slope. The single entry system of mining is followed and when the rooms are being driven there is left in the roof from seven to eight feet of coal, which is later recovered. Very little timbering is necessary. Considerable water is ncountered which is removed by means of a Fairbanks-Morse and a Cameron steam pump. Coal is hauled from the mine by means of a steam hoist and the tipple is provided with two chutes for loading the coal into cars. Ventilation is secured by several air shafts. The mine buildings consist of a tipple, a power house, a boiler room, a powder maga-

zine, a bunk house, a boarding house, a barn, and an office. It was inspected January 16, 1918 and found in good condition.

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146. BARTOSHIVICH COAL MINE.

The Bartoshivich Coal Mine is situated 10 miles south of Saywer in a deep ravine. It is owned by Mary Bartoshivich, but leased and operated by Joe Bartoshivich. The coal bed is 16 feet thick and entered from the side of the bluff. From six to seven feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is necessary. A dump is provided for loading the coal into wagons. Some water is encountered which is drained off by a ditch, and no artificial means of ventilation is provided. Only a small local demand is supplied. Conditions were found satisfactory when inspected February 27, 1918.

147. BURLINGTON CITY COAL MINE.

The Burlington City Coal Mine, located on the outskirts of Burlington, is owned by Foote and Brunner of Minot, but leased and operated by J. W. Perlechek. The coal bed which is from 10 to 11 feet thick is reached by a slope, and an electric hoist is used to haul the coal from the mine. The double entry system of mining is followed and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. Very little water is encountered in the mine. The tipple is provided with a scale room and chute for loading the coal into wagons. Practically all of the coal mined is hauled to the track and shipped. The operator intends to sink a new slope the coming summer about one-half mile west of the present one. Conditions were found satisfactory February 28, 1918.

148. COFLISCH COAL MINE.

The Coflisch Coal Mine, owned by H. E. Christienson, but leased and operated by J. C. Willoughby, is located nine miles south of Sawyer. The coal bed which is 12 feet in thickness is reached by a drift driven from a deep ravine. About four feet of coal is left for a roof and very little timbering is necessary. Some water is found in the mine which is ditched off, and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. No means of loading the coal into wagons is provided and it is being dumped into a small bin on the ground. Conditions in the mine were found satisfactory when it was inspected February 27, 1918.

149. CLARK COAL MINE.

The Clark Coal Mine, owned by the Kenmare National Bank, was opened during the fall of 1916. G. V. Clark leases and operates the mine which is situated about two and one-half miles southeast of Kenmare on the east bank of the DeLacs Valley. The coal bed is four feet thick and reached by a slope. A steam threshing engine is used to haul the cars from the mine and a tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons. No coal is left in the roof and much timbering is necessary. A steam pump is used to remove the water from the mine and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. When the mine was inspected March 6, 1918 the air course was found almost closed by a cave-in and the ventilation was slow.

150. COLTON COAL MINE.

The Colton Coal Mine, situated one and a half miles southeast of Burlington, is owned and operated by L. D. Colton. The coal bed which is 10 feet thick is reached by a slope driven from the side of a ravine. A shaft located on top of the bluff is also provided but this is not being used. Considerable water is encountered in the mine which is removed by a gas-driven pump. Ventilation was insufficient as there has been no means provided for circulating the air through the present workings to the air shaft. Coal is hauled from the mine to the tipple by horsepower, where two chutes are provided for loading the coal into wagons. The mine buildings consist of a bunk house, a boarding house, a pump house, and a barn. The mine was inspected March 2, 1918.

151. CONAN COAL MINE.

The Conan Coal Mine, owned by D. A. Conan and leased and operated by J. F. Casteel, is situated one mile east of Burlington. The coal bed is 11 feet thick and reached by a slope. About three feet of coal is left for a roof and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. Ventilation is secured through an old slope and an air shaft in the main entry, but this was not properly bratticed to effect a good circulation. Some water is encountered which is removed in the tank car. A tipple is provided with a chute with a two inch screen, and a scale room. A steam threshing engine is used to haul the cars from the mine. No men are allowed to go in or out of the mine through the haulage ways and the old slope is used as a manway. Except for inadequate ventilation, this mine was found in a satisfactory condition when inspected March 2, 1918.

152. CROSBY COAL MINE.

The Crosby Coal Mine, owned by H. N. Peck but leased and operated by Martin Erickson, is located six miles north of Kenmare on the west bank of the DeLacs Lake. The coal bed which is five and onehalf feet thick is reached by a drift. The coal is hauled from the mine to the tipple by hand where it is dumped into wagons. No coal is left in the roof and three or four rows of props are placed in the rooms. Some water is encountered which is drained from the mine through a wooden pipe, and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a bunk house, a tipple house, and a boarding house. The mine was inspected March 6, 1918 and found in good condition.

153. DAVIS COAL MINE.

The Davis Coal Mine is situated on a spur of the Soo Railroad about one mile south of Burlington. It is owned by the Northern Briquetting Co. and leased and operated by the McMillan Investment Co. of Minot, with M. P. Botsford acting as superintendent. The coal bed is about nine feet thick and reached by an eight hundred foot slope. A large steam hoisting engine is used to haul the coal from the mine to the tipple where it is dumped into chutes leading into box cars or wagons. Chutes are also provided for furnishing coal to the brick plant which is run in connection with the mine during the summer months. Considerable water is encountered which is removed by means of a steam pump. Ventilation

is secured by means of an air shaft and fan, the fan being placed so as to force the air down the slope. The mine buildings consist of a boiler house, a hoist house, an office and store room, a boarding house, ten dwellings, a bunk house, a barn, a fan house, a powder magazine, and a blacksmith shop. Conditions in and about the mine were satisfactory when it was inspected March 1, 1918.

154. DAKOTA COAL COMPANY COAL MINE.

The Dakota Coal Company Mine, located at Vanderwalker, is owned by the McClure Coal Company but leased and operated by the Dakota Coal Company of Tasker. During the spring of 1917 a new slope was driven into the coal at a point north of the old mine. The coal bed is seven feet thick and about two feet of coal is left in the roof. The double entry system is followed and machine mining is done. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by an electric pump. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft, and during the summer of 1918 an electric fan is to be installed. A tipple is provided with a chute where the coal is screened for loading box cars, and an elevator is provided for loading nut coal into cars. A scale room is also provided on the tipple and the mine buildings consist of a bunk house, an office, a tipple, a barn, a boarding house, nine dwellings, a blacksmith shop, and a powder magazine. A box car loader is to be installed during the summer of 1918. The mine was inspected March 3, 1918 and found in good condition.

155. DIAMOND COAL MINE.

The Diamond Coal Mine, located one mile south of Kenmare, is owned by H. N. Peck, but leased and operated by C. P. O'Neil. The coal bed is five feet thick and reached by a slope. About one-half foot of coal is left in the roof and three rows of props are used in the rooms. No water is encountered and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The coal is hauled from the mine to the tipple by horse power, where it is dumped directly into wagons. When inspected March 7, 1918 the mine was found in good condition.

156. FARMERS' COAL MINE.

The Farmers' Coal Mine, situated seven miles north of Kenmare on the west bank of the DeLacs Lake, is owned by the Farmers' Lignite Coal Company of Bowbells, with O. P. Hanson acting as superintendent. The coal bed is five and one-half feet thick and reached by a long drift. This drift and main entry was driven during the summer of 1917. The stove pipe carried overhead in the entry provides ventilation as it is advanced. No coal is left in the roof and much timbering is necessary. Some water is encountered which is removed by means of a syphon and tank pump. A dump is provided for loading the coal directly into wagons and a storage bin of 80 tons capacity is located by the tipple. The cars are pushed from the mine by hand. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling and a bunk house, a storage bin, and a barn. Conditions were found satisfactory on March 6, 1918.

157. FOXHOLM COAL MINE.

The Foxholm Coal Company, with Mack Hendricks acting as superin-

tendent, owns and operates the Foxholm Coal Mine which is situated one-half mile south of Foxholm. The coal bed is 10 feet thick and reached by a shaft 60 feet deep. This shaft is provided with a separate compartment for a ladder and air course. A Fairbanks and Morris gas hoist engine is used to haul the coal from the mine and a chute with a three-fourths of an inch screen is provided. The double entry system of mining is followed and ventilation is secured by means of the haulage way and air shaft. Considerable water is found in the mine which is removed by a gas-driven pump. The mine buildings consist of a tipple, a power house, a hotel, and an office. Conditions were found satisfactory when the mine was inspected March 4, 1918.

158. HOT BLAST COAL MINE.

The Hot Blast Coal Mine, owned by Mr. Miller, is located three miles northwest of Donnybrook and supplies only a very small local demand. The coal bed is two and one-half feet thick and reached by a short slope driven from the side of the ravine. The slope is so situated that the water from the spring thaw enters the mine. On March 5, 1918 the mine was found full of water and could not be entered.

159. HOUSTON COAL MINE.

The Houston Coal Mine is a new mine owned by Dave Houston and is situated one mile north of Burlington. The slope has been driven only about 150 feet and no rooms have been turned. The coal bed is nine feet thick and from two to three feet of coal is left for a roof in the entry. This mine has not been operated on a commercial scale. Inspected March 2, 1918.

160. HUNNEWELL COAL MINE.

The Hunnewell Coal Mine, situated four and one-half miles southeast of Burlington, is owned and operated by R. J. Hunnewell. The coal is 10 feet thick and reached by a drift. Two chutes are provided where the coal is loaded into wagons. A double entry system of mining is followed and about two feet of coal is left for a roof. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and water is removed from the mine by means of a tank pump and siphon. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, and a bunk house, and the owner's farm buildings are near by. The mine was inspected March 2, 1918 and found in satisfactory condition.

161. JOHNSON COAL MINE.

The Johnson Coal Mine, owned and operated by Jonas Johnson, is situated about six miles north of Kenmare on the east bank of the DeLacs Lake. The coal bed is from five to five and one-half feet thick and reached by a shaft driven from the bank of the lake. During the winter months the coal is hauled from the drift, loaded into sleighs, and hauled up the lake to the city of Kenmare. No coal is left in the roof and much timbering is necessary. Very little water is encountered in the mine and ventilation is secured by means of the drift and the shaft. A steam hoist is used for hauling the coal to the shaft. The mine buildings consist of a power plant, an office, a dwelling, a bunk house, a barn, a powder house, and a boarding house. During the season of 1918 the present workings are to be abandoned and a new drift will be driven from the lake bank

a short distance up the lake from this mine. Inspected March 6, 1918 and found in good condition.

162. KLONDIKE COAL MINE.

The Klondike Coal Mine, situated five miles northwest of Donnybrook, is owned by William Spencer but leased and operated by L. C. Spencer. The coal bed is three feet thick and due to the thinness of the bed no coal is left in the roof. Much timbering is done in the rooms, while very little is necessary in the entries. Some water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a tank car, and an air shaft is to be driven during the season of 1918. The cars are pushed from the mine by hand to a dump where the coal is loaded into wagons. A storage shed with office is placed by the entrance. The present entry was opened during the fall of 1917 and is situated on the opposite side of the coulee from the old mine. When inspected March 5, 1918 the mine was found in satisfactory condition.

163. LARSON COAL MINE.

The Larson Coal Mine, a new mine opened in the fall of 1917, and situated two and one-half miles northwest of Burlington, is owned and operated by Gust Larson. The coal bed is nine feet thick and reached by a drift driven from the bank of a deep coulee. The double entry system is followed and a tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons. Coal is hauled from the mine by horse power. No water is encountered and an air shaft provides ventilation. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a blacksmith shop, a bunk house, and a barn. When inspected March 2, 1918, the mine was found insufficiently timbered.

164. LEESON COAL MINE NO. 1.

Leeson Coal Mine No. 1 is owned by J. J. Leeson and is situated 11 miles southwest of Velva. The coal bed is 12 feet thick and reached by a drift. From three to four feet of coal is left in the roof and very little timbering is necessary. No system of mining is followed. Water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a gas-driven pump and ventilation is secured with an air shaft. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a bunk house, a scale room, and a barn. When inspected February 27, 1918 the mine was in a satisfactory condition.

165. LEESON COAL MINE NO. 2.

Leeson Coal Mine No. 2, located nine miles south of Sawyer, is owned by J. J. Leeson of Velva but leased and operated by Christ Martinson. The coal bed is 14 feet thick and from six to seven feet is left for a roof. Due to the stable character of the roof coal, no timbering is necessary. A tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and water is drained from the mine by a ditch. The coal bed slopes towards the entrance and on February 27, 1918 the ditch was found frozen up and the water backed into the entry so the mine could not be entered.

166. LLOYD COAL MINE.

The Lloyd Coal Mine, owned and operated by the Lloyd Coal Company of Minot, with Roger Lloyd as manager, is situated four and one-half

miles northwest of Burlington. The coal bed is nine feet thick and reached by a slope. A tipple with scales is situated at the siding at Paradise which is connected with the mine by a narrow gauge track one and one-half miles in length. A steam locomotive is used to haul the cars from the mine to the tipple, and a steam hoisting engine is used to haul the coal from the mine. The double entry system of mining is followed and about three feet of coal is left in the roof. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and water is pumped from the mine with a gas engine. During the summer of 1918 the company proposes to install a standard gauge track from Paradise to the mine, in order that the cars may be loaded at the mine. The mine buildings consist of an office and scale room, seven dwellings, a power house and engine house, a bunk house, a boarding house, and a barn. When inspected March 3, 1918 the mine was found in good condition.

167. MELLON COAL MINE.

The Mellon Coal Mine, located two miles south of Kenmare and owned by J. A. Wright, is leased and operated by Peter Mellon. A steep slope is driven to the coal which is four feet thick. Due to the thinness of the coal bed no coal is left in the roof and much timbering is necessary. The coal is hauled from the mine to the dump where it is loaded into wagons. The mine is dry and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The operator intends to drive a new slope during the summer of 1918. When inspected March 6, 1918 the mine was found in satisfactory condition.

168. RICH COAL MINE.

The Rich Coal Mine, owned by R. W. Rich and located seven miles northwest of Kenmare on the west bank of the DeLacs Lake, is leased and operated by John A. Rohe. During the summer of 1916 the old mine was abandoned and in the fall of 1917 a new shaft was sunk 20 feet. The coal is five and one-half feet thick and hoisted from the mine by means of a steam hoisting engine. A tipple is provided with an over head track from which the coal is dumped into wagons. Water is pumped from the mine by a steam driven centrifugal pump. When the mine was inspected March 6, 1918 the entry was found driven 60 feet and no rooms had been turned. Conditions were satisfactory.

169. SEED COAL MINE.

The Seed Coal Mine, opened during the fall of 1917, is situated two miles north of Burlington. It is owned by Dr. F. D. Seed of Minot but is leased and operated by Jake Clementish. The coal bed is about 10 feet thick and reached by a drift which is well timbered. A chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons. No water has been encountered. When inspected March 2, 1918, the entry was found driven about 400 feet and no rooms had been turned.

170. NATIONAL COAL MINE.

The National Briquetting Company owns and operates the National Coal Mine (formerly the Smith Coal Mine) with J. W. Demmy acting as president and superintendent, and C. Tester as pit boss. It is situated two miles north of Kenmare and is connected with the Soo Railroad by a spur. The coal bed is five feet thick and entered by a drift. Due to

the thinness of the bed no coal is left in the roof and about one foot of poor clay is allowed to fall. The double entry system of mining is followed and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and fan. The mine is dry. A Morgan-Gardner undercutter is used and an electric motor hauls the coal from the mine to the tipple. The tipple is equipped with an electric driven screen over which the coal passes in being loaded into box cars, where an Ottumwa box car loader is used. The General Electric Company's power plant is located at this mine which furnishes the city of Kenmare with electricity. The mine buildings consist of an office and store room, a tipple, fourteen dwellings, a boarding house, a bunk house, and a barn. When inspected March 6, 1918 the mine was not being operated.

171. SQUARE DEAL COAL MINE.

Stephen Hodgson owns and operates the Square Deal Coal Mine which is located three miles south of Baden and supplies a small local demand. The coal bed is from three and one-half to four feet thick and reached by a drift. No coal is left in the roof and much timbering is done. The coal is hauled from the mine to the dump by a horse and a large storage shed is placed over the entrance. No water is encountered in the mine and no means of ventilation has been provided. A new slope for this mine was driven a short distance south of the old mine during the fall of 1917. An air shaft is to be driven during the summer of 1918. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a bunk house, a storage bin, and a barn. Inspected March 5, 1918.

172. SUPERIOR COAL MINE.

The Superior Coal Mine is situated about a quarter of a mile west of the Lloyd Coal Mine. It is a new mine opened during the fall of 1917 and owned and operated by the Superior Coal Company of Burlington. A tipple with scale room is provided and the coal is hauled from the mine by means of a gas engine hoist. The coal bed is about three feet thick and about three feet is left in the roof. An air shaft provides ventilation and water is removed with a gas-driven pump. When the mine was inspected March 2, 1918, the entries were driven only a short distance.

173. TREE-BAUSCH COAL MINE.

The Three-Bausch Coal Mine, a surface mine situated about 14 miles southwest of Velva, is owned by Rufus Tree but leased and operated by Jas. Sells. The coal bed is 14 feet thick and about 16 feet of dirt must be removed. Water is removed from the mine by means of a ditch and a tile drain. When inspected February 27, 1918 some underground work was being done, a couple of rooms having been driven into the coal about 100 feet.

174. VADNAIS COAL MINE.

The Vadnais Coal Mine, situated three and one-half miles southwest of Kenmare on the west bank of the DesLacs Valley, is owned by O. O. Adams but leased and operated by James Harper. The coal bed is from three and one-half to four feet thick and reached by a drift. No coal is left in the roof and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. A chute for loading the coal into wagons is provided and the cars are hauled from

the mine by horse power. The mine is dry and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. The main entry was badly caved and a new entry was being driven around this one. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a bunk house, and a barn. Inspected March 6, 1918.

175. WALLACE COAL MINE.

The Wallace Coal Mine, situated just south of Burlington, is owned and operated by Mrs. B. Wallace. The coal is 11 feet thick and reached by a drift. The double entry system of mining is followed and ventilation is secured by means of an electric fan. A canvas is used to force the air into entries ahead of the air course. Two feet of coal is left for a roof, from two to three rows of props are placed in the rooms, and the entries are well timbered. Some water is pumped from the mine with an electric driven well pump. A chute is provided for loading the coal in wagons and it is then hauled to the siding and loaded into box cars. The mine buildings consist of an office and scale room, a barn, and four dwellings. When inspected March 1, 1918 the mine was found in satisfactory condition.

176. WOOD COAL MINE.

The Wood Coal Mine, formerly known as the Strong Coal Mine, which is situated 10 miles southwest of Velva, is owned by F. F. Finnegan of Denhoff and leased and operated by Milo G. Wood. The coal bed is 10 feet thick and entered by a drift. A gas engine hoist is used to haul the cars up an incline to the tipple where the coal is dumped through a chute into wagons. About three feet of coal is left for a roof and timbering is done where necessary. Water is removed from the mine by means of a gas-driven pump. Two air shafts are placed in the entries but the present workings are too far ahead of the air for these shafts to be of much account. The operator, however, was driving an air course to the bank which would afford circulation. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a bunk house, a hoist house, and a barn. Inspected February 27, 1918.

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177. AANONSON COAL MINE.

The Aanonson Coal Mine, owned and operated by Thor Aanonson, is situated four and one-half miles southwest of Zahl beside the Freeman Coal Mine. The coal bed, which is seven feet thick, is entered by a drift driven from the side of a creek bank. A tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons and the cars are pushed from the mine by hand. About one foot of coal is left for a roof and some timbering is necessary. No artificial means of ventilation is provided and water is ditched from the mine. When inspected March 19, 1918 the mine was in satisfactory condition.

178. BLACK BEAUTY COAL MINE.

The Black Beauty Coal Mine, a new mine opened during the fall of 1916, is situated one mile east of Hanks and is owned and operated by Fred Gotham. The coal bed is seven feet thick with about one foot of

coal left for a roof, and is reached by a drift. The coal is hauled by horse power from the mine to the tipple where a chute is provided for loading the coal into wagons. Very little water is encountered and an air shaft provides ventilation. The side entries in this mine were found badly caved on account of being driven too wide. Most of the coal from this mine is hauled to Hanks and loaded into cars. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a boarding house, a bunk house, a scale room, a powder house, and a barn. Other than the very wide entries without timbering, this mine was found in satifactory condition when inspected March 19, 1918.

179. BLACK DIAMOND COAL MINE.

The Black Diamond Coal Mine, located three miles southwest of Williston, is owned by J. W. Jackson but leased and operated by N. B. Ludowese, with F. W. Frye acting as superintendent. The coal bed is nine feet thick and reached by a drift driven into the side of a bluff bordering the Missouri River. The double entry system of mining is followed, about two feet of coal is left for a roof and some timbering is done. An air shaft with gas-driven fan furnishes ventilation and the mine is dry. A tipple is provided with two chutes for loading the coal into wagons and small cars. A three mile narrow gauge track connects the mine with Miller Spur, over which the coal is hauled by a three ton Plymouth gas locomotive. A tipple is also provided at the spur for loading the coal into cars. The mine buildings consist of an office and scale room, a dwelling and boarding house, a bunk house, a barn, and a powder magazine. When inspected March 14, 1918 the mine was in a satisfactory condition.

180. BIG FOUR COAL MINE.

The Big Four Coal Mine, situated 24 miles northwest of Williston, is owned and operated by Ben Fedge. The coal bed is seven feet thick and entered by a drift driven from the creek bank. A new drift was driven a short distance from the old mine which has been worked out. About one foot of coal is left in the roof and some timbering is necessary. A horse is used to haul the coal from the mine to the tipple where it is either loaded into wagons or into a 20 ton storage bin. The mine is dry and ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft. Conditions were found satisfactory on March 18, 1918.

181. BRYANT COAL MINE.

The Bryant Coal Mine, situated three and a quarter miles east of Williston, is a new mine owned and operated by F. A. Bryant. The coal bed is eight and one-half feet thick, reached by an 84 foot two compartment shaft with seperate air shaft. Some water is encountered which is removed by a gas-driven pump. When inspected March 16, 1918 the entry at the bottom of the shaft was just being started.

182. BRYNE COAL MINE.

The Bryne Coal Mine, situated about three and one-half miles southeast of Williston, a short distance south of the Black Diamond Mine, is owned by Ole Bryne but leased and operated by Aleck Thompson. The coal bed which is from nine to ten feet thick is reached by a drift driven from the side of a bluff. A tipple with a four inch screen is provided

for loading the coal into wagons. From two to three feet of coal is left for a roof and some timbering is done. Ventilation is secured by an air shaft and the mine is dry. Horse power is used to haul the coal from the mine to the tipple. The mine buildings consist of a bunk house, a boarding house and a barn. Conditions were satisfactory March 14, 1918.

183. EAST ELLITHORPE COAL MINE.

The East Ellithorpe Coal Mine is a new mine in the course of opening. It is situated about two miles east of Williston and is owned by Hanna Pierson, but C. Ellithorpe leases and operates the mine. The coal bed is nine feet thick and reached by a drift. The cars are pushed from the mine by hand to a chute where the coal is loaded into wagons. As yet no rooms have been turned and the entries are driven about 500 feet. A cross entry driven to an old mine a short distance from this mine furnishes ventilation. Very little water is encountered. When inspected March 15, 1918 the mine was found in good condition.

184. ELLITHORPE COAL MINE.

The Ellithorpe Coal Mine, owned and operated by C. Ellithorpe, is situated three miles northeast of Williston. The coal bed is from 9 to 11 feet thick and reached by a drift. A dump with two chutes is provided for loading the coal into wagons and the cars are hauled from the mine by horse power. Water is removed from the mine by means of a siphon and tank pump. From three to four feet of coal is left in the roof and two rows of props are placed in the rooms. An air shaft is provided but is too small to supply an ample circulation. A dwelling having in connection an office, a scale room, a boarding department, a bunk house, a powder house, and a barn are located at the mine. It was inspected March 15, 1918.

185. ERKIE COAL MINE.

The Erkie Coal Mine is a new mine which is being opened by I. L. Erkie. It is situated two and one-half miles southeast of Hanks. The coal bed is eight feet thick and entered by a drift. Water is ditched from the entry which has been driven about 40 feet. When the mine was inspected March 19, 1918, no rooms had been turned and no tipple had been built.

186. FALK COAL MINE.

The Falk Coal Mine, owned and operated by Ole Falk, is situated one and one-half miles east of Hanks. The old mine which was entered by a drift driven from a coulee has been worked out and abandoned and a new slope has been driven on top of the bank a short distance from the coulee. The coal bed is eight feet thick and from one to two feet of coal is left in the roof. The entry has been driven a short distance and a few rooms have been turned. Water is removed from the mine by means of a gas-driven pump and ventilation is secured by an air shaft. A tipple having a scale room and gas engine hoist is provided. Only a local demand is supplied. The mine buildings consist of three dwellings, a barn, an office, and a tipple. When inspected March 19, 1918 the mine was found in satisfactory condition.

187. FOLVOG COAL MINE.

The Folvog Coal Mine, owned by Lucy Dacoteau but leased and operated by H. J. Folvog, is located about five miles south of Grenora. The coal bed is 10 feet thick and reached by a slope. About three feet of coal is left for a roof. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and the mine is dry. A dump with two chutes is provided for loading the coal into wagons. The cars are hauled from the mine by horse power. When the inspection was made in Williams County this mine could not be reached on account of impassable roads and spring floods. The foregoing report was made December 27, 1917.

188. FREEMAN COAL MINE.

The Freeman Coal Mine is located four and one-half miles southeast of Zahl and is owned and operated by Tom J. Freeman. The coal bed is from seven to eight feet thick and reached by a drift driven into the creek bank. A tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons. Some water is encountered in the mine which is ditched off. No artificial means of ventilation is provided. On March 19, 1918 the mine was not being worked and the snow had melted and run into the entry to such an extent that the mine could not be entered.

189. HAUGEN COAL MINE.

The Haugen Coal Mine, which was opened in December, 1917, is situated one and one-quarter miles south of Hanks, and is owned and operated by Edward E. Haugen. The coal bed is seven feet thick and reached by a drift and the entry had been driven about 73 feet. About one foot of coal is left in the roof and the cars are pushed from the mine by hand. A tipple provides a means of loading the coal into wagons. Water is removed from the mine in a box drain and no artificial means of ventilation is provided. A small dwelling is located at the mine. When inspected March 19, 1918, the mine was found in satisfactory condition.

190. HEAD COAL MINE.

The Head Coal Mine, owned by P. G. Head, is situated five and one-half miles northwest of Williston. The coal bed is from 11 to 15 feet thick and reached by a drift. During the summer of 1916 this drift was driven a short distance north of the old mine. About three feet of coal is left in the roof and much timbering it done. Water is removed from the mine by means of a siphon and an air shaft supplies ventilation. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power and loaded into wagons from a dump. An office and scale room are located at the mine. When inspected March 17, 1918 the mine was found in a satisfactory condition.

191. HUSEBYE COAL MINE.

The Husebye Coal Mine, formerly owned by J. A. Husebye but now owned and operated by the Williston Coal and Ice Company, is situated three miles east of Williston. The coal bed is 10 feet thick and the double entry system of mining is followed. The coal is reached by a shaft driven from the top of the bluff and also by a drift driven from the side of the bluff. The shaft is used in hoisting the coal from local trade while the drift is used in hauling the coal from the mine to the spur which is connected with the mine by a narrow gauge track. A three ton Plym-

outh gas engine is used to haul the coal from the mine to the tipple at the spur, where it is loaded into cars. A steam hoisting engine is used to haul the coal to the shaft. The tipple at the shaft has two chutes for loading the coal into wagons. A large fan is placed in the air course to force ventilation. A Sullivan electric undercutter is used. The mine buildings consist of an office and scale room, a tipple and engine room, three dwellings, a bunk house, a boarding house, a powder magazine, and a barn. No men are allowed to ride in the cage. When inspected March 15, 1918 the mine was found in good condition.

192. JOHNSON COAL MINE.

The Johnson Coal Mine, situated four and one-half miles southwest of Zahl and owned and operated by John Johnson, supplies a local demand. The coal bed is seven feet thick and reached by a drift. About one foot of coal is left for a roof and much timbering is necessary. An air shaft provides ventilation and water is ditched from the mine. The coal is hauled from the mine to a loading dump by a team hitched to a cable. A dwelling and scale room are located at the mine. When inspected March 19, 1918 the mine was found in good condition.

193. LEIN COAL MINE.

The Lein Coal Mine, owned by O. P. Lein, is located near Hanks and is operated to supply a local demand. The mine is kept open only during the winter months.

194. LOVEJOY COAL MINE.

The Lovejoy Mine, situated one-half mile south of Aboca, is owned and operated by E. F. Lovejoy. A drift driven from the creek bank reaches the coal bed which is 10 feet thick. Two feet of coal is left for a roof and one row of props is placed in the rooms. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power and loaded into wagons from the tipple. Very little water is encountered in the mine and this is removed by means of a hand pump. The owner intends building a spur from the Northern Pacific Railway to the mine during the summer of 1918 when the coal will be loaded directly into box cars. Conditions were satisfactory March 16, 1918.

195. MILLER COAL MINE.

A. C. Miller owns and operates this mine which is located in a nine foot bed of coal 12 miles north of Williston. Two feet of coal is left in the roof and from two to three rows of props are placed in the rooms. Coal is hauled from the mine by horse power to a dump where it is loaded into wagons. Water is ditched from the mine and no artificial means of ventilation is provided, though the owner expects to drive an air shaft during the summer of 1918. Only a local demand is supplied. When inspected March 18, 1918 this mine was found in a satisfactory condition.

196. MOORMAN COAL MINE.

The Moorman Coal Mine is owned and operated by J. M. Moorman and is situated in a deep coulee seven miles southeast of Wheelock. Two entries are driven into the coal which outcrops in the coulee. About three feet of coal is left in the roof and very little timbering is done. Venti-

lation is secured by means of an air shaft and the mine is dry. The foregoing report was made December 22, 1917.

197. NARVESON COAL MINE.

The Narveson Coal Mine, owned and operated by N. Narveson, is situated four and one-half miles southwest of Zahl. The coal bed is eight and one-half feet thick and reached by a drift driven from the creek bank. About two feet of coal is left in the roof and little timbering is done. A tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons or the coal is dumped into a 25 ton storage bin. When inspected March 19, 1918 the entry was found caved almost to the entrance. Some work was being done in a room between the entrance and the caved entry and the owner intends to open a new drift during the summer of 1918.

198. NELSON AND ANDERSON COAL MINE.

The Nelson and Anderson Coal Mine, a new mine situated one mile west of Hanks, is owned by James Nelson and Andrew Anderson. The coal bed is eight feet thick and entered by a drift driven into the north bank of the valley. From one to two feet of coal is left in the roof. An air shaft is placed in the main entry for ventilation and the mine is dry. The coal is hauled from the mine by horse power and loaded into wagons from a dump. The mine buildings consist of two dwellings, a storage bin, and a barn. When inspected March 19, 1918 the mine was found in a satisfactory condition.

199. RECLAMATION SERVICE COAL MINE.

The Reclamation Service Coal Mine is situated four and one-half miles northeast of Williston on the west bank of the Little Muddy Creek. It is owned and operated by the U. S. Reclamation Service, with A. B. Innis as pit boss, for the purpose of supplying fuel for their irrigation power plant, which also furnishes power and light for the city of Williston. The coal bed is about 10½ feet thick and reached by a drift. A double entry system of mining is followed and about three and one-half feet of coal is left in the roof. Timbering is done in the rooms and entries where necessary, and the drift and haulage way are very well timbered. An air shaft with an electric fan furnishes ventilation. A small amount of water is encountered in the mine which is removed by means of a tank car. The coal is hauled from the mine by a mule and is dumped into a crusher where the coal is crushed and carried to the boiler room in the power plant by means of an endless chain carrier. No coal is sold except to employees. The mine buildings consist of a dwelling, a power plant, a mess house, a wash room, three bunk houses, a powder magazine, an office and scale room, and a barn. When inspected March 15, 1918 the mine was found in good condition.

200. SEABROOK COAL MINE.

The Seabrook Coal Mine, a new mine opened during the summer of 1917, is owned and operated by James Seabrook who formerly operated the Zahl Coal Mine which has been abandoned. The coal bed is seven feet in thickness. A single entry system is followed and the rooms are driven very narrow, thus requiring very little timbering. The coal is hauled from

the mine by hand to a dump where it is loaded into wagons. No artificial means of ventilation is provided and a ditch drains the water from the mine. When inspected March 19, 1918 the mine was found in a satisfactory condition.

201. TODD COAL MINE.

The Todd Coal Mine, owned and operated by D. I. Todd, is situated three miles southeast of Williston. A drift from the side of a bluff leads into the bed of coal, which is from nine to ten feet thick. Horse power is used to haul the coal from the mine and a tipple is provided for loading the coal into wagons. Ventilation is secured by means of an air shaft and the water is pumped from the mine by hand. On March 16, 1918 the mine was found badly caved and in a dangerous condition from the lack of timber.

202. VIZINA COAL MINE.

The Vizina Coal Mine, owned by Mrs. C. S. Vizina, is located seven miles southeast of Williston and is operated by C. S. Vizina. The mine is situated in a ravine which is very difficult to reach. The coal bed which is from 11 to 12 feet in thickness is reached by a drift. About four feet of coal is left for a roof and more timber should be placed in the rooms, though the entries are well timbered. A long chute is used for loading the coal into wagons. As yet no artificial means of ventilation is provided but the operator intends to drive an air shaft during the summer of 1918. Most of the coal mined is hauled to the city of Williston. The mine was inspected March 14, 1918, and when more timbers are placed in the rooms, it will be in a satisfactory condition.

Public Document No. 27

FIRST

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

Chief Elevator Accountant

Board of Railroad Commissioners

Period Ending June 30, 1918

Bismarck Tribune Co.
Bismarck, N. D.

REPORT

Honorable Lynn J. Frazier,
Governor of North Dakota.
Dear Sir:

As empowered by the passage of the Grain Grades Bill, the Railroad Commission saw fit to create the position of chief elevator accountant, with offices at the Agricultural College of North Dakota.

As can be plainly seen by the text of the bill above referred to, this department performs two separate and distinct functions; one being to investigate and report irregular practices by warehousemen or their employees to the Commission, and the other we might term service, by which we mean that they are to assist and advise warehousemen relative to the operation of their business, and more particularly as pertaining to their book records.

There being no department in any state in the Union whose duties are of a like nature, it was necessary to originate its own plans of operation.

In the outset this department was confronted with the problem of designing certain forms of reports, and to require all public grain warehousemen operating within the State of North Dakota to fill in and submit same to the department at stated periods; from which their financial condition would be reflected. The object being to determine whether or not they would be able to satisfy their storage liability in event of a disaster by fire or otherwise.

Realizing that it would be inconsistent to demand exacting reports from elevators unless adequate and uniform book records were installed by warehousemen, it was first necessary to design a set of books suitable for farmers', co-operative and independent elevators. This was done, and all warehousemen were prevailed upon to install them for use. However, no warehouseman was compelled to do so.

After having a system of books from which that portion of the report pertaining to the book records might be compiled, we designed a report which provides for the following information:

Form "A"

The amount of grain on hand at the beginning of the crop year.
Amount of cash grain received since the beginning of the crop year.
Amount of sales and shipments of grain since the beginning of the crop year.
The amount of grain in warehouse on the date of report.

Form "B"

The amount of outstanding storage at the beginning of the crop year.
The amount of grain stored since beginning of the crop year.
The amount of stored grain bought since beginning of crop year.

The amount of storage outstanding at the date of report.

Form "C"

The amount of grain ground since the beginning of crop year, as pertaining to mills.

Form "D"

An estimate of weights, grades and dockage of grain in the elevator.

Form "E"

The prevailing local market price for the different grades of grain on the date of report.

Form "F"

The weights, grades and dockage of grain in transit on the date of report.

Form "G"

The freight rate from station reporting to terminals at Duluth, Superior, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Form "H"

The date receiving scales were last tested, and by whom.

Form "J"

The trial balance as taken from the ledger of the warehouseman reporting.

A column showing the value of all commodities on hand.

Form "K"

A list of insurance policies in force on date of report.

Form "L"

The names of officers or parties bonded.

Form "M"

Remark column

Form "N"

Summary of market condition, or long and short account.

The warehousemen of the state are placed in three separate classes, A, B and C as follows:

Class "A"

Any person, firm, corporation or co-operative company operating one public grain warehouse only within the State of North Dakota, providing such person, firm, corporation or co-operative company does not operate one or more public grain warehouses outside the State of North Dakota.

Class "B"

Any person, firm, corporation or co-operative company operating more than one public grain warehouse within the State of North Dakota, providing such person, firm, corporation or co-operative company does not operate one or more public warehouses outside the State of North Dakota.

Class "C"

Any person, firm, corporation or co-operative company operating one or more public grain warehouses within the State of North Dakota, providing such person, firm, corporation or cooperative company also operates one or more public grain warehouses outside the State of North Dakota.

The reports are to be signed by the secretary or president and manager, and affidavit taken thereof.

Realizing that if the department were to ask only for vital information, or answers so to speak, the reports they would receive would be very inefficient and incomplete; it was necessary on the report to show the manner in which this information should be arrived at, hence a much larger and more cumbersome report than eventually will be necessary.

The department having only a limited number of office assistants and inspectors, who were provided by the Railroad Commission, and the territory to be covered being so large, it was necessary that the state be divided into districts. The reports coming quarterly, it was decided to divide the state into three districts, and the boundaries of the three congressional districts were followed. All the warehousemen in the state were not required to report at one time. Those in the first district submitted their first report as at October 31, 1917, those in the second district one month later and those in the third district two months later, and so on throughout the year; thereby enabling the office force to take care of the reports from one district each month, and also enabling the inspectors to concentrate their efforts in one district each month, and as you will readily see, they were able to report on conditions from the warehouse inspected while the quarterly reports were yet new.

The duties of the inspectors are clearly shown by the form of the report which they are required to furnish, which in substance is as follows:

List of insurance in force on date of this report.
List of bonds in force on date of this report.
Name of party bonded and officers of company.
The inspectors are also required to answer the following questions on the report when they visit the elevator:
Are all insurance policies in possession of Company?
Do they run to Company?
Form of grain record in use?
Form of journal in use?
Form of ledger in use?
Form of scale ticket in use?
Are assembling sheets in use?
Are stored grain and cash grain purchases recorded separately?
Have you compared terms of storage ticket in use?
Do they conform with requirements?
Is the bookkeeping system adequate? Is it well kept?
Does company employ accountant? Date when last audited?
By whom?
Warehouse license No. Date of License.
Inspector's license No. To whom issued. Date of license.
Is notice pertaining to inspection of appeals conspicuously posted? Did you post one?
Is percentum of dockage shown on scale tickets?
Are grades properly shown on scale tickets?
When were receiving scales last tested and inspected?

By whom?
Time on investigation. hrs. min.

It will be noted that the inspector's report follows closely some of the information required on the quarterly report, as a verification of same.

Realizing that a quarterly report, regardless of how efficient it might be filled in, cannot be correct unless the inventory of the grain on hand at the beginning of the crop year was correctly shown, it was deemed necessary to design a cut-off report. The cut-off report serves as a guide in taking the inventory of grain on hand at the beginning of the crop year, upon which inventory each quarterly report throughout the year is dependent, because each succeeding quarterly report is not dependent upon the correctness of the previous report. Each quarterly report covers the period from the date of the cut-off or weigh-up to the date shown on report. The cut-off report reflects the following information:

The amount of grain in elevator as per actual "weigh-up" or "cut-off".
The amount of grain in transit as per Form "F" of quarterly report.
The amount of total grain in elevator and in transit.
The amount of grain in elevator and in transit.
The amount of grain in elevator and in transit as per column No. 6 on quarterly report.
The amount of bushels long and short and as to whether all grain in the aggregate is long or short in pounds.
No. last scale ticket issued before "cut-off".
No. last cash check issued before "cut-off".
No. last storage ticket issued before "cut-off".
No. last local sale ticket issued before "cut-off".
No. last car shipped before "cut-off".

The cut-off reports as well as the second edition or the redraft of the quarterly reports provide for the full distribution of classes and grades of grain, but since the demand that the warehousemen furnish a report on the full distribution of classes and grades of grain in accordance with the government grain grade schedule, it would be necessary for warehousemen to discard the system of books approved by the Railroad Commission not long since, and further in view of the fact that it is the concensus of opinion that a shorter grading system should be adopted; the Railroad Commission has seen fit not to demand warehousemen to report on their operation as applying to the different classes and grades, but are only required to report in accordance with the limited distribution of grades provided for in the books approved by the Commission. However, warehousemen are required to indicate on their report the different classes and grades of grain on hand at the beginning of the year, so that in the event that it became necessary we would be able to secure the desired information regarding the grading of grain by the warehousemen.

During the last regular session of the legislature Representative Wadeson of Cass County called at the offices of the Railroad Commission and suggested that a bill be introduced to provide that all warehousemen be

required to adopt for use uniform scale tickets. He cited an instance where he had sent a load of grain to market by one of his men who was in his employ for a short time, and on calling at the elevator in his town for payment of said grain, was unable to find that the load was delivered at any of the elevators. Mr. Wadeson was advised that the Railroad Commission already had the power to require warehousemen to install uniform scale tickets or certificates of grade, weight, and dockage, and it was agreed at that time that a uniform scale ticket in duplicate would be adopted. Grain warehousemen were required to install certificates of grade, weight and dockage for use commencing with the first load of grain received after annual cut-off or weigh-up in the spring or summer of 1918.

The certificates embody the following record: Name of warehouse, Station, Date, Number, Owner's Name, Driver's name, Driver on or off, Kind of Grain, Test weight per bushel, Percentum of dockage, Grade, wagon and grain in pounds, Wagon in pounds, Gross grain in pounds, Dockage in pounds, Net grain in pounds, Gross bushels, Dockage in bushels, Net bushels. License No. Check No. Stg. Ticket No. Assembling Sheet No. issued for certificate. To be signed by the Deputy State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures.

In order to facilitate the speedy handling of grain during the fall or rush season, the inspection department agreed to permit the composite sampling of grain for grade and dockage, if agreeable to the seller of the grain, and therefore since it would be impossible to show the grade on each scale ticket in the event of composite sampling, an assembling sheet was designed which provides for a list and summary of all the scale tickets issued to the same party during the same day for grain of a like kind and the average grade and dockage of such receipts.

The assembling sheet facilitates the keeping of accurate records, and the party issuing same finds it convenient to dispose of the day's receipts by the issuance of a storage ticket or a cash check, thereby completing the record required by insurance companies. The seller of the grain is furnished with a copy of each assembling sheet issued for his grain.

As will be noted in the foregoing the information shown in the forms of reports is not only essential for statistical, regulatory and service reasons, but is of much benefit to the warehouseman himself.

The forms of the reports suggest to the warehouseman what is vital information regarding the operation of an elevator, and many warehousemen have made this fact known. No doubt the volume of business done by the warehousemen of North Dakota is larger than any other line of industry in the state, and perhaps the efficiency of the book records was lower than any corresponding business whose volume approaches the magnitude of the grain business and it is gratifying to note the splendid progress as shown by the improvement in the reports received of late, as compared to the first report submitted. This department fully appreciated the circumstances at the beginning and adopted a policy of leniency calling attention in every case by letter where reports were not properly filled in and pointing out where they were in error and advising them of

the proper form. The reports on file in our office will show that it was necessary to write at least 65 per cent. of the co-operative, farmers and independent elevators regarding incorrect reports on the first call. The late reports indicate that only about 25 per cent of the warehousemen have to have their attention called to corrections. The gain in efficiency is about 40 per cent, and we estimate that the records of the elevators of the state are about 75 per cent efficient at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

J. I. BRADY,

Chief Elevator Accountant.

Public Document **No. 28**

BIENNIAL REPORT

TO THE

Sixteenth Legislative Assembly

OF THE

Hail Commissioner

ON

HAIL INSURANCE



For the Term Ending
December 31st, 1918

Hail Insurance Report

Mismarck, N. D., Dec. 1, 1918.

To the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Fourth Annual Report of the State Hail Department.

In his last report, for 1916, former Commissioner Taylor makes the following opening statement:

> "In my last report I called attention to the fact that North Dakota is the only state in the Union which has undertaken the operation of a hail insurance department, and referred to the venture as being 'not only unique, but highly important as a test of the theory of paternalism in affairs of government, and of the ability of the state, from a practical standpoint, to compete with privately owned and managed enterprises.'"

North Dakota no longer occupies this unique position, since both Montana and Nebraska entered the Arena during 1917. South Dakota also at the last election adopted an amendment to their constitution authorizing the Legislature to enact a hail insurance law. Evidently the North Dakota idea is spreading.

The Nebraska law in the main, is based upon the North Dakota plan. the chief difference being that the state has been divided into three zones carrying a different premium rate. This is done on the assumption that the hazzard is smaller in the Eastern part of the state, increasing in degree westward.

THE MONTANA LAW

While the Montana hail insurance law is essentially the same as ours, it differs on several points, for instance: Applications for insurance will not be accepted after June 20th of the crop year, and "the collection of the levy, as made by the State Board of Hail Insurance, is made by the County Treasurers of the various counties at the time they collect the other county taxes."

This is a decided advantage over our system, which requires cash with application, as this tends to drive the applicant, who, is usually short on funds at that time of the year, over to the line companies where his note is accepted without interest till fall. Another feature of the Montana law is the composition of the Managing Board, which consists of three farmers, the State Auditor and the Comissioner of Agriculture and Publicity. The latter two serve without pay.

It would be futile to deny that the hail insurance by the state, operated under the present plan, has been a failure, if measured from a point of volume of business. Such failure can now, after eight years of ex-

perience with reasonable certainty be ascribed to the following handicaps:

The first year of operation, 1911, the State issued 1011 policies with premium receipts aggregating $26,119.54. The losses were paid on the pro-rata basis of 70%. Undaunted by this small discrepancy the farmers more than doubled the patronage to the State the following year, the number of policies being 2505, with receipts amounting to $66,340.15. The losses of 1912 were exceedingly heavy, however, agggregating more than $105,000, and the fund consequently had to be pro-rated at 55%.

Here we find the death blow to this scheme of State hail insurance as is proven by the violent falling off in patronage from now on. Although the rate was increased by legislative act of the 13th session of the Assembly, from 20c to 30c an acre, the farmers had lost faith and have only half-heartedly supported the hail fund ever since.

Among other causes for its failure can be cited the untimely visit of the Assessor for soliciting insurance, the cash premium, as stated before, and the utter lack of funds or means for educational publicity. Another big factor, and by far the most deplorable has been the reluctance and failure in many instances on the part of the Assessors to perform their sworn duties, with respect to carrying blanks and giving the farmers a chance to buy this insurance. Thus flagrantly violating the law. On the other hand the experiment has served a good purpose. It has demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that protection against the ravages of hail can be furnished our farmers at a much lower cost than hitherto at the hands of the old line companies.

By drawing a comparison of the over head expense ratio, covering eight years, it is found that the state pays out on an average 10% of its premiums for maintaining its hail department, including adjusting expense and all, while it costs the line companies from 33% to 35%, leaving only about 65% available for the payment of losses.

It is the opinion of this department, that if the hail fund had been more freely patronized and the business more evenly distributed over the State, it could have paid its losses in full, even at the present rate.

To substantiate this claim, I wish to state, that although under the Montana law, the state pays $12.00 the acre for a total loss from a premium levy of 40c per acre, they were able to pay 100% on their losses, besides creating a surplus of $40,000.

While the losses were light in 1917, this showing demonstrates nevertheless, that the hearty support received from the farmers the first year will assure the future success of the plan. The report received from the Board shows that 2229 farmers were insured and that 265,514 acres were covered making an aggregate of $106,700 in receipts. This exxceeds several times the average amount of business reached in our state.

The secret of the success of the venture in our sister state can safely be ascribed to the fact that they had a Board, who was directly interested in "boosting" for it through the organizations they represented.

At the time of this writing I learn that the proposed amendments to the constitution have been ratified by the voters at the last election. This

gives to the legislature the power to enact a real hail insurance law, built on the taxation principle, such as the farmers have been anticipating for some time. We are thus brought fact to face with the problem, How shall this law be constructed? What shall be the basic principle? As I see it, there are four distinct points or features of inportance to be considered, namely:

The zone system, as adopted in Nebraska.

The compulsory or voluntary—whether it shall embrace all lands, raw and cultivated or just tilled land. The cost of premium or tax to be imposed.

With respect to the first point, I wish to state that zoning of the state seems only fair in view of the records, establishing the fact that hailstorms are somewhat more frequent in the West and Central part, than in the Eastern section of the state.

As to the second, there should hardly be any dissension. To insure success this measure should be compulsory, and the tax imposed and collected same as other taxes.

The third point, involving the classification of tilled, tillable or untilled lands has been a subject for discussion for some time. The most prevalent opinion is perhaps in favor of including all lands, the argument advanced being, that in this way the speculate lands and the non-resident landholders would be compelled to share in the burden of supporting the hail fund. This sounds plausible and would be a weighty reason, had we no other means of reaching this class of shirkers.

But, fortunately, if the amendment, relating to single tax on farm lands, has been adopted, we should be able to solve this problem by a direct and just taxation, instead of placing a penalty on the stock farmers, by exacting an insurance tax from him for protection he does not need. In other words, it would be an unjust tax as much as it is unjust to penalize the industrious resident farmer by a tax on improvements for the benefit of the non-resident speculator, and would surely tend to discourage stock raising in our State.

The fourth and last item of importance is, to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the amount needed to indemnify damages wrought by hail one year with another, in order that the proper levy may be fixed.

Having no statistics or records available to show the total loss in any given year, where the entire acreage would be covered even the best estimate may be wide of the mark. Still, with the aid of what records we have in this department covering the field of the line companies as well as that of our state hail department, the probable needs may be approximately determined. My advice would be to fix the tax high enough to insure payment of losses in full the first years, at least. The rate can easily be revised downward, should conditions warrant later.

I wish to further call your attention to the feature which was lacking in our present hail law, namely a provision, common in all line companies' hail contracts, whereby the insured becomes liable for the expense of adjusting where the loss is less than 5%. The absence of such a clause has, no doubt, cost the state hail fund many a handsome penny, which

should have gone to the heavier losers. This point should not be overlooked in drafting the new law.

My predecessor, and others have called attention to the weakness of the present plan of adjusting losses by a local man, appointed by the respective county commissioners. It is alleged that the hail fund has been discriminated against, owing to the inclination on the part of the local adjuster, to show favoritism by over-appraisal of losses in his own neighborhood.

This may be remedied by authorizing the appointment of adjusters, by the Insurance Commissioner, thus securing the services of experienced and impartial men, who would operate in all sections of the state. It is believed this plan would result in more accurate adjustments at reduced cost.

In closing these remarks, the object of which has been to pave the way for the long anticipated, and only real and just method of providing adequate hail insurance at cost, I can not refrain from quoting these words of Mr. Taylor, and make them my own.

"I can see no reason why compulsory state hail insurance, under the plan of imposing a tax on lands and so providing a fund out of which all hail losses would be proportionably paid, is not entirely feasible and practicable. The farmers of this state always have paid their own hail losses, employing the hail writing insurance companies to collect the premiums, appraise the damage and pay the losses, and for this service the farmers have paid millions of dollars. That the same end can be accomplished by using the state machinery, collecting the premiums by means of direct taxation rather than by voluntary contribution, is obvious. It is true that objection is made to the compulsory feature, but this is academic rather than practical. All taxation is compulsory for that matter.

"In concluding this report I wish to acknowledge the faithful and efficient assistance which has been rendered by Mr. Thomas Sheehan, deputy commissioner of hail insurance. The duties devolving upon the hail insurance department are much more elaborate and complex than a mere summary of its operations for a given period discloses, and these details have been handled by Mr. Sheehan with accuracy and skill."

Respectfully submitted,
S. A. OLSNESS,
Hail Commissioner.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT

For the year ending Dec. 1st, 1917 of the condition and affairs of the State Hail Insurance Department.

RECEIPTS

Balance, cash in hands of State Treasurer Dec. 1st, 1916		$ 892.15
Cash received in payment of policies issued in 1917		11,954.43
Total amount received during the year		$12,846.58

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid Nov., 1916, clerk hire in Dec., 1916	$ 100.00	
Paid clerk hire Dec. 1st, 1916 to Dec. 1st, 1917	1,200.00	
Paid losses incurred during 1917	10,325.51	
Paid for adjusting 1917 losses	381.95	
Paid for postage	79.68	
Paid for printing	86.72	
Paid for publishing statement of 1916 business	19.67	
Paid for supplies	5.00	$12,198.53
Balance, cash on hand Dec. 1st. 1917		$ 648.05

POLICY EXHIBIT

Number of policies issued in 1917	300
Number of losses reported in 1917	49
Number of losses allowed in 1917	48
Number of policies affected	49

Approved adjustments were paid at 62% of loss allowed for 1917.

Total amount of losses allowed for 1917	$16,654.05
Paid for adjusting 1917 losses	381.95

Making it cost 2.29% to adjust losses.

ABSTRACTS OF STATEMENT

For the year ending Nov. 30th, 1918 of the condition and affairs of the State Hail Insurance Department.

Balance December 1st, 1917	$ 648.05
Cash received in payment of policies issued in 1918	19,910.07
Amount overpaid by County Treasurer of Grant County	124.80
Total amount received during the year	$20,682.92

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR

Paid losses incurred in 1918	$17,565.24	
Paid for adjusting losses for 1918	974.87	
Paid clerk hire for year	1,150.00	
Paid for printing	55.12	
Paid for publishing statement of 1917 business	13.64	
Paid refund, incorrect entry in auditor's department, charged to wrong department in 1917	28.41	
Paid for supplies for 1918	3.09	
Paid for postage for 1918	22.98	
Paid refund to Grant Co	124.80	
Total disbursements during the year		$19,938.15
Balance, cash on hand Dec. 1st, 1918		744.77

POLICY EXHIBIT

Number of policies written in 1918	475
Number of losses reported in 1918	118
Number of losses allowed	116
Total amount of losses allowed for 1918	$33,121.18
Total cost of adjusting same	1,006.87

Making it cost 3.03% to adjust losses.

Approved adjustments were paid at 53% of loss allowed for 1918.

Total value for risks written in 1918	$511,382.00

COMPARISON OF BUSINESS BY COUNTIES IN 1917 AND 1918

COUNTY	No. of Policies Issued in 1917	Premiums Collected in 1917	No. of Policies Issued in 1918	Premiums Collected in 1918
Adams	2	$ 73.50	7	$ 127 80
Barnes	10	360.00	0	.....
Benson	28	1,028.25	19	729.30
Billings	1	35.10	2	113.70
Bottineau	7	231.60	8	191.40
Bowman	10	578.40	16	614.20
Burleigh	2	106.50	2	60.00
Burke	6	189.00	1	18.00
Cass	19	714.30	54	2,018.85
Cavalier	7	194.85	12	349.05
Dickey	8	318.20	..	.....
Divide	10	371.10	10	265.80
Dunn	20	766.80	14	760.80
Eddy	20	766.88	21	1,062.60
Emmons	..	.....	6	258.60
Foster	3	135.00	9	418.50
Golden Valley	17	885.05	13	612.00
Grand Forks	12	477.60	12	579.30
Griggs	6	135.00	6	210.00
Grant	2	59.10	4	124.80
Hettinger	..	.....	..	.....
Kidder	2	48.60	3	119.40
LaMoure	..	.....	6	332.40
Logan	1	22.50	4	193.80
McHenry	1	18.00	1	56.40
McIntosh	..	.....	3	159.00
McKenzie	..	.....	..	.....
McLean	1	47.40	7	190.50
Mercer	1	30.30	5	207.30
Morton	3	70.95	8	331.60
Mountrail	1	39.00	10	207 60
Nelson	10	448.50	19	1,107.90
Oliver	1	48.00	7	141.00
Pembina	4	124.50	3	217.80
Pierce	1	30.00	6	108.00
Ramsey	4	222.00	11	554 25
Ransom	1	51.00	9	325.50
Renville	2	56.55	1	20.40
Richland	2	48.00	6	379.20
Rolette	1	183.00	..	.....
Sargent	1	14.10	26	945.06
Stark	24	992.55	12	609.00
Sheridan	..	.....	2	48.00
Sioux	2	45.60	5	130.20
Slope	14	832.50	8	667.11
Stutsman	2	110.10	10	493.20
Steele	6	181.80	11	481.50
Towner	2	61.80	2	67.50
Trail	8	364.20	23	854.40
Walsh	3	59.25	20	1,019.10
Ward	1	60.00	3	174.30
Wells	3	93.00	17	918 23
Williams	8	225.00	11	335.35
Total	300	$11,954.43	475	$19,910.07

COMPARISON OF POLICIES WRITTEN IN EACH COUNTY IN 1917 AND 1918

COUNTY	No. of Policies Written in 1917	No. of Policies Written in 1918	Increase Over 1917	Decrease Over 1917
Adams	2	7	5	..
Barnes	10	0	..	10
Benson	28	19	..	9
Billings	1	2	1	..
Bottineau	7	8	1	..
Bowman	10	16	6	..
Burleigh	2	2	..	..
Burke	6	1	..	5
Cass	19	54	35	..
Cavalier	7	12	5	..
Dickey	8	0	..	8
Divide	10	10	..	..
Dunn	20	14	..	6
Eddy	20	21	1	..
Emmons	..	6	6	..
Foster	3	9	6	..
Golden Valley	17	13	..	4
Grand Forks	12	12	..	..
Griggs	6	6	..	..
Grant	2	4	2	..
Hettinger	..	0	..	..
Kidder	2	3	1	..
LaMoure	..	6	6	..
Logan	1	4	3	..
McHenry	1	1	..	..
McIntosh	..	3	3	..
McKenzie	..	0	..	..
McLean	1	7	6	..
Mercer	1	5	4	..
Morton	3	8	5	..
Mountrail	1	10	9	..
Nelson	10	19	9	..
Oliver	1	7	6	..
Pembina	4	3	..	1
Pierce	1	6	5	..
Ramsey	4	11	7	..
Ransom	1	9	8	..
Renville	2	1	..	1
Richland	2	6	4	..
Rolette	1	0	..	1
Sargent	1	26	25	..
Stark	24	12	..	12
Sheridan	..	2	2	..
Sioux	2	5	3	..
Slope	14	8	..	6
Stutsman	2	10	8	..
Steele	6	11	5	..
Towner	2	2	..	..
Traill	8	23	15	..
Walsh	3	20	17	..
Ward	1	3	2	..
Wells	3	17	14	..
Williams	8	11	3	..
Total	300	475	238	63

STATEMENT OF LOSSES INCURRED, LOSSES PAID AND COST OF ADJUSTING IN 1917

COUNTY	No. of Losses in each County	Losses as Reported by Adjuster	Amount Paid at 62%	Cost of Adjusting
Adams	..	.....	.....	.....
Barnes	..	.....	.....	.....
Benson	12	$ 6,607.00	$ 4,096.34	$ 50.85
Billings	..	.....	.....	.....
Bottineau	1	72.00	44.64	12.35
Bowman	..	.....	.....	.....
Burke	..	.....	.....	.....
Burleigh	..	.....	.....	.....
Cass	1	216.40	134.17	11.30
Cavalier	..	.....	.....	.....
Dickey	..	.....	.....	.....
Divide	..	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	9	2,282.55	1,415.18	69.50
Eddy	10	4,444.70	2,755.71	81.80
Emmons	..	.....	.....	.....
Foster	..	.....	.....	.....
Grand Forks	..	.....	.....	.....
Griggs	3	980.00	607.60	10.00
Golden Valley	..	.....	.....	.....
Grant	..	.....	.....	.....
Hettinger	..	.....	.....	.....
Kidder	..	.....	.....	.....
LaMoure	..	.....	.....	.....
Logan	..	.....	.....	.....
McHenry	..	.....	.....	.....
McIntosh	..	.....	.....	.....
McKenzie	..	.....	.....	.....
McLean	..	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	..	.....	.....	.....
Morton	1	50.60	31.37	16.40
Mountrail	1	156.00	96.72	12.50
Nelson	2	112.00	69.44	18.50
Oliver	..	.....	.....	.....
Pembina	..	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	1	200.00	124.00	10.85
Ramsey	..	.....	.....	.....
Ransom	..	.....	.....	.....
Renville	..	.....	.....	.....
Richland	..	.....	.....	.....
Rolette	..	.....	.....	.....
Sargent	..	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	..	.....	.....	.....
Stark	3	650.40	403.25	50.00
Steele	..	.....	.....	.....
Stutsman	..	.....	.....	.....
Slope	..	.....	.....	.....
Sioux	1	302.40	187.49	9.00
Towner	..	.....	.....	.....
Traill	..	.....	.....	.....
Walsh	2	308.00	190.96	20.00
Ward	..	.....	.....	.....
Wells	1	272.00	168.64	8.90
Williams	..	.....	.....	.....
Totals	48	$16,654.05	$10,325.51	$381.95

STATEMENT OF LOSSES INCURRED, LOSSES PAID AND COST OF ADJUSTING IN 1918

COUNTY	No. of Losses in each County	Losses as Reported by Adjuster	Amount Paid at 53%	Cost of Adjusting
Adams	..	.....	.....	.....
Barnes	..	.....	.....	.....
Benson	11	$ 2,923.20	$ 1,549.30	$79.60
Billings	1	137.60	72.93	11.50
Bottineau	3	84.40	44.73	21.40
Bowman	4	991.00	525.23	35.00
Burke	..	.....	.....	.....
Burleigh	1	84.00	44.52	14 00
Cass	1	54.00	28.62	8.00
Cavalier	..	.....	.....	.....
Dickey	..	.....	.....	.....
Divide	3	145.00	76.85	36.00
Dunn	11	1,464.32	776.08	93.00
Eddy	14	4,226.80	2,240.21	38.60
Emmons	1	38.40	20.35	10.00
Foster	3	510.40	270.51	32.16
Grand Forks	..	.....	.....	.....
Griggs	..	.....	.....	.....
Golden Valley	2	485.80	257.47	27.26
Grant	1	92.00	48.76	6.00
Hettinger	..	.....	.....	.....
Kidder	..	.....	.....	.....
LaMoure	1	240.00	127.20	10.00
Logan	1	308.00	163.24	19.45
McHenry	1	not allowed	.....	17.00
McIntosh	..	.....	.....	.....
McKenzie	..	.....	.....	.....
McLean	3	666.00	352.98	103.60
Mercer	4	1,770.00	938.10	33.80
Morton	1	54.00	28.62	12.61
Mountrail	1	not allowed	.....	7.00
Nelson	4	301.60	159.85	25.50
Oliver	1	920.00	487.60	5.00
Pembina	..	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	1	48.00	25.44	11.70
Ramsey	2	654.00	346.62	27.86
Ransom	..	.....	.....	.....
Renville	..	.....	.....	.....
Richland	..	.....	.....	.....
Rolette	..	.....	.....	.....
Sargent	14	735.86	390.01	52.53
Sheridan	2	464.00	245.92	10 00
Stark	3	96.00	50.88	30.00
Steele	1	126.00	66.78	9.80
Stutsman	4	2,612.00	1,384.36	32 40
Slope	1	560.00	296.80	26.50
Sioux	..	.....	.....	.....
Towner	..	.....	.....	.....
Traill	1	12.00	6.36	7.50
Walsh	..	.....	.....	.....
Ward	..	.....	.....	.....
Wells	14	11,688.80	6,195.06	127.70
Williams	2	628.00	343.86	25.00
Totals	118	$33.121.18	$17.565.24	$1.006.87

SUMMARY OF LOSSES BY COUNTIES IN 1917

COUNTY	No. of Losses Reported	No. of Losses Allowed	No. of Policies Affected
Adams	..	..	..
Barnes	..	..	..
Benson	12	12	12
Billings	..	..	..
Bottineau	2	1	2
Bowman	..	..	..
Burke	..	..	..
Burleigh	..	..	..
Cass	1	1	1
Cavalier	..	..	..
Dickey	..	..	..
Divide	..	..	..
Dunn	9	9	9
Eddy	10	10	10
Emmons	..	..	..
Foster	..	..	..
Grand Forks	..	..	..
Griggs	3	3	3
Golden Valley	..	..	..
Grant	..	..	..
Hettinger	..	..	..
Kidder	..	..	..
LaMoure	..	..	..
Logan	..	..	..
McHenry	..	..	..
McIntosh	..	..	..
McKenzie	..	..	..
McLean	..	..	..
Mercer	..	..	..
Morton	1	1	1
Mountrail	1	1	1
Nelson	2	2	2
Oliver	..	..	..
Pembina	..	..	..
Pierce	..	..	..
Ramsey	1	1	1
Ransom	..	..	..
Renville	..	..	..
Richland	..	..	..
Rolette	..	..	..
Sargent	..	..	..
Sheridan	..	..	..
Stark	3	3	3
Steele	..	..	..
Sioux	1	1	1
Slope	..	..	..
Stutsman	..	..	..
Towner	..	..	..
Traill	..	..	..
Walsh	2	2	2
Ward	..	..	..
Wells	1	1	1
Williams	..	..	..
Total	49	48	49

SUMMARY OF LOSSES BY COUNTIES IN 1918

COUNTY	No. of Losses Reported	No. of Losses Allowed	No. of Policies Affected
Adams	..	..	..
Barnes	..	..	..
Benson	11	11	11
Billings	1	1	1
Bottineau	3	3	3
Bowman	4	4	4
Burke	..	..	..
Burleigh	1	1	1
Cass	1	1	1
Cavalier	..	..	..
Dickey	..	..	..
Divide	3	3	3
Dunn	11	11	11
Eddy	14	14	14
Emmons	1	1	1
Foster	3	3	3
Grand Forks	..	..	..
Griggs	..	..	..
Golden Valley	2	2	2
Grant	1	1	1
Hettinger	..	..	..
Kidder	..	..	..
LaMoure	1	1	1
Logan	1	1	1
McHenry	1	0	1
McIntosh	..	..	..
McKenzie	..	..	..
McLean	3	3	3
Mercer	4	4	4
Morton	1	1	1
Mountrail	1	0	1
Nelson	4	4	4
Oliver	1	1	1
Pembina	..	..	..
Pierce	1	1	1
Ramsey	2	2	2
Ransom	..	..	..
Renville	..	..	..
Richland	..	..	..
Rolette	..	..	..
Sargent	14	14	14
Sheridan	2	2	1
Stark	3	3	3
Steele	1	1	1
Sioux	..	..	..
Slope	1	1	1
Stutsman	4	4	4
Towner	..	..	..
Traill	1	1	1
Walsh	..	..	..
Ward	..	..	..
Wells	14	14	14
Williams	2	2	2
Total	118	116	117

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES INSURED AT DIFFERENT AMOUNTS PER ACRE FOR THE SEASON OF 1917

COUNTY	No. of Acres Insured at $8.00	No. of Acres Insured at $6.00	No. of Acres Insured at $5 1-3	No. of Acres Insured at $5.00.	No. of Acres Insured at $4.00	No. of Acres Insured at $2.00	Total acres Insured
Adams	245						245
Barnes	1,140				120		1,260
Benson	2,280				2,295		4,575
Billings	117						117
Bottineau	522			400			922
Bowman	1,878				100		1,978
Burleigh	327				56		383
Burke	440				380		820
Cass	1,923				916		2,839
Cavalier	227				845		1,072
Dickey	955				211		1,166
Divide	1,108				258		1,366
Dunn	2,556						2,556
Eddy	2,005	285		540			2,830
Emmons							
Foster	450						450
Golden Valley	2,636		235		315		3,186
Grand Forks	1,490.5				203		1,693.5
Griggs	220				320	280	820
Grant	197						197
Hettinger							
Kidder	162						162
LaMoure							
Logan	75						75
McHenry	60						60
McIntosh							
McKenzie							
McLean	158						158
Mercer	101						101
Morton	236.5						236.5
Mountrail	130						130
Nelson	1,495						1,495
Oliver	160						160
Pembina	415						415
Pierce	100						100
Ramsey	475				530		1,005
Ransom	170						170
Renville	50				277		327
Richland	20				280		300
Rolette	610						610
Sargent	47						47
Sheridan							
Sioux	152						152
Slope	2,135	75	455		120		3,005
Stutsman	367						367
Steele	464				284		748
Stark	3,308.5						3,308.5
Towner	156				100		256
Traill	1,155				118		1,273
Walsh	130				135		265
Ward	200						200
Wells	310						310
Williams	625				250		875
Totals	34,403.5	360	690	940	8,113	280	44,786.5

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES INSURED AT DIFFERENT AMOUNTS PER ACRE FOR THE SEASON OF 1918

COUNTY	No. of Acres Insured at $8.00	No. of Acres Insured at $6.00	No. of Acres Insured at $5 1-3	No. of Acres Insured at $4.00	No. of Acres Insured at $2 2-3	No. of Acres Insured at $2.00	Total acres Insured
Adams	377			98			475
Barnes							
Benson	1,568			1,726			3,294
Billings	379						379
Bottineau	503			270			733
Bowman	1,594		80	800			2,474
Burleigh	200						200
Burke	60						60
Cass	5,385			2,593	160		8,138
Cavalier	721			885			1,606
Dickey							
Divide	701			370			1,071
Dunn	2,536						2,536
Eddy	3,332			420			3,752
Emmons	862						862
Foster	1,395						1,395
Golden Valley	1,636		436	140	130		2,342
Grand Forks	1,791			280			2,071
Griggs	460			380		200	1,040
Grant	416						416
Hettinger							
Kidder	398						398
LaMoure	985			246			1,231
Logan	646						646
McHenry	103			170			273
McIntosh	530						530
McKenzie							
McLean	585			100			685
Mercer	691						691
Morton	1,105⅓						1,105⅓
Mountrail	653			78			731
Nelson	3,693						3,693
Oliver	470						470
Pembina	726						726
Pierce	360						360
Ramsey	1,485			625		200	2,310
Ransom	1,085						1,085
Renville	68						68
Richland	873			782			1,655
Rolette							
Sargent	3,063				262		3,325
Sheridan	100			120			220
Sioux	385			98			483
Slope	1,849			749			2,598
Stutsman	905			1,478			2,383
Steele	1,275			660			1,935
Stark	2,030						2,030
Towner	225						225
Traill	2,363			970			3,333
Walsh	3,162			470			3,632
Ward	581						581
Wells	2,180	1,111		95			3,386
Williams	1,019			195			1,214
Totals	57,509⅓	1,111	516	14,798	552	400	74,886⅓

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS DONE IN THE STATE HAIL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1917

COUNTY	Risks Written During 1917	Premiums Received for 1917	Losses Incurred for 1917	Losses Paid for 1917
Adams	1,960	$ 73.50	$	$
Barnes	9,600	360.00		
Benson	27,420	1,028.25	6,607.00	4,096.34
Billings	936	35.10		
Bottineau	6,176	231.60	72.00	44.64
Bowman	15,424	578.40		
Burleigh	2,840	106.50		
Burke	5,040	189.00		
Cass	19,048	714.30	216.40	134.17
Cavalier	5,196	194.85		
Dickey	8,484	318.20		
Divide	9,896	371.10		
Dunn	20,448	766.80	2,282.55	1,415.18
Eddy	20,450	766.88	4,444.70	2,755.71
Emmons				
Foster	3,600	135.00		
Golden Valley	23,601	885.05		
Grand Forks	12,736	477.60		
Griggs	3,600	135.00	980.00	607.60
Grant	1,576	59.10		
Hettinger				
Kidder	1,296	48.60		
LaMoure				
Logan	600	22.50		
McHenry	480	18.00		
McIntosh				
McKenzie				
McLean	1,264	47.40		
Mercer	808	30.30		
Morton	1,892	70.95	50.60	31.37
Mountrail	1,040	39.00	156.00	96.72
Nelson	11,960	448.50	112.00	69.44
Oliver	1,280	48.00		
Pembina	3,320	124.50		
Pierce	800	30.00	200.00	124.00
Ramsey	5,920	222.00		
Ransom	1,360	51.00		
Renville	1,508	56.55		
Richland	1,280	48.00		
Rolette	4,880	183.00		
Sargent	376	14.10		
Stark	26,468	992.55	650.40	403.25
Sheridan				
Sioux	1,216	45.60	302.40	187.49
Slope	22,209	832.50		
Stutsman	2,936	110.10		
Steele	4,848	181.80		
Towner	1,648	61.80		
Traill	9,712	364.20		
Walsh	1,580	59.25	308.00	190.96
Ward	1,600	60.00		
Wells	2,480	93.00	272.00	168.64
Williams	6,000	225.00		
Totals	$318,792	$11,954.43	$16,654.05	$10,325.51

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS DONE IN THE STATE HAIL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1918

COUNTY	Risks Written During 1918	Premiums Received for 1918	Losses Incurred for 1918	Losses Paid for 1918
Adams	3,408	127.80	.....	.....
Barnes	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benson	19,448	729.30	2,923.20	1,549.30
Billings	3,032	113.70	137.60	72.93
Bottineau	5,104	191.40	84.40	44.73
Bowman	16,379	614.20	991.00	525.23
Burleigh	1,600	60.00	84.00	44.52
Burke	480	18.00	.....	.....
Cass	54,898	2,018.85	54.00	28.62
Cavalier	9,318	349.05	.....	.....
Dickey	.....	.....	.....	.....
Divide	7,088	265.80	145.00	76.85
Dunn	20,288	760.80	1,464.32	776.08
Eddy	28,336	1,062.60	4,226.80	2,240.21
Emmons	6,896	258.60	38.40	20.35
Foster	11,160	418.50	510.40	270.51
Golden Valley	16,319	612.00	485.80	257.47
Grand Forks	15,448	579.30	.....	.....
Griggs	6,000	210.00	.....	.....
Grant	3,238	124.80	92.00	48.76
Hettinger	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidder	3,184	119.40	.....	.....
LaMoure	8,864	332.40	240.00	127.20
Logan	5,168	193.80	308.00	163.24
McHenry	1,504	56.40	.....	.....
McIntosh	4,240	159.00	.....	.....
McKenzie	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	5,080	190.50	666.00	352.98
Mercer	5,528	207.30	1,770.00	938.10
Morton	8,843	331.60	54.00	28.62
Mountrail	5,336	207.60	.....	.....
Nelson	29,544	1,107.90	301.60	159.85
Oliver	3,760	141.00	920.00	487.60
Pembina	5,808	217.80	.....	.....
Pierce	2,880	108.00	48.00	25.44
Ramsey	14,780	554.25	654.00	346.62
Ransom	8,680	325.50	.....	.....
Renville	544	20.40	.....	.....
Richland	10,108	379.20	.....	.....
Rolette	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sargent	25,203	945.06	735.86	390.01
Sheridan	1,280	48.00	464.00	245.92
Sioux	3,472	130.20	.....	.....
Slope	17,788	667.11	560.00	296.80
Stutsman	13,152	493.20	2,612.00	1,384.36
Steele	12,840	481.50	126.00	66.78
Stark	16,240	609.00	96.00	50.88
Towner	1,000	67.50	.....	.....
Traill	12,784	854.40	12.00	6.36
Walsh	27,176	1,019.10	.....	.....
Ward	4,648	174.30	.....	.....
Wells	14,486	918.23	11,688.80	6,195.06
Williams	8,932	335.35	648.80	343.86
Totals	$511,382	$19,909.70	$33,141.98	$17,565.24

Public Document No. 28

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

State Board of Equalization

OF

NORTH DAKOTA

1918

Published by
CARL R. KOSITZKY
Secretary State Board of Equalization

BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

Section 2141 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota

2141. State Board of Equalization, How Constituted, Meetings, and Rules for Equalizing. The Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor shall constitute the State Board of Equalization, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Governor shall be ex-officio president of said Board and the State Auditor shall act as secretary. The said Board shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in August at the office of the State Auditor, and shall then examine and compare the returns of the assessment of the property in the several counties of the state, and proceed to equalize the same, so that all taxable property in the state shall be assessed uniformly, and at its true value in money.

In the performance of their duties they shall be governed by the following rules:

I. They shall raise the valuation of each class of personal property of every county, which in their opinion is returned below its true and full value, to such price and sum as they believe to be the true and full value thereof.

2. They shall reduce the valuation of each class of personal property enumerated in section 2103 of every county, which in their opinion is returned above its true and full value in money.

3. They shall add to the aggregate valuation of the property of every county which they believe to be valued below its true and full value in money, such per centum in each case as will bring the same to its true and full value in money.

4. They shall deduct from the aggregate valuation of the property of every county, which they believe to be valued above its true and full value, such per centum in each case as will reduce the same to its true and full value in money.

5. They shall not reduce the aggregate valuation of all the property in the state, as returned by the several county Auditors, more than one per centum on the whole valuation thereof.

6. Upon the completion of such equalization and determination of the aggregate valuation of all the property of the state, the said Board shall then decide upon the rate of the State Tax to be levied for the surrent year, together with any other general or special State Taxes required by law to be levied.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OF 1918

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION:

Lynn J. Frazier, Governor, President of the Board.
John Steen, State Treasurer.
John N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture & Labor.
William Langer, Attorney General.
Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Secretary of the Board.

Members of the State Board of Equalization met in the office of the State Auditor in Bismarck, North Dakota, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, August 6th, 1918. On roll call Frazier, Langer and Kositzky responded.

Moved by Langer that August 23rd shall be the date set on which be heard the representatives of the various counties and August 24th the date on which be heard representatives of the various railroads, telegraph, telephone and express companies, and the Secretary of this board be and he is hereby instructed to notify them of the same. Motion was seconded by Frazier. On roll call Frazier, Langer and Kositzky voted "aye".

Moved by Langer that the Tax Commission be instructed to furnish each member of the State Board of Equalization with a copy of their recommendations of the assessment of public utilities, etc., and also be present on August 23rd and 24th. Motion was seconded by Kositzky. On roll call Frazier, Langer and Kositzky voted "aye".

Moved by Langer that we adjourn until 9 o'clock A. M. August 23rd. Motion was seconded by Kositzky. On roll call Frazier, Langer and Kositzky voted "aye".

SECOND DAY

August 23rd, 9 o'clock A. M.

Pursuant to adjournment the State Board of Equalization met at 9 o'clock A. M. in the office of the Governor. On roll call Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky responded.

Moved by Steen that Langer act as President Pro tem. Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye" and Langer voted no.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Packard of the Tax Commission were present and presented each member with a copy of the recommendations covering the assessment of public utilities for the year 1918.

Following is a list of those who were present and appeared in behalf of their city and counties:

Mr. Carl Kaz, County Auditor of Logan County.

Mr. C. E. Berquist, County Commissioner of Bowman County.

Mr. Jas. H. Penny, County Auditor of Rolette County.

F. P. Mann, City Commissioner of Devils Lake, and M. J. Cowley, City Auditor of Devils Lake.

M. K. Nybo, County Commissioner, and W. E. Paulson, County Auditor of Benson County.

Chas. Nelson, County Auditor, and Henry Lee, County Commissioner of Barnes County.

W. E. Felson, County Auditor of Pembina County.

After having listened to all of these representatives from the various counties, Kositzky moved at 12 o'clock that this board adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M. Motion was seconded by Steen. On roll call Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

2:00 P. M. August 23rd, 1918.

Pursuant to adjournment the State Board of Equalization met in the office of the Governor at 2 o'clock P. M. On roll call Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky responded.

O. J. Eide, County Auditor of Cavalier County, and Hans Anderson, County Auditor of Grand Forks County, appeared in behalf of their counties.

Mayor H. M. Wheeler, City Treasurer, R. H. Greene, City Auditor, and W. L. Alexander of the City of Grand Forks, appeared in behalf of said city.

M. T. Sanders, representative of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, J. T. Maher and W. L. Schoettler, representatives of the Great Northern Railway Company, and A. S. Dudley, Tax Commissioner of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, appeared in behalf of their companies.

After listening to the various representatives above mentioned Mr. Kositzky at 5 o'clock moved that the board adjourn until 9:30 o'clock A. M. August 24th. Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

THIRD DAY

9:30 A. M. August 25th, 1918.

Pursuant to adjournment the State Board of Equalization met in the office of the Governor at 9:30 o'clock A. M. On roll call Hagan, Steen and Kositzky responded.

Moved by Kositzky that Mr. Hagan act as President Pro tem. Motion was seconded by Steen. On roll call Steen and Kositzky voted "aye" and Hagan voted no.

H. S. Stebbins, Vice President and Manager of the Midland Continental Railway Company, and Mr. Springer, appeared in behalf of said company.

Mr. Packard and Mr. Wallace of the Tax Commission were also present during the entire forenoon and explained various matters contained in their recommendations to the board.

Chas. E. Hall, representing the Bell Telephone System, H. A. Livermore and L. D. Richardson, representatives of the North Dakota Independent Telephone Company, and A. J. McGinnis of the Central North Dakota Co-operative Telephone Company, M. T. Sanders, representing the Northern Express Company and the Pullman Car Company, C. B. Cooper, representing the emerged express companies, S. A. Davis, a representative of the Western Express Company, and W. L. Schoettler, representing the Great Northern Railway Company, all appeared in behalf of their respective companies.

After listening to all of the various representatives the entire after-

noon, Kositzky moved that this board adjourn until 9 o'clock A. M. August 27th. Motion was seconded by Steen. On roll call Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

FOURTH DAY

9:00 A. M. August 27th, 1918.

Pursuant to adjournment the State Board of Equalization met in the office of the Governor at 9 o'clock A. M. on August 27th, 1918. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky responded.

The board spent the entire forenoon in reviewing the county returns covering the assessment of personal property for the year 1918, being classifications 1 to 30 inclusive:

After a further consideration of the county returns for the year 1918 covering personal property assessments, Hagan moved that the board order the following changes of increase or decrease in the 1918 county returns of the classifications of personal property, and the secretary be and he is hereby instructed to notify the County Auditors of the changes shown in the following statement:

Motion was seconded by Hagan. Upon roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky all voted "aye".

Moved by Langer that the Great Northern Express Company operated over the Great Northern Railway, be assessed for the year 1918 on its North Dakota property for the total sum of $311,732, being at the rate of $163.00 per mile to cover franchise and all other property for 1912.47 miles of such express line;

An dthat the Northern Express Company, operated over the Northern Pacific Railway, be assessed for the total sum of $391,596.00, which is at thte rate of $257.00 per mile to cover franchise and all other property for 1523.72 miles of such express line;

And that the Western Express Company, operated over the Minneapolis, St. Paul, & Sault Ste Marie Railway, be assessed for the total sum of $143,614.00, which is at the rate of $109.00 per mile, covering franchise and all other property of its 1317.56 miles of such express line;

And that the Wells-Fargo Express Company be assessed for the year 1918 on its North Dakota property for the total sum of $52,437.00, which is to cover franchise and all other property for 376.74 miles operated over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at $132.00 per mile, and the franchise and all other property over 67.70 miles operated over the Midland Continental Railway, at $40.00 per mile of such express line;

And that the American express Company, operated over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, be assessed for the year 1918 on its North Dakota property for the total sum of $1,428.00 on its 14.28 miles of express line, which is at the rate of $100.00 per mile, to cover franchise and all other property of such express line, and the express mileage assessed shall be distributed among the several counties in the state, as shown in the following schedule:

Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

Moved by Langer that the Western Union Telegraph Company be and the same is hereby assessed for the year 1918 upon its telegraph lines in North Dakota, either owned or operated, along the Northern Pacific,

Great Northern, Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways for the sum of $564,232.00 which is at the rate of $289.00 per owned mile to cover franchise and equipment of 575.56 miles of owned line and at the rate of $144.00 per mile to cover franchise and equipment of 1,978.15 miles of operated line; and that the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company be and the same is hereby assessed for the year 1918 on the telegraph mileage owned by said railway company and operated by the Commercial Department of the Soo Railway Company for the sum of $134,072.00, which is at the rate of $102.00 per mile to cover franchise and equipment of its 1314.44 miles of telegraph lines in North Dakota; and that the Continental Telegraph Company, operated along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is hereby assessed for the year 1918 for the total sum of $23,008.00, which is at the rate of $102.00 per mile to cover franchise and equipment of its 225.57 miles of telegraph line in North Dakota, and the telegraph mileage assessed shall be distributed among the several counties in the state as shown in the following statement:

Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

Moved by Kositzky that the Fargo-Moorhead Street Railway Company of Fargo be and the same is hereby assessed for the year 1918 on its franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock in the City of Fargo for the total sum of $39,884.00, being at the rate of $4,290.00 per mile on its 9.397 miles of line; and that the Wahpeton-Breckinridge Street Railway Company be and the same is hereby assessed for the year 1918 on its franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock owned by said street railway company and operated in the City of Wahpeton for the sum for $1,538.00, being at the rate of $3,520.00 per mile on its .437 miles of line; and that the Valley City Street and Interurban Railway Company be and the same is hereby assessed for the year 1918 upon its franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock owned and operated in the City of Valley City, for the sum of $15,840.00, being at the rate of $10,560 per mile on its 1.5 mile of line; and that the Grand Forks Street Railway Company be and the same is hereby assessed for the year 1918 upon its franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock operated and owned in the City of Grand Forks, in the total sum of $30,673.00, being at the rate of $4,290.00 per mile on its 7.15 miles of line, and that the terminal of said line, being Lots 19 to 32 inclusive, in Alexander & Ives Addition to the City of Grand Forks, be and the same is hereby assessed for the year 1918 in the sum of $630.00, and the improvements on said lots be and the same are hereby assessed for the year 1918 in the amount of $1,800.00 as shown in the following statement:

Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

The assessment of telephone property was next taken up and Kositzky moved that the assessment of the telephone exchanges for the year 1918 b mad in accordance with the schedule immediately following, and that rural and long distance telephone property be assessed at the rate of mile indicated in the statement below, and that iron wire be assessed at $5.00

per mile and copper wire be assessed at $15.00 per mile, and whenever copper wire is used instead of iron wire the assessment shall be $10.00 per mile above the regular assessment of telephone lines:

ASSESSMENT OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES
(Magneto)

Number of phones	Franchise	Poles & Wire	Assessed per phone
1 to 100	$1.00	$ 9.00	$10.00
101 to 500	1.00	12.00	13.00
501 or over	1.00	15.00	16.00

ASSESSMENT OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES
(Battery)

Franchise	Poles & Wire	Assessed per phone
$1.00	$24.00	$25.00
P. B. X. Stations		6.00

ASSESSMENT OF TELEPHONE LINES

Franchise Per Mile	Poles & Wire	Total Assessment Per Mile
$1.00	$11.00	$12.00
1.00	19.00	20.00
1.00	22.00	23.00
1.00	59.00	60.00
1.00	62.00	63.00

Add $10.00 per mile for copper wire if used instead of iron wire;

And that the following telephone companies be assessed as follows:

Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

Moved by Langer that the Pullman Company of Chicago, Illinois, be assessed for the year 1918 upon the Pullman sleeping cars and equipment which operate over 377.58 miles of the Northern Pacific Railway lines in North Dakota for the total sum of $150,276.00, and the valuation to be apportioned to the several counties according to the number of miles of Northern Pacific Railway located in the counties through which the Pullman cars operate, being at the rate of $398.00 per mile, as follows:

ASSESSMENT OF PULLMAN COMPANIES, 1918
ASSESSED AT $398.00 PER MILE

COUNTY	Miles
Barnes	37.06
Billings	22.32
Burleigh	37.96
Cass	43.03
Golden Valley	23.05
Kidder	30.16
Morton	76.03
Stark	58.83
Stutsman	49.14
Total Mileage	377.58
Total Assessed Value	$150,276.00

Motion was seconded by Kositzky. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

At twelve o'clock Langer moved that the board adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M. Motion was seconded by Kositzky. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

2:00 P. M. August 27th, 1918.

Pursuant to adjournment the State Board of Equalization met in the office of the Governor at two o'clock P. M. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hall, Steen and Kositzky responded.

The entire afternoon was taken up in reviewing the assessment of real estate as returned by the County Auditors under the following sub-divisions:

No. 1. Lands without Improvements.
No. 2. Structures and Improvements on Lands.
No. 3. Lots without Improvements.
No. 4. Structures and Improvements on Lots.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Langer moved that we adjourn until 9 o'clock A. M. August, 28. Motion was seconded by Kositzky. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steel and Kositzky voted "aye".

FIFTH DAY

9:30 A. M. August 28th, 1918.

Pursuant to adjournment the State Board of Equalization met in the office of the Governor at 9:30 o'clock A. M. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky responded.

The entire forenoon was taken up in reviewing the assessment of real estate and improvements on land as returned by the counties, and at 12 o'clock Mr. Langer moved that the board adjourn until 1:30 P. M. Motion wa sseconded by Kositzky. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

1:20 P. M., August 28th, 1918.

Pursuant to adjournment the State Board of Equalization met in the office of the Governor. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and and Kositzky responded.

The entire afternoon was taken up in reviewing the assessment of real estate as returned by the counties and estimating the amount of valuation required to raise by taxation the $1,572,255.46 necessary to meet the claims presented against the general fund for the period ending July 1st, 1919.

At 5 o'clock Kositzky moved that the board adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M. August 29th. Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Hagan, Langer, Steen and Kositzky voed "aye".

SIXTH DAY

2:00 P. M. August 29th, 1918.

Pursuant to adjournment the State Board of Equalization met in the office of the Governor. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky responded.

The board next considered the assessment of real estate under the

various classifications as returned by the counties. All of these classifications having been considered and the percentage of increase and decrease of the county returns having been fixed for equalization purposes, Mr. Hagan moved that the following changes by percentage of increase or decrease of the county returns be fixed and the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to notify the several counties of the same:

Motion was seconded by Langer. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

Secretary Kositzky presented the following estimate covering the condition of the general fund of North Dakota, in which it is estimated that in addition to the revenues derived from miscellaneous sources, it will be necessary to raise through taxation the sum of $1,572,255.46 to meet the claims presented against this fund for the period ending July 1st, 1918:

Kositzky offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Resolved that the tax levy to defray the expense of the State of North Dakota for the year 1918, which must be secured by taxation, be fixed at the specific sum of $1,572,255.46, and the said sum of $1,572,255.46 is hereby levied, being at the rate of 4 mills on each dollar of valuation assessed or equalized by the State Board of Equalization for the year 1918.

"That the tax levy to provide funds for the payment of the state bonded indebtedness as the same shall become due, and known as the 'State Bonded Interest Fund' is hereby fixed at the specific sum of $39,300.00 and the sum of $39,300.00 is hereby levied, being at the rate of one-tenth of a mill on each dollar of valuation assessed or equalized by the State Board of Equalization for the year 1918. That the tax levy to provide funds for the payment of the State Bonded Indebtedness as it becomes due, and known as the 'State Bond Sinking Fund' is hereby fixed at the specific sum of $78,600.00 and the said sum of $78,600.00 is hereby levied, being at the rate of two-tenths of one mill of each dollar of valuation assessed or equalized by the State Board of Equalization for the year 1918."

The adoption of the resolution was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

Moved by Langer that the said Board of Equalization now adjourn subject to the call of the Secretary. Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye".

SEVENTH DAY

2 P. M. September 23rd, 1918.

The State Board of Equalization met in the office of the Governor at 3 o'clock P. M. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, and Kositzky responded.

Attorney Miller appeared in behalf of the owners and buildings and improvements on leased sites in Burleigh county and protested to the former action of the State Board of Equalization in raising the assessment on said buildings and improvements 40%.

Mr. Packard of the Tax Commission was present and handed a communication to the board in which he recommended that buildings and improvements on leased sites in Burleigh County be reduced 20%, whereupon

Mr. Langer moved that the assessment on buildings andimprovements on leased sites in uBrleigh County be reduced 20%, said reduction to apply on the total valuation as left by the State Board of Equalization at a prior meeting.

Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan, and Kositzky voted "aye".

At this time State Auditor Kositzky called the attention of the Board to a communication received from Mr. Sanders, Tax Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in which he stated that the Northern Pacific Railway Company had sold during the year 1917 its one-half interest in the Pululman cars operated over their line, and requested that the State Board of Equalization reduce the Northern Pacific Railway Company's 1918 assessed valuation in the amount equal to one-half of the 1918 assessment of the Pullman Company, being $75,138.00. The Board, having been informed that the Northern Pacific Railway Company purchased during the year 1917 many additional miles of telegraph line from the Western Union Telegraph Company, instructed the State Auditor to produce the reports of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the years 1917 and 1918, and especially that part which relates to the miles of line owned and miles of line leased from railroad companies. In compliance with the request of the board, State Auditor Kositzky produced the 1917 report and read from it the following: "The whole length of the line or routes over which the company (Western Union Telegraph Company) did business in the State of North Dakota during the year ending on the first day of June, 1917, is shown in Schedule B hereto attached and is 2,097.80 miles owned by this company and 1,044.28 miles leased from railroad companies."

State Auditor Kositzky also produced the 1918 report and read therefrom the following: "The whole length in miles of the lines or routes over which the Western Union Telegraph Company did business in the State of North Dakota during the year ending on the first day of June, 1918, is shown in Schedule B hereto attached. The telegraph company owns 475.60 miles of poles and leases or uses 2,963.89 miles of poles owned by railroad companies."

It being evidenced by the reports of the Western Union Telegraph Company that the railway companies did purchase nearly all of the Western Union Telegraph Company's pole and wire mileage, Mr. Hagan introduced the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas, the Northern Pacific Railway Company sold during the year 1917 its one-half interest in the Pullman cars operating over their railway line, and whereas the Northern Pacific Railway Company has purchased considerable additonal telegraph lines, and whereas, said telegraph property has increased the value of said railway line in North Dakota to the extent of many thousands of dollars, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this board that the valuation of the property of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has not been diminished by the sale of its one-half interest in the Pullman cars, and that in order to prevent any future litigation concerning the assessment of the railroad property of the Northern Pacific Railway Company

in North Dakota, the facts be recorded in the minutes of the State Board of Equalization."

Motion was seconded by Kositzky. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan and Kositzky voted "aye".

The assessing of private car line companies was next taken up and it was agreed that the assessment of tank and refrigerator cars be based on the mileage covered by such cars in North Dakota during the year 1917, allowing tank cars fifty miles car travel per day and refrigerator cars one hundred miles car travel per day, and that the assessed value of each car shall be $365.00 and the tax imposed shall be forty-five mills on each dollar of assessable value, and all taxes imposed may be paid to the State Treasurer and later apportioned among the various taxing districts entitled to the same, in order to save county officials much work in spreading and collecting the tax.

Kositzky moved that the following independent car and equipment companies operating in the state be assessed and taxed for the year 1918, and the assessed valuation and tax of each company shall be as follows:

Motion was seconded by Langer. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan and Kositzky voted "aye".

EIGHTH DAY

2 P. M. Nov. 20th, 1918.

Secretary Kositzky called a meeting of the State Boar dof Fqualization on Wednesday, November 20th, 1918, which was held in the office of the Governor, for the purpose of reading, correcting and approving the minutes covering the proceedings of the State Board of Equalization meetings during the year 1918.

On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan and Kositzky responded.

Secretary Kositzky, having been authorized by this board to collect the 1918 taxes due the state and counties from the various car line companies, in the same manner as the 1918 taxes were collected, presented the following list of companies which had paid their 1918 taxes:

Upon reading the minutes of the State Board of Equalization held during the year 1918, Mr. Langer moved that the minutes as read be approved by the State Board of Equalization.

Motion was seconded by Hagan. On roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan and Kositzky voted "aye".

Moved by Langer that the Board now adjourn sine die. Motion was seconded by Hagan. On Roll call Frazier, Langer, Hagan and Kositzky voted "aye".

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA—WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

Collections of All State Funds for the Biennium July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918.

Inheritance Tax	1.2%	$ 113,633.35
Teachers' insurance and retirement fund	1. %	96,786.40
Interest on public funds	.9%	86,381.37
Secretary of State fees	.8%	80,694.11
Game and fish	.8	78,574.30
Examiner's fees	.7%	70,597.41

Oil inspection fees	.6%	64,322.29
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	.4%	40,795.06
State taxes	31.9%	3,024,634.23
Penitentiary and twine plant	9.1.%	959,144.27
Interest and income	31.1%	2,949,167.44
Motor vehicle	7.6%	722,753.18
Counties' care of insane, etc.	5.6%	528,024.31
Commissioner of Insurance fees	5.3%	499,033.35
Miscellaneous fees and collections	3. %	278,868.35
Total	100. %	$9,493,409.42
Transfers and refunds		607,361.78
Permanent funds		3,667,209.71
Grand total		$13,767,980.91

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA—WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Expenditures From State Funds for the Biennium July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1918.

Penal and charitable	16.1%	1,584,092.97
Educational	47. %	$ 4,693,331.86
Twine plant	8.8%	868,705.58
Miscellaneous	9.6%	941,713.17
Motor vehicle	7. %	691,727.45
Executive	3.6%	356.580.03
Legislative	1.3%	124,111.63
Boards and associations	2.4%	241,687.95
Judicial	1.8%	181,581.03
Military and Soldiers' Home	1.8%	176,140.16
Total expenditures		$ 9,859,671.83
Loaned from permanent fund		4,319,955.41
		$14,179,627.24

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA—WHAT TAXES ARE LEVIED FOR

Showing Rate for Each Class of Taxes Levied in the State for the Year 1917

	Percentage of Taxes	Average Tax Rate in Mills	Total Tax Levied
Common schools	35.2%	17.2 mills	$ 6,668,697.16
County purposes	30.1%	14.7 mills	5,719,732.74
Township purposes	13. %	6.3 mills	2,458,054.71
City purposes	12.9%	6.3 mills	2,449,248.96
All state purposes	8.8%	4.3 mills	1,673,594.12
Total		48.8 mills	$18,969,327.69

(Showing comparative assessed valuation of farm and city property in North Dakota as equalized by the State Board of Equalization for the year 1918.)

All farm property	65.2%
Property in cities and towns	14.6%
Railway, Telephone, Telegraph and Pullman	20.2%

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY COUNTY BOARDS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918

COUNTY	Total Value County Board	No. 1 Furniture, Etc.	No. 2 Pianos, Victrolas, Etc.
Adams	$ 519,616.00	$ 9,275.00	$ 1,857.00
Barnes	1,764,766.00	32,520.00	14,898.00
Benson	993,587.00	25,539.00	4,498.00
Billings	335,429.00	2,682.00	502.00
Bottineau	1,404,565.00	38,077.00	7,703.00
Bowman	680,510.00	9,240.00	1,552.00
Burke	745,382.00	19,597.00	3,122.00
Burleigh	1,352,893.00	36,023.00	8,284.00
Cass	3,958,718.00	118,866.00	25,169.00
Cavalier	1,452,354.00	62,090.00	12,367.00
Dickey	996,176.00	28,621.00	9,028.00
Divide	938,429.00	19,750.00	2,503.00
Dunn	956,736.00	17,651.00	2,468.00
Eddy	521,347.00	12,242.00	2,134.00
Emmons	960,010.00	18,801.00	2,153.00
Foster	581,974.00	11,480.00	2,545.00
Golden Valley	636,080.00	19,977.00	2,732.00
Grand Forks	2,209,517.00	67,468.00	31,083.00
Grant	790,774.00	9,805.00	2,022.00
Griggs	830,044.00	28,692.00	4,449.00
Hettinger	689,949.00	12,567.00	2,737.00
Kidder	637,275.00	10,377.00	1,631.00
LaMoure	1,152,499.00	26,538.00	6,251.00
Logan	655,835.00	11,550.00	765.00
McHenry	1,356,166.00	27,183.00	5,746.00
McIntosh	793,083.00	22,149.00	1,029.00
McKenzie	1,127,509.00	12,751.00	1,521.00
McLean	1,283,483.00	25,501.00	4,807.00
Mercer	676,228.00	11,815.00	1,410.00
Morton	1,519,109.00	67,871.00	10,255.00
Mountrail	1,385,490.00	20,596.00	4,242.00
Nelson	1,100,900.00	25,183.00	4,745.00
Oliver	405,106.00	6,552.00	1,247.00
Pembina	964,845.00	23,988.00	9,750.00
Pierce	605,675.00	12,029.00	2,478.00
Ramsey	1,459,782.00	60,910.00	9,357.00
Ransom	776,830.00	20,663.00	5,036.00
Renville	637,945.00	16,563.00	2,606.00
Richland	1,661,227.00	55,138.00	8,911.00
Rolette	735,725.00	16,179.00	3,404.00
Sargent	994,250.00	18,304.00	6,994.00
Sheridan	593,278.00	13,532.00	2,025.00
Sioux	251,291.00	1,708.00	240.00
Slope	479,959.00	6,720.00	1,367.00
Stark	1,168,728.00	45,024.00	8,381.00
Steele	695,267.00	16,418.00	3,430.00
Stutsman	1,902,091.00	36,208.00	8,370.00
Towner	992,501.00	25,157.00	5,706.00
Traill	1,038,332.00	41,724.00	9,879.00
Walsh	1,567,777.00	73,457.00	46,063.00
Ward	2,341,152.00	81,971.00	15,289.00
Wells	1,001,572.00	32,139.00	6,146.00
Williams	1,352,959.00	29,621.00	5,418.00
Total	$ 56,632,725.00	$ 1,496,483.00	$ 348,305.00

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY BOARDS OF THE

COUNTY	NO. 3 HORSES 1 YEAR OLD		
	No.	Average Value	Assessed Value
Adams	921.00	$ 7,213.00	$ 7.84
Barnes	1,409.00	13,943.00	9.09
Benson	1,874.00	15,047.00	8.03
Billings	1,075.00	5,382.00	5.00
Bottineau	1,845.00	22,044.00	12.00
Bowman	1,002.00	10,150.00	10.12
Burke	1,262.00	10,085.00	7.91
Burleigh	1,339.00	9,526.00	7.11
Cass	1,100.00	13,278.00	14.89
Cavalier	1,775.00	26,144.00	14.73
Dickey	1,662.00	13,352.00	8.00
Divide	1,157.00	17,370.00	15.00
Dunn	1,843.00	13,937.00	7.56
Eddy	822.00	6,710.00	8.16
Emmons	1,776.00	16,599.00	9.35
Foster	840.00	6,793.00	8.00
Golden Valley	1,106.00	8,797.00	7.00
Grand Forks	1,486.00	19,906.00	13.32
Grant	1,587.00	12,696.00	8.00
Griggs	1,039.00	11,481.00	11.03
Hettinger	1,319.00	11,308.00	8.57
Kidder	1,327.00	10,640.00	8.00
LaMoure	1,385.00	12,400.00	8.96
Logan	983.00	14,613.00	14.86
McHenry	1,852.00	18,300.00	9.88
McIntosh	1,225.00	14,768.00	12.05
McKenzie	2,831.00	22,770.00	8.00
McLean	2,283.00	18,724.00	8.20
Mercer	1,030.00	6,148.00	5.96
Morton	1,673.00	14,537.00	8.60
Mountrail	1,658.00	17,219.00	10.38
Nelson	1,384.00	11,136.00	8.04
Oliver	564.00	4,506.00	7.98
Pembina	1,668.00	15,012.00	9.00
Pierce	1,103.00	5,537.00	5.02
Ramsey	1,684.00	17,384.00	10.32
Ransom	1,064.00	8,028.00	7.50
Renville	981.00	9,810.00	10.00
Richland	1,704.00	16,821.00	9.88
Rolette	1,065.00	10,226.00	9.70
Sargent	1,069.00	10,932.00	10.31
Sheridan	1,165.00	8,472.00	7.27
Sioux	382.00	1,654.00	4.33
Slope	1,420.00	5,683.00	4.00
Stark	1,423.00	12,057.00	8.40
Steele	775.00	7,452.00	9.62
Stutsman	2,313.00	18,412.00	7.90
Towner	1,589.00	16,397.00	10.00
Traill	1,050.00	10,771.00	10.24
Walsh	1,354.00	20,343.00	15.00
Ward	2,528.00	37,861.00	15.00
Wells	1,816.00	14,610.00	8.04
Williams	2,013.00	16,234.00	8.06
Total	75,600.00	$ 719,218.00	$ 9.51

PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918.

NO. 3 HORSES 2 YEARS OLD			NO. 3 HORSES 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER		
No.	Assessed Value	Average Value	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
884.00	$ 10,438.00	$ 11.81	5,918.00	$ 99,431.00	$ 16.80
1,445.00	21,561.00	14.92	15,461.00	346,855.00	22.43
1,677.00	21,514.00	12.83	13,360.00	263,973.00	19.76
851.00	5,099.00	6.00	6,573.00	92,290.00	14.00
1,822.00	29,170.00	16.00	16,345.00	327,049.00	20.00
988.00	19,938.00	20.18	5,573.00	165,739.00	29.73
1,142.00	17,120.00	14.99	8,141.00	203,621.00	25.01
1,534.00	17,940.00	11.70	10,794.00	195,494.00	18.11
2,053.00	44,811.00	21.82	20,833.00	658,203.00	31.59
1,671.00	36,395.00	21.78	12,002.00	429,617.00	35.84
1,554.00	18,615.00	12.00	10,423.00	209,622.00	20.00
1,198.00	28,793.00	24.00	9,721.00	348,816.00	35.88
1,746.00	20,632.00	11.81	12,974.00	248,039.00	19.11
793.00	22,689.00	13.66	6,057.00	124,320.00	20.52
825.00	10,022.00	12.00	11,766.00	257,969.00	21.92
1,066.00	10,775.00	10.00	6,165.00	123,436.00	20.00
1,523.00	30,551.00	20.00	7,523.00	127,034.00	16.00
1,572.00	19,650.00	12.50	15,032.00	451,555.00	30.03
1,013.00	17,511.00	17.28	11,600.00	232,000.00	20.00
1,193.00	16,731.00	14.02	8,257.00	215,052.00	26.04
1,331.00	16,637.00	12.50	8,665.00	187,331.00	21.61
1,334.00	18,725.00	14.03	8,748.00	177,985.00	20.30
1,100.00	27,948.00	25.40	11,389.00	285,453.00	25.00
1,701.00	25,064.00	14.73	7,125.00	207,176.00	29.07
1,107.00	21,917.00	19.80	14,792.00	364,718.00	24.66
2,648.00	32,511.00	12.27	8,162.00	226,959.00	27.80
2,121.00	27,133.00	12.32	16,325.00	323,558.00	19.82
2,121.00	27,133.00	12.32	16,685.00	338,508.00	20.05
1,162.00	11,160.00	9.60	7,491.00	180,148.00	24.04
1,690.00	21,231.00	12.56	14,079.00	304,788.00	21.65
1,766.00	31,061.00	17.59	13,092.00	383,134.00	29.27
1,336.00	20,137.00	15.07	9,986.00	303,090.00	30.35
745.00	10,035.00	13.47	5,329.00	150,556.00	28.25
1,157.00	13,884.00	12.00	10,620.00	251,720.00	24.00
1,188.00	11,914.00	10.01	9,538.00	171,745.00	18.00
1,662.00	33,051.00	19.89	12,117.00	354,270.00	29.24
1,066.00	12,438.00	11.66	9,088.00	179,984.00	19.80
954.00	15,288.00	16.00	8,101.00	194,407.00	24.00
1,902.00	28,608.00	15.04	15,222.00	378,778.00	24.88
1,072.00	15,601.00	14.50	8,993.00	196,118.00	21.80
1,119.00	22,278.00	19.90	9,020.00	267,038.00	29.60
1,225.00	14,946.00	12.20	8,869.00	176,194.00	19.86
370.00	2,607.00	7.04	2,532.00	33,680.00	13.30
1,152.00	8,670.00	7.50	6,745.00	74,017.00	11.00
1,205.00	14,838.00	12.30	9,554.00	238,615.00	24.97
805.00	12,069.00	15.00	8,087.00	200,016.00	24.73
2,297.00	34,452.00	14.99	19,055.00	476,144.00	24.98
1,552.00	24,755.00	16.00	10,754.00	293,609.00	27.00
1,045.00	15,762.00	15.08	9,772.00	248,498.00	25.42
1,162.00	27,918.00	24.00	12,480.00	449,663.00	36.00
2,363.00	46,771.00	20.00	17,624.00	436,217.00	26.00
1,656.00	22,497.00	13.58	11,929.00	241,672.00	20.25
2,235.00	27,160.00	12.15	16,275.00	294,783.00	18.11
73,502.00	$1,098,854.00	$ 14.95	572,761.00	$13,710,687.00	$ 23.94

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY BOARDS OF THE

COUNTY	NO. 4. STALLIONS		
	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
Adams	40.00	$ 3,065.00	$ 76.62
Barnes	72.00	4,396.00	61.06
Benson	64.00	4,474.00	69.91
Billings	107.00	3,431.00	32.00
Bottineau	67.00	5,580.00	83.28
Bowman	46.00	3,702.00	80.47
Burke	38.00	5,442.00	141.96
Burleigh	74.00	6,248.00	84.43
Cass	66.00	6,880.00	103.00
Cavalier	46.00	7,854.00	168.35
Dickey	59.00	4,505.00	76.36
Divide	36.00	4,329.00	120.00
Dunn	125.00	10,692.00	85.53
Eddy	29.00	1,866.00	64.34
Emmons	111.00	7,619.00	68.64
Foster	31.00	2,505.00	80.00
Golden Valley	122.00	5,768.00	47.00
Grand Forks	56.00	9,006.00	160.00
Grant	75.00	4,061.00	54.14
Griggs	47.00	3,550.00	75.53
Hettinger	49.00	4,231.00	86.34
Kidder	51.00	3,748.00	73.50
LaMoure	61.00	9,156.00	150.10
Logan	49.00	5,460.00	111.42
McHenry	61.00	6,118.00	100.30
McIntosh	56.00	7,917.00	141.37
McKenzie	184.00	11,315.00	61.50
McLean	100.00	8,172.00	81.72
Mercer	64.00	5,319.00	83.10
Morton	86.00	8,154.00	94.80
Mountrail	61.00	4,350.00	71.31
Nelson	32.00	4,255.00	132.97
Oliver	39.00	6,078.00	155.84
Pembina		4,385.00	
Pierce	31.00	2,221.00	71.64
Ramsey	41.00	4,109.00	100.00
Ransom	56.00	2,804.00	48.00
Renville	33.00	3,300.00	100.00
Richland	54.00	5,500.00	101.85
Rolette	39.00	3,980.00	100.00
Sargent	29.00	3,615.00	124.65
Sheridan	36.00	3,927.00	110.00
Sioux	11.00	700.00	63.63
Slope	68.00	5,440.00	80.00
Stark	129.00	5,034.00	39.02
Steele	23.00	2,960.00	128.50
Stutsman	92.00	9,207.00	100.07
Towner	59.00	8,367.00	142.00
Traill	19.00	1,909.00	100.47
Walsh	39.00	5,605.00	144.33
Ward	75.00	6,073.00	80.00
Wells	86.00	7,587.00	70.24
Williams	108.00	7,587.00	70.24
Total	3,622.00	$ 281,000.00	$ 77.58

PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918.

NO. 5 CATTLE 1 YEAR OLD			NO. 5. CATTLE 2 YEARS OLD		
No.	Assessed Value	Average Value	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
4,977.00	$ 27,128.00	$ 5.45	3,849.00	$ 31,039.00	$ 8.06
6,707.00	38,190.00	5.69	3,929.00	35,656.00	9.08
5,544.00	22,235.00	4.01	3,241.00	21,864.00	6.75
3,701.00	22,232.00	6.00	2,866.00	25,879.00	9.00
5,115.00	31,950.00	6.25	3,169.00	31,211.00	9.85
5,674.00	41,414.00	7.30	4,395.00	44,154.00	10.00
2,964.00	20,786.00	7.01	1,648.00	16,470.00	9.99
7,836.00	47,774.00	6.10	5,815.00	58,513.00	10.06
7,975.00	54,517.00	6.83	5,223.00	63,696.00	12.19
4,294.00	26,016.00	6.06	2,634.00	31,539.00	11.98
6,996.00	35,130.00	5.00	4,742.00	38,770.00	8.00
2,874.00	16,921.00	5.88	1,536.00	15,214.00	9.90
7,424.00	41,302.00	5.56	6,214.00	55,951.00	9.00
3,058.00	15,639.00	5.11	1,898.00	15,415.00	8.12
8,385.00	44,786.00	5.34	5,768.00	45,615.00	7.90
2,760.00	13,878.00	5.00	1,915.00	15,388.00	8.00
3,922.00	20,663.00	5.00	2,689.00	21,616.00	7.00
5,932.00	35,431.00	6.00	3,888.00	35,111.00	9.00
6,985.00	36,150.00	5.18	5,639.00	46,476.00	8.25
3,732.00	18,864.00	5.05	2,104.00	18,900.00	8.97
5,081.00	26,595.00	5.23	3,564.00	28,645.00	8.03
5,772.00	35,715.00	6.20	3,734.00	29,953.00	8.00
5,648.00	28,439.00	5.04	3,246.00	29,359.00	9.04
4,235.00	24,216.00	5.71	2,908.00	31,954.00	10.98
7,325.00	59,035.00	8.06	4,115.00	49,546.00	12.04
5,707.00	28,512.00	5.00	3,110.00	31,023.00	9.93
8,686.00	52,548.00	6.04	6,361.00	63,016.00	9.91
6,575.00	31,554.00	4.80	4,463.00	33,480.00	7.50
4,493.00	25,032.00	5.57	3,787.00	32,204.00	8.50
8,134.00	59,801.00	7.35	5,893.00	76,155.00	12.92
5,882.00	47,261.00	8.03	3,714.00	44,183.00	11.90
5,048.00	25,808.00	5.11	2,898.00	29,043.00	10.02
3,750.00	14,985.00	4.00	2,467.00	24,723.00	10.00
5,469.00	16,413.00	3.00	2,419.00	12,095.00	5.00
3,225.00	19,367.00	6.00	1,848.00	16,629.00	9.00
4,533.00	18,916.00	4.17	2,866.00	22,997.00	8.02
5,323.00	25,541.00	4.79	3,838.00	28,227.00	7.35
1,995.00	7,961.00	4.00	1,120.00	6,765.00	6.00
8,057.00	40,895.00	5.08	5,592.00	45,444.00	8.13
3,570.00	24,579.00	6.88	2,305.00	23,433.00	10.00
5,875.00	29,615.00	5.04	3,790.00	37,880.00	10.02
3,583.00	18,820.00	5.25	2,313.00	19,911.00	8.60
4,861.00	25,403.00	5.22	6,493.00	52,340.00	8.06
7,513.00	34,526.00	4.60	5,033.00	53,357.00	10.60
5,586.00	36,243.00	6.67	3,609.00	37,419.00	10.37
3,430.00	17,030.00	4.96	2,070.00	20,680.00	10.00
9,365.00	56,384.00	6.02	6,224.00	62,471.00	10.03
3,583.00	20,753.00	6.00	2,042.00	18,137.00	9.00
4,267.00	17,840.00	4.17	2,352.00	17,344.00	7.37
4,218.00	33,745.00	8.00	2,575.00	30,912.00	12.00
6,767.00	67,616.00	10.00	3,740.00	44,614.00	12.00
4,550.00	20,061.00	4.40	2,855.00	23,173.00	8.11
5,306.00	26,945.00	5.07	3,481.00	31,462.00	9.03
284,267.00	$1,629,160.00	$ 5.74	189,987.00	$1,777,051.00	$ 9.35

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY BOARDS OF THE

COUNTY	NO. 5. CATTLE, 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER		
	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
Adams	7,935.00	$ 84,415.00	$ 10.64
Barnes	13,252.00	166,946.00	12.59
Benson	8,483.00	91,481.00	10.78
Billings	7,905.00	95,086.00	12.00
Bottineau	9,801.00	154,140.00	15.72
Bowman	9,200.00	124,492.00	13.53
Burke	5,492.00	82,480.00	15.01
Burleigh	11,694.00	170,392.00	14.57
Cass	14,316.00	229,917.00	16.06
Cavalier	8,033.00	157,488.00	19.61
Dickey	10,207.00	123,332.00	12.00
Divide	5,855.00	59,298.00	10.12
Dunn	13,115.00	189,250.00	14.43
Eddy	4,757.00	53,327.00	11.25
Emmons	13,612.00	143,769.00	10.56
Foster	4,757.00	57,297.00	12.00
Golden Valley	6,620.00	78,146.00	11.00
Grand Forks	10,834.00	130,239.00	12.00
Grant	11,700.00	146,250.00	12.50
Griggs	5,445.00	66,386.00	12.19
Hettinger	7,824.00	92,894.00	11.87
Kidder	9,124.00	85,427.00	9.40
LaMoure	9,225.00	129,786.00	14.07
Logan	7,743.00	88,742.00	11.46
McHenry	12,614.00	188,461.00	14.94
McIntosh	9,687.00	97,531.00	10.07
McKenzie	15,950.00	225,369.00	14.12
McLean	11,987.00	132,219.00	11.02
Mercer	7,710.00	99,746.00	12.92
Morton	13,938.00	238,593.00	17.11
Mountrail	10,176.00	156,340.00	15.36
Nelson	7,273.00	108,919.00	14.98
Oliver	5,456.00	67,719.00	12.41
Pembina	7,831.00	63,695.00	8.00
Pierce	6,043.00	72,584.00	12.01
Ramsey	7,970.00	96,223.00	12.08
Ransom	8,470.00	92,453.00	10.82
Renville	4,179.00	41,793.00	10.00
Richland	14,017.00	169,179.00	12.07
Rolette	6,321.00	93,807.00	14.84
Sargent	9,167.00	92,483.00	10.08
Sheridan	6,760.00	77,308.00	11.43
Sioux	5,829.00	65,336.00	11.20
Slope	9,453.00	128,746.00	13.60
Stark	8,999400	147,513.00	16.38
Steele	5,443.00	82,053.00	15.08
Stutsman	16,456.00	199,167.00	12.10
Towner	5,761.00	79,416.00	14.00
Traill	7,022.00	87,045.00	12.39
Walsh	8,462.00	118,714.00	14.00
Ward	12,497.00	191,556.00	15.00
Wells	8,147.00	99,271.00	12.18
Williams	10,822.00	130,449.00	12.05
Total	481,374.00	$6,244,668.00	$ 12.98

PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918.

NO. 6. BULLS			NO. 7 MULES OF EVERY AGE		
No.	Assessed Value	Average Value	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
305.00	$ 4,762.00	$ 15.61	85.00	$ 1,321.00	$ 15.54
468.00	7,415.00	15.26	143.00	2,857.00	19.98
253.00	3,606.00	14.25	165.00	2,854.00	17.90
243.00	3,881.00	16.00	32.00	445.00	14.00
293.00	4,139.00	14.12	271.00	5,616.00	20.72
280.00	5,803.00	20.72	68.00	1,692.00	24.88
154.00	3,081.00	20.00	105.00	2,621.00	24.96
389.00	5,578.00	14.33	178.00	3,216.00	19.06
489.00	8,354.00	17.00	239.00	4,814.00	20.14
211.00	5,217.00	24.73	66.00	2,365.00	35.84
476.00	7,309.00	15.35	223.00	4,520.00	20.00
179.00	2,802.00	15.65	192.00	4,812.00	25.00
388.00	7,752.00	19.97	57.00	1,078.00	18.91
206.00	2,756.00	13.37	93.00	1,399.00	20.42
553.00	7,020.00	13.23	86.00	1,634.00	19.00
155.00	2,334.00	15.00	112.20	2,248.00	20.00
273.00	4,233.00	15.00	110.00	1,461.00	13.00
363.00	6,422.00	17.70	252.00	6,311.00	25.03
385.00	4,951.00	12.86	136.00	2,049.00	15.06
241.00	4,623.00	19.18	103.00	2,396.00	23.26
252.00	3,921.00	15.56	116.00	2,242.00	19.32
206.00	4,159.00	20.10	151.00	2,273.00	15.00
400.00	9,982.00	24.96	263.00	6,574.00	25.00
272.00	3,861.00	14.19	54.00	1,530.00	28.33
472.00	7,187.00	15.23	276.00	6,735.00	24.40
389.00	6,684.00	17.20	23.00	542.00	23.56
474.00	9,409.00	19.85	98.00	1,724.00	17.60
388.00	4,616.00	11.90	162.00	3,091.00	19.08
345.00	3,513.00	10.18	28.00	450.00	16.07
645.00	8,547.00	13.25	76.00	1,275.00	16.77
296.00	5,597.00	18.90	164.00	4,055.00	24.72
283.00	4,850.00	17.14	255.00	6,527.00	25.60
250.00	3,461.00	13.84	34.00	1,013.00	29.79
238.00	4,760.00	20.00	129.00	3,024.00	24.00
156.00	2,499.00	16.00	25.00	453.00	18.12
218.00	3,290.00	15.09	174.00	3,378.00	19.42
352.00	4,377.00	12.43	161.00	2,449.00	15.21
76.00	1,012.00	13.31	108.00	2,165.00	20.00
746.00	14,999.00	20.10	385.00	8,179.00	21.25
211.00	4,230.00	20.00	128.00	1,543.00	12.00
358.00	5,486.00	15.32	177.00	4,395.00	24.83
264.00	3,582.00	13.56	57.00	1,175.00	20.61
142.00	1,719.00	12.10	34.00	358.00	10.53
267.00	5,360.00	20.10	157.00	1,683.00	10.70
317.00	4,468.00	14.09	89.00	1,685.00	18.93
179.00	2,979.00	16.60	122.00	2,954.00	24.21
617.00	9,288.00	14.89	219.00	4,393.00	40.05
203.00	3,869.00	19.00	298.00	6,386.00	22.00
243.00	3,832.00	15.77	231.00	5,464.00	23.65
240.00	4,805.00	20.00	116.00	3,228.00	27.50
391.00	5,966.00	15.00	363.00	9,023.00	25.00
275.00	3,675.00	13.36	96.00	1,952.00	20.33
355.00	7,121.00	20.05	239.00	4,809.00	20.12
16,845.00	$ 75,142.00	$ 16.33	7,724.00	$ 163,036.00	$ 21.10

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY BOARDS OF THE

COUNTY	NO. 8. SHEEP OF EVERY AGE		
	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
Adams	2,890.00	$ 6,394.00	$ 2.21
Barnes	3,523.00	10,404.00	2.95
Benson	4,091.00	8,804.00	2.15
Billings	40.00	77.00	2.00
Bottineau	4,315.00	10,577.00	2.45
Bowman	6,036.00	18,183.00	3.00
Burke	620.00	1,235.00	1.99
Burleigh	598.00	1,065.00	1.78
Cass	6,434.00	14,011.00	2.17
Cavalier	4,494.00	17,676.00	3.94
Dickey	4,699.00	10,901.00	2.32
Divide	884.00	1,630.00	1.85
Dunn	739.00	1,130.00	1.52
Eddy	4,763.00	10,032.00	2.10
Emmons	1,356.00	3,076.00	2.26
Foster	2,313.00	4,639.00	2.00
Golden Valley	1,591.00	4,680.00	2.00
Grand Forks	5,954.00	14,490.00	2.44
Grant	1,036.00	2,072.00	2.00
Griggs	1,994.00	4,224.00	2.11
Hettinger	151.00	301.00	2.00
Kidder	2,615.00	4,971.00	1.90
LaMoure	1,646.00	6,581.00	4.00
Logan	3,193.00	8,996.00	2.81
McHenry	5,873.00	18,824.00	3.20
McIntosh	2,735.00	4,145.00	1.51
McKenzie	1,290.00	3,854.00	2.98
McLean	1,370.00	2,590.00	1.16
Mercer	3,699.00	8,534.00	2.30
Morton	2,393.00	6,257.00	2.60
Mountrail	808.00	2,972.00	3.67
Nelson	4,148.00	12,940.00	3.12
Oliver	462.00	1,451.00	3.14
Pembina	18,133.00	27,202.00	2.00
Pierce	2,332.00	7,019.00	3.00
Ramsey	2,234.00	6,722.00	3.01
Ransom	2,256.00	3,528.00	1.56
Renville	329.00	496.00	1.50
Richland	2,467.00	6,304.00	2.55
Rolette	1,804.00	3,588.00	1.98
Sargent	2,359.00	4,731.00	2.00
Sheridan	1,205.00	3,006.00	2.49
Sioux	859.00	740.00	.86
Slope	4,842.00	14,526.00	3.00
Stark	1,076.00	1,679.00	1.56
Steele	3,433.00	6,895.00	2.01
Stutsman	6,267.00	24,711.00	4.00
Towner	2,847.00	8,289.00	3.00
Traill	1,549.00	5,640.00	3.64
Walsh	2,030.00	8,125.00	4.00
Ward	2,264.00	6,628.00	3.00
Wells	2,427.00	7,049.00	2.90
Williams	1,423.00	3,027.00	2.12
Total	150,889.00	$ 377,621.00	$ 2.50

PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918.

NO. 9. HOGS OF EVERY AGE			NO. 10. FARM TOOLS Etc.	NO. 11. THRESHING MACHINES AND OUTFITS		
No.	Assessed Value	Av. Value	Assessed Value	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
3,080.00	$ 8,199.00	$2.66	$ 27,447.00	62.00	$ 3,411.00	$ 55.02
7,797.00	23,165.00	2.97	76,831.00	291.00	29,155.00	100.18
4,859.00	13,950.00	2.87	53,971.00	206.00	13,854.00	67.25
1,807.00	4,528.00	2.50	21,192.00	43.00	2,997.00	69.00
3,812.00	12,976.00	3.40	67,956.00	234.00	18,116.00	77.40
2,180.00	6,694.00	3.07	24,361.00	23.00	3,842.00	167.04
1,919.00	5,774.00	3.00	44,919.00	126.00	7,597.00	60.29
4,397.00	12,464.00	2.83	41,618.00	125.00	8,921.00	71.37
10,707.00	52,610.00	4.91	180,578.00	420.00	38,010.00	90.50
3,746.00	15,106.00	4.03	75,607.00	283.00	23,320.00	82.40
11,873.00	41,796.00	3.51	57,174.00	121.00	13,946.00	110.75
1,875.00	6,137.00	3.27	57,333.00	173.00	12,168.00	70.00
5,060.00	13,116.00	2.59	65,899.00	142.00	10,543.00	73.90
2,253.00	7,257.00	3.22	26,345.0000	96.00	6,203.00	63.94
6,759.00	23,728.00	3.50	41,428.00	146.00	11,645.00	79.62
2,567.00	8,129.00	3.00	32,907.00	91.00	7,620.00	85.00
2,760.00	11,084.00	4.00	29,77000	95.00	3,840.00	40.00
6,776.00	20,407.00	3.00	82,254.00	284.00	23,216.00	85.00
5,531.00	12,739.00	2.31	39,496.00	102.00	7,004.00	68.60
3,253.00	13,042.00	4.00	57.529.00	152.00	12,416.00	81.69
2,904.00	8,027.00	2.76	38,615.00	97.00	5,820.00	60.00
2,745.00	7,227.00	2.60	38,699.00	102.00	7,456.00	72.50
5,386.00	21,580.00	4.00	55,829.00	212.00	17,864.00	84.07
2,009.00	8,385.00	2.78	37,334.00	97.00	8,458.00	87.19
4,365.00	17,235.00	3.95	54,618.00	226.00	17,573.00	77.75
4,588.00	13,921.00	3.03	57,454.00	86.00	15,352.00	178.50
2,742.00	8,530.00	3.11	72,919.00	100.00	7,930.00	79.30
5,990.00	15,492.00	2.59	82,842.00	239.00	20,545.00	85.75
2,983.00	6,550.00	2.20	43,142.00	104.00	7,738.00	74.40
6,491.00	17,360.00	2.67	61,334.00	163.00	16,680.00	102.33
2,996.00	9,042.00	3.12	69,569.00	142.00	17,197.00	121.10
3,066.00	16,876.00	5.50	68,216.00	166.00	18,275.00	110.09
2,288.00	7,302.00	3.19	20,769.00	39.00	6,180.00	158.46
3,615.00	7,230.00	2.00	45,902.00	214.00	12,840.00	60.00
3,013.00	9,069.00	3.00	21,460.00	126.00	7,430.00	98.00
4,019.00	12,630.00	3.14	56,540.00	242.00	15,611.00	64.51
5,925.00	20,117.00	3.39	37,790.00	149.00	7,903.00	53.00
2,225.00	6,664.00	3.00	25,819.00	148.00	10,413.00	70.00
8,422.00	33,920.00	4.03	130,944.00	211.00	21,187.00	100.41
3,100.00	9,597.00	3.09	37,075.00	150.00	10,682.00	75.60
7,046.00	21,134.00	3.00	59,204.00	160.00	16,922.00	105.76
2,862.00	6,963.00	3.43	45,786.00	116.00	12,549.00	108.00
592.00	1,086.00	1.83	6,958.00	12.00	695.00	58.00
2,531.00	7,589.00	3.00	30,549.00	75.00	5,317.00	71.00
5,055.00	13,205.00	2.63	46,604.00	141.00	10,136.00	71.59
3,239.00	9,649.00	2.99	42,613.00	129.00	10,947.00	84.86
7,573.00	22,999.00	3.03	118,516.00	302.00	23,725.00	78.56
4,119.00	15,103.00	3.60	63,880.00	203.00	19,297.00	95.00
4,302.00	17,212.00	4.00	69,784.00	197.00	14,808.00	75.16
4,462.00	15,646.00	3.50	80,981.00	262.00	32,851.00	125.00
4,576.00	23,161.00	5.00	153,986.00	303.00	30,877.00	110.00
3,502.00	10,426.00	2.97	51,568.00	204.00	14,566.00	71.40
3,938.00	12,272.00	3.11	68,319.00	144.00	13,157.00	91.36
225,680.00	$746,100.00	$3.30	$ 3,000,233.00	8,485.00	$716,805.00	$ 84.48

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY BOARDS OF THE

COUNTY	NO. 12 GAS OR STEAM TRACTORS		
	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
Adams	120.00	$ 10,720.00	$ 89.33
Barnes	387.00	39,180.00	101.24
Benson	212.00	19,142.00	90.29
Billings	56.00	4,640.00	82.00
Bottineau	283.00	29,002.00	102.50
Bowman	49.00	9,221.00	188.18
Burke	174.00	13,956.00	80.20
Burleigh	218.00	22,266.00	102.14
Cass	584.00	66,877.00	115.00
Cavalier	302.00	30,044.00	99.48
Dickey	193.00	27,894.00	123.50
Divide	238.00	22,975.00	98.00
Dunn	174.00	20,603.00	118.40
Eddy	118.00	11,184.00	94.77
Emmons	168.00	20,985.00	125.00
Foster	105.00	12,028.00	114.00
Golden Valley	126.00	10,270.00	82.00
Grand Forks	359.00	44,385.00	124.00
Grant	134.00	11,634.00	85.30
Griggs	202.00	24,742.00	121.92
Hettinger	156.00	13,980.00	89.06
Kidder	162.00	17,266.00	106.40
LaMoure	235.00	28,866.00	122.49
Logan	100.00	12,580.00	125.80
McHenry	249.00	22,663.00	91.00
McIntosh	226.00	14,758.00	65.30
McKenzie	171.00	18,288.00	103.00
McLean	340.00	59,915.00	176.14
Mercer	115.00	12,775.00	111.08
Morton	225.00	28,917.00	128.52
Mountrail	203.00	42,280.00	208.25
Nelson	220.00	33,937.00	154.26
Oliver	60.00	11,610.00	193.50
Pembina	302.00	39,390.00	130.00
Pierce	150.00	12,050.00	80.33
Ramsey	249.00	23,817.00	95.65
Ransom	184.00	14,964.00	82.32
Renville	190.00	19,080.00	100.00
Richland	311.00	35,296.00	114.49
Rolette	160.00	16,105.00	100.39
Sargent	213.00	46,186.00	216.83
Sheridan	131.00	20,761.00	158.00
Sioux	48.00	6,337.00	132.02
Slope	120.00	10,506.00	88.00
Stark	182.00	18,045.00	99.79
Steele	159,00	18,855.00	118.60
Stutsman	399.00	45.225.00	113.33
Towner	223.00	37,440.00	168.00
Traill	292.00	28.994.00	99.29
Walsh	298.00	52,229.00	175.00
Ward	413.00	78,712.00	190.00
Wells	220.00	24,263.00	110.28
Williams	202.00	24,374.00	120.66
Total	11,117.00	$1,342,212.00	$ 120.73

PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918.

NO. 13. BICYCLES			NO. 14 HACKS, DRAYS, LIVERY WAGONS, Etc.		
No.	Assessed Value	Average Value	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
			1,355.00	$ 8,983.00	$ 6.63
27.00	$ 72.00	$ 2.67	5,001.00	40,717.00	8.14
7.00	36.00	5.14	3,612.00	23,319.00	6.46
4.00	15.00	3.75	1,483.00	9,039.00	6.00
13.00	108.00	8.00		37,313.00	
4.00	9.00	2.25		10,104.00	
2.00	10.00	5.00		18,641.00	
14.00	63.00	4.50	2,044.00	18,608.00	9.10
190.00	452.00	2.38	5,760.00	68,064.00	11.81
5.00	29.00	5.80		42,991.00	
10.00	22.00	2.20	1,664.00	21,089.00	6.00
2.00	54.00	27.00		29,644.00	
4.00	22.00	5.50		26,175.00	
3.00	9.00	3.00	1,679.00	12,350.00	7.35
3.00	56.00	18.66	2,951.00	22,916.00	8.00
2.00	54.00	27.00	1,395.00	14,403.00	10.32
2.00	3.00	1.50		12,281.00	
3.00	15.00	5.00	4,961.00	42,680.00	8.60
3.00	2.00	.66	1,307.00	14,233.00	10.89
15.00	42.00	2.80		23,748.00	
10.00	31.00	3.10		13,728.00	
3.00	15.00	5.00	215.00	13,670.00	63.60
17.00	48.00	7.82	1,890.00	24,249.00	12.83
3.00	19.00	6.33	1,808.00	17,126.00	9.47
3.00	16.00	5.33	4,548.00	28,175.00	6.20
2.00	16.00	8.00		16,525.00	3.04
3.00	22.00	7.33	2,944.00	25,709.00	8.73
16.00	76.00	4.75	5,812.00	35,384.00	6.09
12.00	66.00	5.50	2,044.00	15,117.00	7.39
2.00	4.00	2.00	2,332.00	25,177.00	10.80
13.00	311.00	23.92	2,229.00	28,690.00	12.87
4.00	143.00	35.75		29,887.00	
			878.00	8,754.00	9.97
11.00	68.00	6.00	2,510.00	18,342.00	6.00
	101.00			17,246.00	
9.00	14.00	1.55	4,411.00	24,130.00	5.47
6.00	16.00	2.66	2,098.00	14,784.00	7.05
9.00	18.00	2.00	2,930.00	14,779.00	
9.00	25.00	2.78	4,888.00	46,580.00	9.53
5.00	8.00	1.60	3,100.00	21,060.00	6.79
			2,821.00	31,677.00	11.22
3.00	7.00	2.33	1,174.00	17,002.00	14.48
2.00	3.00	1.50	588.00	3,004.00	5.10
1.00	1.00	1.00		8,246.00	
1.00	1.00	1.00		19,037.00	
4.00	14.00	3.50		20,713.00	
7.00	50.00	7.14	5,866.00	35,785.00	5.96
2.00	4.00	2.00		28,852.00	
	23.00		3,569.00	24,375.00	6.82
	29.00			64,717.00	
19.00	38.00	2.00	6,661.00	60,246.00	9.00
3.00	7.00	2.33	3,675.00	23,606.00	6.42
9.00	62.00	6.88	3,217.00	27,684.00	
	$ 2,329.00			$1,301,355.00	

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY BOARDS OF THE

COUNTY	NO. 15. HARNESS, Etc.	NO. 16 BOATS, Etc.
	Assessed Value	Assessed Value
Adams	$ 6,425.00	
Barnes	27,595.00	$ 369.00
Benson	17,508.00	110.00
Billings	8,167.00	2.00
Bottineau	20,642.00	101.00
Bowman	6,934.00	
Burke	10,840.00	7.00
Burleigh	14,724.00	2,760.00
Cass	43,680.00	665.00
Cavalier		
Dickey	17,542.00	24.00
Divide	15,697.00	120.00
Dunn	23,371.00	39.00
Eddy	8,633.00	
Emmons	17,828.00	90.00
Foster	10,969.00	215.00
Golden Valley	10,902.00	
Grand Forks	25,632.00	30.00
Grant	12,800.00	902.00
Griggs	15,084.00	15.00
Hettinger	10,876.00	
Kidder	8,002.00	
LaMoure	15,092.00	15.00
Logan	12,698.00	12.00
McHenry	17,393.00	23.00
McIntosh	14,524.00	60.00
McKenzie	23,304.00	286.00
McLean	24,926.00	90.00
Mercer	17,933.00	402.00
Morton	22,841.00	1,052.00
Mountrail	19,266.00	170.00
Nelson	20,204.00	
Oliver	7,999.00	80.00
Pembina	15,452.00	36.00
Pierce	9,646.00	190.00
Ramsey	16,125.00	
Ransom	11,057.00	91.00
Renville	11,472.00	16.00
Richland	37,146.00	33.00
Rolette	12,608.00	287.00
Sargent	13,001.00	115.00
Sheridan	14,079.00	32.00
Sioux	2,462.00	
Slope	9,079.00	10.00
Stark	17,221.00	66.00
Steele	13,594.00	
Stutsman	32,243.00	168.00
Towner	23,982.00	26.00
Traill	17,047.00	17.00
Walsh	3,002.00	20.00
Ward	34,562.00	501.00
Wells	16,358.00	
Williams	23,265.00	96.00
Total	$ 863,432.00	$ 9,343.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918.

NO. 17 SHARES OF BANK STOCK			NO. 18 ELEVATOR		
No.	Assessed Value	Average Value	No.	Assessed Value	Average Value
1,500.00	$ 38,277.00	$ 25.52	14.00	$ 23,450.00	$ 1,675.00
7,020.00	251,079.00	35.77	67.00	104,937.00	1,562.00
3,450.00	89,654.00	26.00	57.00	74,789.00	1,312.08
252.00	11,817.00	47.00	2.00	1,900.00	950.00
5,500.00	159,001.00	28.91	90.00	130,350.00	1,448.00
1,600.00	46,986.00	29.36	20.00	19,990.00	1,272.00
2,650.00	74,740.00	28.20	39.00	43,350.00	1,111.54
3,650.00	179,529.00	49.18	24.00	32,640.00	1,360.00
14,400.00	563,144.00	39.10	95.00	162,650.00	1,712.00
4,470.00	122,609.00	27.43	67.00	105,893.00	1,585.00
2,510.00	72,461.00	28.87	39.00	41,320.00	1,060.00
1,890.00	55,131.00	29.00	29.00	36,990.00	1,275.00
1,663.00	45,496.00	27.35	15.00	21,510.00	1,834.00
1,500.00	44,768.00	29.85	15.00	24,950.00	1,663.33
	59,666.00		29.00	43,175.00	1,488.79
1,710.00	67,374.00	39.40	26.00	32,620.00	1,254.61
1,553.00	72,454.00	46.00	16.00	25,500.00	1,593.75
10,150.00	379,348.00	27.50	63.00	82,663.00	1,328.00
1,450.00	45,046.00	31.06	23.00	31,700.00	1,378.27
2,420.00	85,987.00	35.53	26.00	45,083.00	1,734.00
1,650.00	42,437.00	25.71	22.00	28,835.00	1,310.00
1,336.00	47,783.00	35.50	9.00	13,980.00	1,552.35
4,300.00	124,913.00	29.04	45.00	64,150.00	1,425.55
2,500.00	33,405.00	13.36	18.00	19,845.00	1,102.50
4,460.00	105,577.00	23.67	67.00	82,219.00	1,227.00
1,500.00	42,078.00	28.05	20.00	18,000.00	900.00
1,806.00	64,665.00	35.80	17.00	23,520.00	1,383.50
3,824.00	108,109.00	28.27	44.00	51,020.00	1,159.55
1,320.00	55,614.00	42.13	13.00	19,910.00	1,531.53
4,020.00	110,041.00	27.37	30.00	64,550.00	2,151.66
2,850.00	91,281.00	32.00	21.00	31,150.00	1,483.33
2,300.00	85,392.00	37.12	42.00	63,175.00	1,504.00
300.00	9,728.00	32.42	6.00	13,050.00	2,175.00
2,200.00	123,749.00	56.25	59.00	81,922.00	1,389.00
1,550.00	39,559.00	25.52	33.00	55,155.00	1,671.36
5,130.00	184,873.00	36.03	60.00	98,060.00	1,634.33
3,467.00	105,975.00	30.59	20.00	26,935.00	1,346.75
1,828.00	56,601.00	30.96	37.00	51,450.00	1,390.54
5,300.00	165,951.00	31.31	64.00	65,150.00	1,017.96
1,462.00	39,127.00	27.00	29.00	38,810.00	1,338.00
2,684.00	78,345.00	29.19	47.00	58,900.00	1,253.19
1,150.00	39,055.00	33.96	18.00	25,475.00	1,415.00
350.00	11,166.00	31.90	3.00	5,500.00	1,833.00
1,100.00	29,427.00	26.75	1.00	625.00	625.00
4,600.00	170,994.00	37.17	26.00	43,599.00	1,676.88
2,350.00	63,999.00	27.23	26.00	39,130.00	1,505.00
5,400.00	185,080.00	34.27	65.00	105,914.00	1,629.38
2,700.00	76,938.00	28.49	46.00	81,700.00	1,776.00
4,800.00	125,225.00	26.08	45.00	55,337.00	1,229.71
4,850.00	142,772.00	29.44	74.00	90,344.00	1,221.00
6,020.00	257,361.00	41.00	59.00	82,000.00	1,390.00
2,610.00	96,347.00	36.91	54.00	72,057.00	1,334.38
5,825.00	181,644.00	31.18	51.00	72,817.00	1,427.78
166,880.00	$5,459,778.00		1,927.00	$2,729,744.00	

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY BOARDS OF THE

COUNTY	NO. 19. FEED MILLS, Etc.	NO. 20. IMPROVM'TS GOV'T LANDS
	Assessed Value	Assessed Value
Adams	$ 1,060.00	$ 6,049.00
Barnes	23,448.00	22,067.00
Benson	2,273.00	4,548.00
Billings	140.00	3,499.00
Bottineau	5,201.00	3,171.00
Bowman	720.00	8,358.00
Burke	972.00	7,014.00
Burleigh	3,688.00	41,514.00
Cass	1,505.00	139,946.00
Cavalier	2,799.00	1,331.00
Dickey	1,243.00	4,411.00
Divide	378.00	9,417.00
Dunn	5,834.00	5,800.00
Eddy	300.00	10,393.00
Emmons	3,932.00	1,239.00
Foster	1,143.00	3,003.00
Golden Valley	1,835.00	5,950.00
Grand Forks	6,031.00	11,851.00
Grant	439.00	5,404.00
Griggs	1,610.00	3,705.00
Hettinger	1,130.00	5,635.00
Kidder	380.00	8,144.00
LaMoure	4,336.00	7,881.00
Logan	106.00	2,131.00
McHenry	3,280.00	4,485.00
McIntosh	4,545.00	8,408.00
McKenzie	2,452.00	18,004.00
McLean	2,463.00	14,477.00
Mercer	574.00	3,847.00
Morton	6,375.00	14,143.00
Mountrail	1,338.00	55,371.00
Nelson	1,535.00	2,527.00
Oliver	101.00	1,840.00
Pembina	2,871.00	3,396.00
Pierce	8,841.00	2,902.00
Ramsey	5,868.00	7,402.00
Ransom	6,980.00	4,519.00
Renville	1,196.00	2,102.00
Richland	10,077.00	14,415.00
Rolette	3,615.00	5,938.00
Sargent	418.00	1,640.00
Sheridan	115.00	3,290.00
Sioux		7,225.00
Slope	55.00	4,438.00
Stark	9,866.00	16,453.00
Steele	2,655.00	2,038.00
Stutsman	6,809.00	9,861.00
Towner	1,567.00	2,708.00
Traill	900.00	6,317.00
Walsh	11,110.00	9,641.00
Ward	4,105.00	35,696.00
Wells	4,105.00	5,108.00
Williams	5,783.00	18,617.00
Total	$ 180,102.00	$ 609,269.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918.

NO. 21 Mfg. Tools Etc.	NO. 22. Mdse. Stocks	NO. 23. Oil Tanks	NO. 24. Office Fur. Fix & Equip.	NO. 25. Pool Hall Equip. Etc.	NO. 26. Franchises, Etc.
Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Assessed Value
$ 4,382.00	$ 75,565.00	$ 1,067.00	6,877.00	$ 375.00	
20,876.00	346,220.00	4,994.00	32,005.00	7,413.00	$ 700.00
5,636.00	153,518.00	1,346.00	14,589.00	2,250.00	
475.00	8,643.00	20.00	737.00	106.00	
7,379.00	210,711.00	2,487.00	10,151.00	3,598.00	65.00
10,057.00	77,303.00	859.00	3,289.00	1,704.00	
5,533.00	104,482.00	897.00	9,761.00	1,304.00	1,605.00
4,110.00	262,133.00	431.00	37,339.00	5,070.00	1,000.00
79,409.00	1,018,411.00	1,968.00	110,499.00	10,496.00	250.00
12,082.00	174,514.00	1,871.00	10,812.00	900.00	
1,724.00	134,845.00	1,939.00	22,278.00	2,550.00	50.00
6,137.00	119,074.00	1,541.00	14,994.00	2,602.00	140.00
6,354.00	81,409.00	1,089.00	6,774.00	2,650.00	
4,008.00	86,212.00	686.00	4,626.00	3,375.00	100.00
3,221.00	121,432.00	842.00	8,438.00	780.00	
7,050.00	112,768.00	537.00	10,493.00	1,512.00	
6,905.00	111,413.00	1,800.00	11,708.00	2,260.00	
24,994.00	502,271.00	2,376.00	91,579.00	8,795.00	40.00
1,135.00	77,435.00	1,257.00	5,220.00	795.00	
16,124.00	108,957.00	489.00	14,244.00	1,606.00	
7,694.00	102,070.00	869.00	13,090.00	1,077.00	
6,218.00	63,185.00	737.00	5,366.00	1,289.00	240.00
9,830.00	170,943.00	2,061.00	17,338.00	2,284.00	30.00
1,098.00	65,672.00	902.00	284.00	590.00	
8,417.00	186,731.00	1,378.00	12,839.00	2,840.00	
3,651.00	103,556.00	2,478.00	5,873.00	828.00	
1,272.00	88,543.00	818.00	5,752.00	1,130.00	20.00
10,193.00	186,246.00	2,714.00	19,800.00	1,691.00	
4,336.00	75,592.00	3,580.00	4,495.00	1,616.00	4.00
22,117.00	256,238.00	1,294.00	14,140.00	4,424.00	
3,731.00	175,053.00	1,887.00	16,816.00	1,913.00	45.00
8,343.00	170,294.00	1,191.00	11,053.00	1,380.00	10.00
785.00	18,923.00		767.00	285.00	160.00
3,155.00	146,762.00	909.00	5,235.00	1,810.00	
6,080.00	75,498.00	650.00	6,603.00	1,785.00	160.00
17,942.00	270,604.00	1,800.00	16,654.00	3,878.00	1,380.00
5,520.00	105,442.00	637.00	5,600.00	2,895.00	
4,842.00	110,430.00	817.00	10,334.00	1,165.00	
14,249.00	234,313.00	1,352.00	27,084.00	3,425.00	1,000.00
2,413.00	126,251.00	905.00	4,144.00	845.00	
3,500.00	138,802.00	481.00	3,315.00	2,323.00	
1,939.00	58,293.00	1,122.00	3,040.00	360.00	
917.00	17,438.00	231.00	675.00	430.00	
1,792.00	19,338.00	68.00	4,410.00	1,050.00	40.00
23,308.00	182,212.00	1,118.00	19,737.00	4,545.00	2,000.00
1,745.00	77,275.00	529.00	9,481.00	772.00	250.00
8,913.00	291,767.00	1,924.00	31,168.00	4,934.00	88.00
4,786.00	102,917.00	1,541.00	7,731.00	1,388.00	
2,958.00	175,447.00	3,397.00	16,831.00	1,671.00	50.00
3,460.00	207,861.00	2,867.00	14,576.00	2,166.00	40.00
53,854.00	470,872.00	2,043.00	45,498.00	9,200.00	1,270.00
6,957.00	161,725.00	1,716.00	16,409.00	3,527.00	200.00
16,893.00	258,139.00	1,931.00	25,075.00	4,894.00	100.00
$ 500,499.00	$8,781,748.00	$ 74,443.00	$ 827,626.00	$ 134.551.00	$ 11,037.00

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AS LEFT BY COUNTY BOARDS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES FOR 1918.

COUNTY	NO. 27 Light Plants Etc.	NO. 28. Gas Plants	NO. 29. Water Works	NO. 30. Property Not Previously Listed
	Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Assessed Value
Adams	$ 1,720.00			$ 9,271.00
Barnes	4,754.00	$ 6,652.00		6,896.00
Benson	2,760.00		$ 10.00	14,335.00
Billings	90.00	52.00		384.00
Bottineau	7,136.00			11,845.00
Bowman	170.00			3,850.00
Burke	2,871.00			5,449.00
Burleigh	36,655.00	8,365.00	33,725.00	25,217.00
Cass	129,890.00			29,098.00
Cavalier	2,455.00			15,233.00
Dickey	13,165.00		200.00	16,798.00
Divide	3,478.00	684.00	155.00	21,342.00
Dunn	4,116.00	2.00		6,052.00
Eddy	10,135.00	26.00		3,614.00
Emmons	2,918.00			3,961.00
Foster	5,550.00			1,034.00
Golden Valley	5,952.00			6,271.00
Grand Forks	44,960.00	28,430.00		49,987.00
Grant	2,615.00			2,736.00
Griggs	5,820.00			3,673.00
Hettinger	2,060.00		290.00	4,182.00
Kidder	1,410.00			12,692.00
LaMoure	6,480.00	40.00	40.00	9,386.00
Logan	2,030.00	60.00		6,289.00
McHenry	6,065.00		27.00	7,695.00
McIntosh	4,880.00		270.00	2,730.00
McKenzie	320.00			3,679.00
McLean	9,715.00		10.00	7,380.00
Mercer	3,073.00	105.00	135.00	14,145.00
Morton	19,946.00		10.00	15,102.00
Mountrail	3,315.00	395.00		95,660.00
Nelson	6,185.00		30.00	5,614.00
Oliver	100.00	2.00	50.00	4,295.00
Pembina	2,980.00	20.00		6,848.00
Pierce	3,455.00			3,320.00
Ramsey	28,365.00	5.00	13,140.00	30,337.00
Ransom	11,130.00			8,947.00
Renville	3,170.00			5,411.00
Richland	28,060.00	25.00	115.00	12,124.000
Rolette	1,727.00	1.00		7,839.00
Sargent	4,125.00		21.00	10,390.00
Sheridan	130.00			382.00
Sioux				679.00
Slope	2,940.00		20.00	4,365.00
Stark	10,525.00			7,100.00
Steele	3,500.00		80.00	2,492.00
Stutsman	25,085.00	3,257.00		9,372.00
Towner	7,522.00	30.00		4,248.00
Traill	1,020.00	35.00	100.00	11,076.00
Walsh	2,470.00			8,417.00
Ward	36,210.00	64.00	138.00	11,173.00
Wells	9,975.00	48,250.00		5,376.00
Williams	2,886.00		40.00	10,295.00
Total	$ 537,954.00	$ 48,250.00	$ 48,606.00	$ 586,085.00

After a further consideration of the county returns for the year 1918 covering personal property assessments, Hagan moved that the board order the following changes of increase or decrease in the 1918 county returns of the classifications of personal property, and the secretary be and he is hereby instructed to notify the County Auditors of the changes shown in the following statement:

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF
AS EQUALIZED BY THE STATE

COUNTY	No. 31 Total Value	No. 1 Household Goods Diamonds Etc.	No. 2 Pianos and Victrolas	No. 3 Horses, 1 year old
Adams	$ 547,779.00	$ 10,202.00	$ 1,857.00	$ 7,213.00
Barnes	1,891,138.00	65,040.00	14,898.00	16,732.00
Benson	1,083,126.00	30,647.00	4,498.00	18,056.00
Billings	378,324.00	8,046.00	502.00	8,611.00
Bottineau	1,451,490.00	53,308.00	7,703.00	19,840.00
Bowman	602,997.00	12,012.00	1,552.00	8,120.00
Burke	696,180.00	25,476.00	3,122.00	10,085.00
Burleigh	1,528,740.00	64,841.00	14,497.00	11,431.00
Cass	4,012,126.00	237,732.00	37,754.00	25,022.00
Cavalier	1,256,781.00	62,090.00	12,367.00	20,915.00
Dickey	1,055,884.00	28,621.00	9,028.00	17,228.00
Divide	819,534.00	19,750.00	2,503.00	10,422.00
Dunn	941,136.00	17,651.00	2,468.00	15,331.00
Eddy	566,098.00	14,690.00	2,134.00	8,052.00
Emmons	1,015,881.00	23,501.00	2,153.00	16,599.00
Foster	622,930.00	14,350.00	2,545.00	8,491.00
Golden Valley	701,720.00	21,975.00	2,732.00	9,677.00
Grand Forks	2,257,594.00	121,442.00	31,083.00	16,920.00
Grant	817,305.00	18,630.00	2,022.00	12,696.00
Griggs	801,951.00	28,692.00	4,449.00	11,481.00
Hettinger	697,669.00	15,080.00	2,737.00	10,743.00
Kidder	673,712.00	12,452.00	1,631.00	10,640.00
LaMoure	1,128,252.00	26,538.00	6,251.00	13,640.00
Logan	594,532.00	12,705.00	765.00	10,229.00
McHenry	1,282,485.00	35,338.00	5,746.00	17,385.00
McIntosh	773,312.00	22,149.00	1,029.00	11,814.00
McKenzie	1,110,728.00	15,939.00	1,521.00	22,770.00
McLean	1,368,654.00	35,701.00	4,807.00	19,660.00
Mercer	661,759.00	12,997.00	1,410.00	7,377.00
Morton	1,488,244.00	67,871.00	13,332.00	14,537.00
Mountrail	1,215,432.00	20,596.00	4,242.00	13,775.00
Nelson	1,025,571.00	25,183.00	4,745.00	14,477.00
Oliver	354,832.00	6,552.00	1,247.00	4,506.00
Pembina	1,054,966.00	35,982.00	9,750.00	17,264.00
Pierce	633,314.00	14,435.00	2,478.00	9,413.00
Ramsey	1,416,164.00	60,910.00	12,164.00	17,384.00
Ransom	876,863.00	30,995.00	5,036.00	11,239.00
Renville	632,808.00	16,563.00	2,606.00	7,848.00
Richland	1,694,270.00	82,707.00	11,584.00	20,185.00
Rolette	738,231.00	16,179.00	3,404.00	10,226.00
Sargent	943,504.00	18,304.00	6,994.00	12,025.00
Sheridan	601,308.00	16,238.00	2,025.00	9,319.00
Sioux	279,584.00	1,708.00	240.00	1,985.00
Slope	539,727.00	13,440.00	1,367.00	10,798.00
Stark	1,141,326.00	60,782.00	8,381.00	12,057.00
Steele	678,629.00	18,881.00	3,430.00	8,197.00
Stutsman	1,953,630.00	76,037.00	8,370.00	22,094.00
Towner	935,644.00	31,446.00	5,706.00	18,037.00
Traill	1,072,947.00	41,724.00	9,879.00	12,925.00
Walsh	1,374,044.00	73,457.00	23,032.00	16,274.00
Ward	2,139,720.00	98,365.00	19,111.00	26,503.00
Wells	1,072,624.00	40,174.00	6,146.00	17,532.00
Williams	1,398,314.00	38,507.00	5,418.00	16,234.00
Total	$56,631,693.00	$ 1,974,631.00	$ 356,451.00	$ 722,014.00

Av. Value
$9.55

PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR 1918
BOARD IN NORTH DAKOTA

No. 3		No. 4	No. 5		
Horses, 2 years old	Horses, 3 years old and over	Stallions	Cattle, 1 year old	Cattle, 2 years old	3 years old Cattle,
$ 10,438.00	$ 99,431.00	$ 3,065.00	$ 27,128.00	$ 34,143.00	$ 97,077.00
21,561.00	381,541.00	7,912.00	38,190.00	35,656.00	166,946.00
24,741.00	290,370.00	5,369.00	28,906.00	30,610.00	105,203.00
10,198.00	119,977.00	6,832.00	18,897.00	25,879.00	95,086.00
27,712.00	359,754.00	7,254.00	31,950.00	31,211.00	131,019.00
11,963.00	99,443.00	3,702.00	33,131.00	44,154.00	124,492.00
13,696.00	152,716.00	3,537.00	17,668.00	16,470.00	70,108.00
19,724.00	215,043.00	7,498.00	47,774.00	58,513.00	153,353.00
31,368.00	526,562.00	7,912.00	54,517.00	54,142.00	183,934.00
25,477.00	300,732.00	5,498.00	26,016.00	28,385.00	102,367.00
22,338.00	230,584.00	6,307.00	42,156.00	42,647.00	123,332.00
17,276.00	209,290.00	3,463.00	16,921.00	15,214.00	71,158.00
20,632.00	248,039.00	10,692.00	41,302.00	55,951.00	160,863.00
11,800.00	136,752.00	2,986.00	18,767.00	16,957.00	58,660.00
22,689.00	257,969.00	9,143.00	51,504.00	52,457.00	165,334.00
13,029.00	135,780.00	3,507.00	16,654.00	16,927.00	57,297.00
12,930.00	152,441.00	10,382.00	20,663.00	25,939.00	85,961.00
21,386.00	338,666.00	6,755.00	35,431.00	35,111.00	143,263.00
19,650.00	232,000.00	5,279.00	36,150.00	51,124.00	146,250.00
15,760.00	172,042.00	4,615.00	22,637.00	18,900.00	66,386.00
15,058.00	177,965.00	4,231.00	26,595.00	31,510.00	92,894.00
16,637.00	177,985.00	4,123.00	32,144.00	32,948.00	111,055.00
18,725.00	256,908.00	7,325.00	34,127.00	29,359.00	116,807.00
16,769.00	155,382.00	4,805.00	24,216.00	28,759.00	88,742.00
22,558.00	310,010.00	5,506.00	44,276.00	39,637.00	169,615.00
15,342.00	181,567.00	4,750.00	31,363.00	31,023.00	112,161.00
32,511.00	323,558.00	11,315.00	44,666.00	63,016.00	202,832.00
28,489.00	372,359.00	8,172.00	34,709.00	40,176.00	145,441.00
13,392.00	144,118.00	5,319.00	25,032.00	35,424.00	99,746.0
21,231.00	289,549.00	8,154.00	47,841.00	60,924.00	167,015.00
21,743.00	268,194.00	4,350.00	33,083.00	39,765.00	132,889.00
20,137.00	227,318.00	3,404.00	29,679.00	29,043.00	98,027.00
9,533.00	105,389.00	3,039.00	20,979.00	24,723.00	67,719.00
17,355.00	226,548.00	7,893.00	31,185.00	22,980.00	101,912.00
15,488.00	207,811.00	2,665.00	19,367.00	16,629.00	72,584.00
24,788.00	265,703.00	4,520.00	27,428.00	26,446.00	96,223.00
16,169.00	206,982.00	5,888.00	33,203.00	35,284.00	106,321.00
11,466.00	165,246.00	2,970.00	11,942.00	10,148.00	50,152.00
28,608.00	340,900.00	6,325.00	49,074.00	52,261.00	169,179.00
15,601.00	196,118.00	3,582.00	22,131.00	23,433.00	84,426.00
17,822.00	200,279.00	3,615.00	35,538.00	37,880.00	110,980.00
14,946.00	176,194.00	3,142.00	20,702.00	21,902.00	85,039.00
3,128.00	40,416.00	700.00	30,484.00	57,574.00	71,870.00
13,005.00	125,829.00	5,440.00	41,431.00	48,021.00	115,871.00
14,838.00	202,823.00	10,068.00	32,619.00	33,677.00	110,835.00
12,069.00	180,014.00	2,664.00	20,436.00	20,680.00	65,642.00
34,452.00	428,530.00	9,207.00	56,384.00	62,471.00	199,167.00
24,755.00	234,887.00	7,112.00	20,753.00	18,137.00	71,474.00
17,338.00	248,498.00	2,195.00	26,760.00	21,680.00	87,045.00
18,147.00	314,764.00	6,726.00	25,309.00	26,275.00	106,843.00
30,401.00	327,163.00	6,984.00	40,570.00	37,922.00	153,245.00
20,247.00	265,839.00	9,559.00	28,085.00	26,649.00	99,271.00
27,160.00	294,783.00	9,104.00	30,987.00	31,462.00	130,449.00
$1,004,276.00	$12,298,761.00	$ 306,560.00	$1,659,450.00	$1,808,208.00	$6,001,560.00
Av. Value $13.66	Av. Value $21.47	Av. Value $84.63	Av. Value $5.83	Av. Value $9.51	Av. Value $12.46

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF
AS EQUALIZED BY THE STATE

COUNTY	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9
	Bulls	Mules of every age	Sheep of every age	Hogs of every age
Adams	$ 5,714.00	$ 1,321.00	$ 7,673.00	$ 8,199.00
Barnes	8,898.00	2,857.00	10,404.00	23,165.00
Benson	4,508.00	2,954.00	10,565.00	13,950.00
Billings	4,269.00	445.00	96.00	4,528.00
Bottineau	3,105.00	5,616.00	10,577.00	12,976.00
Bowman	5,223.00	1,692.00	18,183.00	6,694.00
Burke	2,773.00	2,621.00	1,544.00	5,774.00
Burleigh	6,694.00	3,216.00	1,491.00	12,464.00
Cass	9,189.00	4,814.00	16,813.00	36,827.00
Cavalier	4,174.00	2,365.00	12,373.00	11,330.00
Dickey	8,771.00	4,520.00	11,991.00	37,616.00
Divide	3,362.00	4,812.00	2,282.00	6,137.00
Dunn	7,752.00	1,078.00	2,147.00	13,116.00
Eddy	3,583.00	1,899.00	12,038.00	7,257.00
Emmons	9,126.00	1,634.00	3,691.00	21,335.00
Foster	2,801.00	2,248.00	6,031.00	8,129.00
Golden Valley	5,080.00	1,461.00	6,084.00	8,313.00
Grand Forks	7,064.00	6,311.00	14,490.00	20,407.00
Grant	6,931.00	2,049.00	2,694.00	12,739.00
Griggs	4,623.00	2,396.00	5,069.00	9,782.00
Hettinger	4,509.00	2,242.00	391.00	8,027.00
Kidder	3,742.00	2,273.00	6,462.00	7,227.00
LaMoure	7,986.00	6,574.00	4,607.00	16,185.00
Logan	5,019.00	1,530.00	8,996.00	8,385.00
McHenry	8,624.00	6,735.00	15,059.00	15,512.00
McIntosh	7,352.00	542.00	7,876.00	13,921.00
McKenzie	9,409.00	1,724.00	3,854.00	8,530.00
McLean	7,386.00	3,091.00	5,180.00	15,492.00
Mercer	6,323.00	450.00	8,534.00	7,860.00
Morton	11,966.00	1,275.00	6,257.00	17,360.00
Mountrail	5,597.00	4,055.00	2,080.00	9,042.00
Nelson	5,235.00	6,527.00	12,940.00	10,126.00
Oliver	4,672.00	1,013.00	1,451.00	7,302.00
Pembina	4,760.00	3,024.00	35,363.00	9,038.00
Pierce	2,874.00	453.00	7,019.00	9,069.00
Ramsey	3,948.00	3,378.00	6,722.00	12,630.00
Ransom	6,566.00	2,449.00	6,703.00	20,117.00
Renville	1,417.00	2,165.00	942.00	6,664.00
Richland	14,999.00	8,179.00	6,304.00	25,440.00
Rolette	4,230.00	1,543.00	4,485.00	9,597.00
Sargent	7,132.00	4,395.00	5,914.00	21,134.00
Sheridan	4,836.00	1,175.00	3,006.00	6,963.00
Sioux	2,579.00	358.00	2,220.00	1,520.00
Slope	5,360.00	1,683.00	14,526.00	7,589.00
Stark	5,808.00	1,685.00	3,190.00	13,205.00
Steele	3,426.00	2,954.00	8,964.00	9,649.00
Stutsman	11,610.00	4,393.00	17,298.00	22,999.00
Towner	3,869.00	6,386.00	8,289.00	15,103.00
Traill	4,598.00	5,464.00	4,512.00	12,909.00
Walsh	4,805.00	3,228.00	5,688.00	14,081.00
Ward	7,159.00	9,023.00	6,628.00	16,213.00
Wells	5,145.00	1,952.00	7,049.00	10,426.00
Williams	7,121.00	4,809.00	3,935.00	12,272.00
Total	$ 313,702.00	$ 163,036.00	$ 398,680.00	$ 682,325.00
	Av. Value $18.62	Av. Value $21.10	Av. Value $2.64	Av. Value $3.02

PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR 1918
BOARD IN NORTH DAKOTA

No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15
All farming tools and implements including gas engines	Threshing machines and outfits used therewith (except engines)	Gas or steam tractor or threshing engines	Bicycles	Hacks, drays livery-wagons, wagons, trucks, carriages, sleighs	Harness, saddlery, robes, firearms and tools
$ 27,447.00	$ 3,411.00	$ 10,720.00		$ 8,983.00	$ 6,425.00
84,514.00	29,155.00	39,180.00	$ 72.00	40,717.00	27,595.00
53,971.00	13,854.00	19,142.00	36.00	23,319.00	17,508.00
21,192.00	2,997.00	4,640.00	15.00	9,039.00	8,167.00
67,956.00	18,116.00	29,002.00	108.00	37,313.00	20,642.00
24,361.00	1,921.00	5,533.00	9.00	10,104.00	6,934.00
44,919.00	7,597.00	13,956.00	10.00	18,641.00	10,840.00
41,618.00	8,921.00	22,266.00	63.00	18,608.00	14,724.00
180,578.00	38,010.00	66,877.00	452.00	68,064.00	43,680.00
75,607.00	23,320.00	30,044.00	29.00	42,991.00	
57,174.00	13,946.00	27,894.00	22.00	21,089.00	17,542.00
57,333.00	12,168.00	22,975.00	54.00	29,644.00	15,697.00
65,899.00	10,543.00	20,603.00	22.00	26,175.00	23,371.00
26,345.00	6,203.00	11,184.00	9.00	12,350.00	8,633.00
41,428.00	11,645.00	20,985.00	56.00	22,916.00	17,828.00
32,907.00	7,620.00	12,028.00	54.00	14,403.00	10,969.00
29,770.00	6,912.00	10,270.00	3.00	12,281.00	10,902.00
106,930.00	23,216.00	44,385.00	15.00	42,680.00	25,632.00
39,496.00	7,004|00	11,634.00	2.00	14,233.00	12,800.00
57,529.00	12,416.00	24,742.00	42.00	23,748.00	15,084.00
38,615.00	5,820.00	13,980.00	31.00	13,728.00	10,876.00
38,699.00	7,456.00	17,266.00	15.00	13,670.00	8,002.00
55,829.00	17,864.00	28,866.00	48.00	24,249.00	15,092.00
37,334.00	8,458.00	12,580.00	19.00	17,126.00	12,698.00
54,618.00	17,573.00	22,663.00	16.00	28,175.00	17,393.00
57,454.00	7,676.00	22,137.00	16.00	16,525.00	14,524.00
72,919.00	7,930.00	18,288.00	22.00	25,709.00	23,304.00
82,842.00	20,545.00	35,949.00	76.00	35,384.00	24,926.00
43,142.00	7,738.00	12,775.00	66.00	15,117.00	17,933.00
61,334.00	16,680.00	28,917.00	4.00	25,177.00	22,841.00
69,569.00	17,197.00	21,140.00	311.00	28,690.00	19,266.00
68,216.00	18,275.00	25,453.00	143.00	29,887.00	20,204.00
20,769.00	3,708.00	5,805.00		8,754.00	7,999.00
55,082.00	12,840.00	33,482.00	68.00	18,342.00	15,452.00
21,460.00	7,430.00	12,050.00	101.00	17,246.00	9,646.00
62,194.00	15,611.00	23,817.00	14.00	24,130.00	16,125.00
37,790.00	11,854.00	14,964.00	16.00	14,784.00	11,057.00
25,819.00	10,413.00	19,080.00	18.00	14,779.00	11,472.00
130,944.00	21,187.00	35,296.00	25.00	46,580.00	37,146.00
37,075.00	10,682.00	16,105.00	8.00	21,060.00	12,608.00
59,204.00	16,922.00	23,093.00		31,677.00	13,001.00
36,629.00	12,549.00	15,571.00	7.00	17,002.00	14,079.00
6,958.00	695.00	5,386.00	3.00	3,004.00	2,462.00
30,549.00	5,317.00	10,506.00	1.00	8,246.00	9,079.00
46,604.00	10,136.00	18,045.00	1.60	19,037.00	17,221.00
42,613.00	10,947.00	18,855.00	14.00	20,713.00	13,594.00
142,219.00	23,725.00	45,225.00	50.00	35,786.00	32,243.00
63,880.00	19,297.00	28,080.00	4.00	28,852.00	23,982.00
69,784.00	14,808.00	28,994.00	23.00	24,375.00	17,047.00
80,981.00	29,566.00	36,560.00	29.00	64,717.00	3,002.00
107,790.00	30,877.00	47,227.00	38.00	60,246.00	34,562.00
51,568.00	14,566.00	24,263.00	7.00	23,606.00	16,358.00
68,319.00	13,157.00	21,937.00	62.00	27,684.00	23,265.00
$ 3,015,776.00	$ 708,474.00	$ 1,192,415.00	$ 2,329.00	$1,301,355.00	$ 863,432.00

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF
AS EQUALIZED BY THE STATE

COUNTY	No. 16 Steam and gasoline motor boats, row boats, canoes, sailing boats	No. 17 Shares of bank stock
Adams		$ 38,277.00
Barnes	$ 369.00	251,079.00
Benson	110.00	89,654.00
Billings	2.00	11,817.00
Bottineau	101.00	159,001.00
Bowman		49,335.00
Burke	7.00	78,477.00
Burleigh	2,760.00	179,529.00
Cass	665.00	563,144.00
Cavalier		122,609.00
Dickey	24.00	72,461.00
Divide	120.00	66,157.00
Dunn	39.00	45,496.00
Eddy		44,768.00
Emmons	90.00	59,666.00
Foster	215.00	67,374.00
Golden Valley		72,454.00
Grand Forks	30.00	279,348.00
Grant	902.00	45,046.00
Griggs	15.00	85,987.00
Hettinger		42,437.00
Kidder		47,783.00
LaMoure	15.00	124,913.00
Logan	12.00	33,405.00
McHenry	23.00	105,577.00
McIntosh	60.00	42,078.00
McKenzie	286.00	64,665.00
McLean	90.00	118,920.00
Mercer	402.00	55,614.00
Morton	1,052.00	121,945.00
Mountrail	170.00	91,281.00
Nelson		85,392.00
Oliver	80.00	9,728.00
Pembina	36.00	123,749.00
Pierce	190.00	39,559.00
Ramsey		184,873.00
Ransom	91.00	105,975.00
Renville	16.00	56,601.00
Richland	33.00	165,951.00
Rolette	287.00	39,127.00
Sargent	115.00	78,345.00
Sheridan	32.00	39,055.00
Sioux		11,166.00
Slope	10.00	29,427.00
Stark	66.00	170,994.00
Steele		63,999.00
Stutsman	168.00	185,080.00
Towner	26.00	76,938.00
Traill	17.00	125,225.00
Walsh	20.00	142,772.00
Ward	501.00	257,361.00
Wells		96,347.00
Williams	96.00	181,644.00
Total	$ 9,343.00	$ 5,498,705.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR 1918
BOARD IN NORTH DAKOTA

No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23
Elevator	Machinery and equipment in flour and feed mills	Buildings and improvements on state government land	Mfgr's tools, implements and machinery, engines and boilers	Stocks of goods and merchandise	Oil tanks on leased sites
$ 23,450.00	$ 1,060.00	$ 6,049.00	$ 4,382.00	$ 83,122.00	$ 1,280.00
104,937.00	23,448.00	22,067.00	20,876.00	380,842.00	5,993.00
74,789.00	2,273.00	4,548.00	5,636.00	168,870.00	1,615.00
1,900.00	140.00	3,499.00	475.00	9,508.00	24.00
130,350.00	5,201.00	3,805.00	7,379.00	231,782.00	2,984.00
19,990.00	720.00	7,522.00	10,057.00	85,033.00	1,020.00
43,350.00	972.00	7,014.00	5,533.00	114,930.00	1,076.00
32,640.00	3,688.00	58,120.00	4,110.00	327,666.00	517.00
162,650.00	1,505.00	139,946.00	79,409.00	1,120,252.00	2,362.00
105,893.00	2,799.00	1,331.00	12,082.00	191,965.00	2,245.00
41,320.00	1,243.00	5,514.00	1,724.00	148,330.00	2,327.00
36,990.00	378.00	9,417.00	6,137.00	130,981.00	1,849.00
21,510.00	5,834.00	5,800.00	6,354.00	89,550.00	1,307.00
24,950.00	300.00	12,472.00	4,008.00	94,833.00	823.00
43,175.00	3,932.00	1,239.00	3,221.00	133,575.00	1,010.00
32,620.00	1,143.00	3,003.00	7,050.00	124,045.00	644.00
25,500.00	1,835.00	7,438.00	6,905.00	122,554.00	2,160.00
82,663.00	6,031.00	11,851.00	24,994.00	552,498.00	2,851.00
31,700.00	439.00	5,404.00	1,135.00	85,179.00	1,508.00
45,083.00	1,610.00	3,705.00	16,124.00	119,853.00	587.00
28,835.00	1,130.00	5,635.00	7,694.00	112,277.00	1,043.00
13,980.00	380.00	8,144.00	6,218.00	69,504.00	884.00
64,150.00	4,336.00	7,881.00	9,830.00	188,037.00	2,473.00
19,845.00	106.00	2,770.00	1,098.00	72,239.00	1,082.00
82,219.00	3,280.00	6,728.00	8,417.00	205,404.00	1,654.00
22,500.00	4,545.00	8,408.00	3,651.00	113,912.00	2,974.00
23,520.00	2,452.00	18,004.00	1,272.00	97,397.00	982.00
51,020.00	2,463.00	14,477.00	10,193.00	204,870.00	3,257.00
19,910.00	574.00	3,847.00	4,336.00	83,151.00	4,296.00
54,868.00	6,375.00	21,215.00	22,117.00	320,298.00	1,553.00
31,150.00	1,338.00	55,371.00	3,731.00	192,558.00	2,264.00
63,175.00	1,535.00	2,527.00	8,343.00	187,323.00	1,429.00
10,440.00	101.00	1,840.00	785.00	20,815.00	
81,922.00	2,871.00	3,396.00	3,155.00	161,438.00	1,091.00
55,155.00	8,841.00	4,353.00	6,080.00	83,048.00	780.00
98,060.00	5,868.00	7,402.00	17,942.00	297,664.00	2,160.00
26,935.00	6,980.00	6,779.00	5,520.00	115,986.00	764.00
51,450.00	1,196.00	2,102.00	4,842.00	121,473.00	980.00
65,150.00	10,077.00	14,415.00	14,249.00	257,744.00	1,622.00
38,810.00	3,615.00	5,938.00	2,413.00	138,876.00	1,086.00
58,900.00	418.00	1,640.00	3,500.00	152,682.00	577.00
25,475.00	115.00	3,290.00	1,939.00	64,122.00	1,346.00
5,500.00		7,225.00	917.00	19,182.00	277.00
625.00	55.00	4,438.00	1,792.00	21,272.00	82.00
43,599.00	9,866.00	16,453.00	23,308.00	200,433.00	1,342.00
39,130.00	2,655.00	3,057.00	1,745.00	85,002.00	635.00
105,914.00	6,809.00	9,861.00	8,913.00	320,944.00	2,309.00
81,700.00	1,567.00	2,708.00	4,786.00	113,209.00	1,849.00
55,337.00	900.00	6,317.00	2,958.00	192,992.00	4,076.00
90,344.00	11,110.00	9,641.00	3,460.00	228,647.00	3,440.00
82,000.00	4,105.00	39,266.00	53,854.00	517,959.00	2,452.00
72,057.00	4,105.00	5,108.00	6,957.00	177,898.00	2,659.00
72,817.00	5,783.00	18,617.00	18,893.00	283,953.00	2,317.00
$2,721,952.00	$ 180,102.00	$ 648,597.00	$ 500,499.00	$ 9,737,677.00	$ 89,317.00

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF
AS EQUALIZED BY THE STATE

COUNTY	No. 24	No. 25
	Hotel, restaurant, offices and store furniture fixtures and equipment	Equipment of pool halls, shooting galleries, picture shows, bowling alleys and theatres
Adams	$ 8,252.00	$ 469.00
Barnes	38,406.00	9,266.00
Benson	17,507.00	2,812.00
Billings	884.00	133.00
Bottineau	12,181.00	4,498.00
Bowman	3,947.00	2,130.00
Burke	11,713.00	1,630.00
Burleigh	44,807.00	6,337.00
Cass	132,599.00	13,120.00
Cavalier	12,974.00	1,125.00
Dickey	26,734.00	3,188.00
Divide	17,993.00	3,252.00
Dunn	8,129.00	3,312.00
Eddy	5,551.00	4,219.00
Emmons	10,126.00	975.00
Foster	12,592.00	1,890.00
Golden Valley	14,050.00	2,825.00
Grand Forks	109,895.00	10,994.00
Grant	6,264.00	994.00
Griggs	17,093.00	2,008.00
Hettinger	15,708.00	1,346.00
Kidder	6,439.00	1,611.00
LaMoure	20,806.00	2,855.00
Logan	341.00	738.00
McHenry	15,407.00	3,550.00
McIntosh	7,048.00	1,035.00
McKenzie	6,902.00	1,412.00
McLean	23,760.00	2,114.00
Mercer	5,394.00	2,020.00
Morton	16,968.00	5,530.00
Mountrail	20,179.00	2,391.00
Nelson	13,264.00	1,725.00
Oliver	920.00	356.00
Pembina	6,282.00	2,262.00
Pierce	7,924.00	2,231.00
Ramsey	19,985.00	4,848.00
Ransom	6,720.00	3,619.00
Renville	12,401.00	1,456.00
Richland	32,501.00	4,281.00
Rolette	4,973.00	1,056.00
Sargent	3,978.00	2,904.00
Sheridan	3,648.00	450.00
Sioux	810.00	538.00
Slope	5,292.00	1,312.00
Stark	23,684.00	5,681.00
Steele	11,377.00	965.00
Stutsman	37,402.00	6,168.00
Towner	9,277.00	1,735.00
Traill	20,197.00	2,089.00
Walsh	17,491.00	2,708.00
Ward	54,598.00	11,500.00
Wells	19,691.00	4,409.00
Williams	30,090.00	6,118.00
Total	$ 993,154.00	$ 168,190.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR 1918
BOARD IN NORTH DAKOTA.

No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30
Franchises, patents royalties	Electric light plants, including wire and pole lines	Gas Plants Including Pipe Lines	Water works systems, including pipe lines	Any property not listed under any foregoing items
	$ 1,720.00			$ 9,271.00
$ 700.00	4,754.00	$ 6,652.00		6,896.00
	2,760.00		10.00	14,335.00
	90.00	52.00		384.00
65.00	7,136.00			11,845.00
	170.00			3,850.00
1,605.00	2,871.00			5,449.00
1,000.00	73,310.00	9,202.00	37,098.00	25,217.00
250.00	142,879.00			29,098.00
	2,445.00			15,233.00
50.00	13,165.00		200.00	16,798.00
140.00	3,478.00	684.00	155.00	21,342.00
	4,116.00	2.00		6,052.00
100.00	10,135.00	26.00		3,614.00
	2,918.00			3,961.00
	5,550.00			1,034.00
	5,952.00			6,271.00
40.00	53,952.00	31,273.00		49,987.00
	2,615.00			2,736.00
	5,820.00			3,673.00
	2,060.00		290.00	4,182.00
240.00	1,410.00			12,692.00
30.00	6,480.00	40.00	40.00	9,386.00
	2,030.00	60.00		6,289.00
	6,065.00		27.00	7,695.00
	4,880.00		270.00	2,730.00
20.00	320.00			3,679.00
	9,715.00		10.00	7,380.00
4.00	3,073.00	105.00	135.00	14,145.00
	19,846.00		10.00	15,102.00
45.00	3,315.00	395.00		95,660.00
10.00	6,185.00		30.00	5,614.00
160.00	100.00	2.00	50.00	4,295.00
	3,576.00	20.00		6,848.00
160.00	3,455.00			3,320.00
1,380.00	28,365.00	5.00	13,140.00	30,337.00
	11,130.00			8,947.00
	3,170.00			5,411.00
1,000.00	28,060.00	25.00	115.00	12,124.00
	1,727.00	1.00		7,839.00
	4,125.00		21.00	10,390.00
	130.00			382.00
				679.00
40.00	2,940.00		20.00	4,364.00
2,000.00	15,788.00			7,100.00
250.00	3,500.00		80.00	2,492.00
88.00	25,085.00	3,257.00		9,372.00
	7,522.00	30.00		4,248.00
50.00	1,020.00	35.00	100.00	11,076.00
40.00	2,470.00			8,417.00
1,270.00	43,452.00	64.00	138.00	11,173.00
200.00	9,975.00			5,376.00
100.00	2,886.00		40.00	10,295.00
$ 11,037.00	$ 609,691.00	$ 51,930.00	$ 51,979.00	$ 586,085.00

Motion was seconded by Steen. On roll call Frazier, Hagan, Langer, Steen and Kositzky voted "aye."

Moved by Langer that the Great Northern Railway Company, locatel within the State of North Dakota, be assessed for the year 1918 on its franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock as follows:

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	Fargo to Grand Forks	$ 22,000	75.89	$ 3,300	$ 2,200	$ 8,800	$ 2,200	$ 5,500	$ 1,669,580
	Grand Forks to Montana	22,000	350.64	3,300	2,200	8,800	2,200	5,500	7,714,080
Branch Lines ..	Fargo-Surrey Line	16,720	226.07	2,508	1,672	6,688	1,672	4,180	3,779,890
	Wahpeton to Bedford Jct.	15,840	79.38	2,376	1,584	6,336	1,584	3,960	1,257,379
	Grand Forks to Inter'l Boundary....	15,290	81.06	2,294	1,529	6,116	1,529	3,822	1,239,407
	Tintah Junction to Forbes	13,310	109.25	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	1,454,117
	Rutland to South Dakota Line.....	8,690	10.46	1,304	869	3,476	869	2,172	90,897
	Wahpeton to Moorhead	13,310	6.68	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	88,910
	Addison West Line	8,690	11.78	1,304	869	3,476	869	2,172	102,368
	Casselton-Larimore (Via Mayville)..	13,310	74.27	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	988,533
	Mason Junction to Portland Junction	12,980	32.62	1,947	1,298	5,192	1,298	3,245	423,407
	Bedford Junction to Devils Lake....	13,310	101.08	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	1,345,374
	Grafton to Inter'l Boundary	13,310	53.18	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	707,825
	Larimore to Hannah	13,310	94.95	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	1,263,784
	Lakota to Sarles	13,310	72.90	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	970,299
	Churchs Ferry to Boundary	13,310	58.86	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	783,426
	York to Dunseith	13,310	41.94	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	558,221
	Rugby to Antler	13,310	80.60	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	1,072,786
	Towner to Maxbass	13,310	45.87	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	610,529
	Granville to Sherwood	13,310	61.60	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	819,896
	Berthold to Crosby	13,310	88.93	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	1,183,658
	Niobe Branch	6,600	21.45	990	660	2,640	660	1,650	141,570
	Stanley to Grenora	13,310	87.07	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	1,158,901
	Montana Eastern Railway	9,350	45.94	1,403	935	3,740	935	2,337	429,539
Double Track	Grand Forks and Ramsey Counties.	8,910	22.17	1,337	891	3,564	891	2,227	197,534
Side Tracks	All Lines	2,750	408.85						1,124,337
Total			2,343.49						$ 31,176,247

And that the railway property of the Northern Pacific Railway Company located within the State of North Dakota, be assessed for the year 1918 on its franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock as follows:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	Fargo to Beach	$ 23,980	377.58	$ 3,597	$ 2,398	$ 9,592	$ 2,398	$ 5,995	$ 9,054,368
Branch Lines ..	Grand Forks to Pembina	16,720	96.23	2,508	1,672	6,688	1,672	4,180	1,608,966
	Casselton to Marion	14,300	60.12	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	859,716
	Sanborn to McHenry	14,300	62.88	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	899,184
	Jamestown to Leeds	14,300	107.48	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	1,536,964
	Fargo to Streeter	14,300	148.61	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	2,125,123
	Fairview to Bayne	6,600	14.83	990	660	2,640	660	1,650	97,878
	Wahpeton to Oakes	14,300	74.53	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	1,065,779
	McKenzie to Linton	11,880	45.31	1,782	1,188	4,752	1,188	2,970	538,283
	Mandan to Stanton	14,300	52.63	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	752,609
	Stanton to Killdeer	14,300	68.73	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	982,839
	Oakes to LaMoure	14,300	15.26	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	218,218
	Oberon to Esmond	13,750	28.08	2,063	1,375	5,500	1,375	3,437	386,100
	Carrington-Turtle Lake	14,300	85.03	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	1,215,929
	Mandan to Mott	14,300	128.12	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	1,832,116
	Pingree to Wilton	14,300	92.39	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	1,321,177
	Beach South to State Line	6,600	17.40	990	660	2,640	660	1,650	114,840
	Jamestown to LaMoure	14,300	48.51	2,145	1,430	5,720	1,430	3,575	693,693
Double Track	Cass and Stutsman Counties	9,900	41.64	1,485	990	3,960	990	2,475	412,236
	Valley City Cut-off	13,310	9.65	1,997	1,331	5,324	1,331	3,327	128,441
Side Tracks	All Lines	2,970	342.60						1,017,522
Total			1,917.61						$ 26,861,981

And that the railway property of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, located within the State of North Dakota, be assessed for the year 1918 on its franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock as follows:

SOO LINE COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	Fairmount to Portal	$ 16,720	361.01	$ 2,508	$ 1,672	$ 6,688	$ 1,672	$ 4,180	$ 6,036,087
Branch Lines ..	Hankinson to Max	9,636	304.58	1,445	964	3,854	964	2,409	2,934,933
	Wishek to Pollock, S. D.	6,930	36.76	1,040	693	2,772	693	1,732	254,747
	Wilton to Coal Mine	2,750	3.13	413	275	1,100	275	687	8,607
	Drake to Plaza	6,930	83.62	1,040	693	2,772	693	1,732	579,487
	Flaxton to Ambrose	6,930	51.14	1,040	693	2,772	693	1,732	354,400
	Ambrose to Montana Line	5,500	28.60	825	550	2,200	550	1,375	157,300
	Thief River Falls to Kenmare	9,636	250.84	1,445	964	3,854	964	2,409	2,417,094
	Egeland to Armourdale	5,500	21.88	825	550	2,200	550	1,375	120,340
	Fordville to Drake	6,930	130.96	1,040	693	2,772	693	1,732	907,553
	Fairmount to Grenville, S. D.	6,930	12.24	1,040	693	2,772	693	1,732	84,823
	Prairie Junction to Sanish	2,750	32.80	413	275	1,100	275	687	90,200
Side Tracks	All Lines	2,200	169.13						372,086
Total			1,486.69						$ 14,317,657

And that the railway property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company located within the State of North Dakota be assessed for the year 1918 on its franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock as follows:

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	Montana Line to Lemon, S. D.....	$ 20,240	102.50	$ 3,036	$ 2,024	$ 8,096	$ 2,024	$ 5,060	$ 2,074,600
Branch Lines ..	Fargo to South Dakota Line.....	12,980	69.40	1,947	1,298	5,192	1,298	3,245	900,812
	Harlem to South Dakota Line	5,500	16.82	825.	550	2,200	550	1,375	92,510
	Edgeley to South Dakota Line.....	9,636	30,95	1,445	964	3,854	964	2,409	298,234
	Linton to South Dakota Line	11,880	34.00	1,782	1,188	4,752	1,188	2,970	403,920
	New England to South Dakota Line.	6,930	123.07	1,040	693	2,772	693	1,732	852,875
Side Tracks	All Lines	2,200	65.96						145,112
Total			442.70						$ 4,768,063

And that the railway property of the Midland Continental Railway Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Truax Coal Company, all located within the State of North Dakota, be assessed for the year 1918 on their franchise, roadways, roadbeds, rails and rolling stock, as follows:

MIDLAND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	Edgeley to Wimbledon ..... (Via Jamestown)	$ 1,400	67.70	$ 210	$ 140	$ 560	$ 140	$ 350	$ 94,780
Side Tracks	.....	270	6.74						1,820
Total			74.44						$ 96,600

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Branch Line ...	Oakes to South Dakota Line	$ 10,923	14.22	$ 1,639	$ 1,095	$ 4,367	$ 1,094	$ 2,728	$ 155,324
	Owned jointly with N. P. R'y	10,923	.06	1,639	1,095	4,367	1,094	2,728	655
Side Tracks	Above Line	2,310	1.47						3,396
	Owned jointly with N. P. R'y	2,310	.12						277
Total			15.87						$ 159,652

TRUAX COAL COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	From G. N. Ry. Co. near Noonan to Truax Coal Mine	$ 1,860	1.00	$ 186	$ 204	$ 650	$ 650		$ 1,860
Side Track	Above Line	750	.33						247
Total			1.33						$ 2,107

And that the railway property of the Brandon, Devils Lake and Southern Railway Company, the Farmers Grain & Shipping Company and the Northern Dakota Railway Company, all located within the State of North Dakota, be assessed for the year 1918 on their franchises, road ways, roadbeds, rails and rolling stock as follows:

BRANDON, DEVILS LAKE & SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	Rock Lake to Hansboro	$ 6,820	13.05	$ 1,023	$ 682	$ 2,728	$ 682	$ 1,705	$ 89,001
Side Tracks	Above Line	715	1.72						1,229
Total			14.77						$ 90,230

FARMERS GRAIN & SHIPPING COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	Devils Lake to Rock Lake	$ 6,820	53.50	$ 1,023	$ 682	$ 2,728	$ 682	$ 1,705	$ 364,870
Side Tracks	Above Line	715	5.47						3,911
Total			58.97						$ 368,781

NORTHERN DAKOTA RAILWAY COMPANY

Assessed Valuation 1918

CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Rolling Stock Per Mile	Total Assessed Val. of Line
Main Line.....	Edinburg to Concrete	$ 350	19.83	$ 50	$ 80	$ 140	$ 80		$ 6,940
Side Tracks	Above Line	350	1.20						420
Total			21.03						$ 7,360

And that the spur owned by E. I. Donovan and being a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, located within the State of North Dakota, be assessed for the years 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 and 1913 on its franchise, roadway, roadbed and rails as follows:

E. I. DONOVAN SPUR

YEAR	CLASS	LOCATION	Assessed Value Per Mile	Mileage	Franchise Per Mile	Roadway Per Mile	Roadbed Per Mile	Rails Per Mile	Total Assessed Value of Line
1918	Spur	Adjoining C. P. R'y	$ 1,860	.23	$ 186	$ 204	$ 650	$ 650	$ 427
1917	Spur	Adjoining C. P. R'y	1,860	.23	186	204	650	650	427
1916	Spur	Adjoining C. P. R'y	1,860	.23	186	204	650	650	427
1915	Spur	Adjoining C. P. R'y	1,860	.23	186	204	650	650	427
1914	Spur	Adjoining C. P. R'y	1,860	.23	186	204	650	650	427
1913	Spur	Adjoining C. P. R'y	1,860	.23	186	204	650	650	427

TOTAL MILEAGE OF ALL RAILROADS FOR THE YEAR 1918

NAME OF RAILWAY COMPANY	Main Line Miles	Branch Line Miles	Side Track Miles	Double Track Miles	Total Mileage
Great Northern	426.53	1,485.94	408.85	22.17	2,343.49
Northern Pacific	377.58	1,146.14	342.60	51.29	1,917.61
Soo Line	361.01	956.55	169.13		1,486.69
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	102.50	274.24	65.96		442.70
Midland Continental	67.70		6.74		74.44
Farmers Grain & Shipping Co.	53.50		5.47		58.97
Chicago & Northwestern		14.28	1.59		15.87
Brandon, Devils Lake & Southern	13.05		1.72		14.77
North Dakota Railway	19.83		1.20		21.03
Truax Coal Company	1.00		.33		1.33
E. I. Donovan Spur Adjoining C. P. R.....	.23				.23
Total	1,422.93	3,877.15	1,003.59	73.46	6,377.13

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT OF RAILWAY PROPERTIES FOR THE YEAR 1918 IN NORTH DAKOTA

NAME OF RAILWAY COMPANY	Assessed Value Main Line	Assessed Value Branch Lines	Assessed Value Side Tracks	Assessed Value Double Tracks	Total Assessed Value
Great Northern	$ 9,383,660	$ 20,470,716	$ 1,124,337	$ 197,534	$ 31,176,247
Northern Pacific	9,054,368	16,249,414	1,017,522	540,677	26,861,981
Soo Line	6,036,087	7,909,484	372,086		14,317,657
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2,074,600	2,548,351	145,112		4,768,063
Farmers Grain & Shipping Co.	364,870		3,911		368,781
Midland Continental	94,780		1,820		96,600
Chicago & Northwestern		155,979	3,673		159,652
Brandon, Devils Lake & Southern	89,001		1,229		90,230
North Dakota Railway	6,940		420		7,360
Truax Coal Company	1,860		247		2,107
E. I. Donovan Spur Adjoining C. P. R.	427				427
Total	$ 27,106,593	$ 47,333,944	$ 2,670,357	$ 738,211	$ 77,849,105

SUMMARY OF 1918 ASSESSMENTS OF RAILROADS IN NORTH DAKOTA

NAME OF COUNTY AND NAME OF RAILWAY CO.	MAIN LINE		BRANCH LINES			SIDE TRACKS		DOUBLE TRACKS	
	Miles Line	Value Per Mile	Name of Branch Line	Miles Branch	Value Per Mile	Miles Track	Value Per Mile	Miles Track	Value Per Mile
Adams County—									
C. M. & St. Paul Ry.	46.77	$ 20,240				8.05	$ 2,200		
Barnes County—									
G. N. Ry.			Fargo to Surrey	10.46	$ 16,720	1.14	2,750		
N. P. Ry.	37.06	23,980	Casselton to Marion	30.72	14,300	26.53	2,970	9.65	$ 13,310
			Sanborn to McHenry	21.40	14,300				
Soo Ry.	52.72	16,720				9.03	2,200		
Midland Ry.	5.24	1,400				.50	270		
Benson County—									
G. N. Ry.	30.99	22,000	Bedford Jct. to Devils Lake	19.56	13,310	12.08	2,750		
			York to Dunseith	4.41	13,310				
N. P. Ry.			Jamestown to Leeds	35.85	14,300	6.88	2,970		
			Oberon to Esmond	28.08	13,750				
Soo Ry.			Fordville to Drake	30.53	6,930	2.95	2,200		
Billings County—									
N. P. Ry.	22.32	23,980				5.45	2,970		
Bottineau County—									
G. N. Ry.			Rugby to Antler	64.70	13,310	11.22	2,750		
			Towner to Maxbass	19.74	13,310				
			Granville to Sherwood	15.66	13,310				
Soo Ry.			Thief River Falls	60.24	9,636	7.33	2,200		
Bowman County—									
C. M. & St. Paul Ry.	46.19	20,240				27.76	2,200		
Burke County—									
G. N. Ry.			Berthold to Crosby	36.99	13,310	6.61	2,750		
			Niobe to Northgate	19.49	6,600				
			Stanley to Grenora	13.29	13,310				
Soo Ry.	35.49	16,720	Flaxton to Ambrose	24.97	6,930	8.99	2,200		
Burleigh County—									
N. P. Ry	37.93	23,980	Pingree to Wilton	32.19	14,300	24.45	2,970		

SUMMARY OF 1918 ASSESSMENTS OF RAILROADS IN NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME OF COUNTY AND NAME OF RAILWAY CO.	MAIN LINE		BRANCH LINES			SIDE TRACKS		DOUBLE TRACKS	
	Miles Line	Value Per Mile	Name of Branch Line	Miles Branch	Value Per Mile	Miles Track	Value Per Mile	Miles Track	Value Per Mile
			McKenzie to Linton	15.75	11,880				
Soo Ry.			Bismarck	58.95	9,636	9.34	2,200		
			Wilton Mine	3.13	2,750				
Cass County—									
G. N. Ry.	27.86	22,000	Fargo to Surrey	48.38	16,720	45.09	1,750		
			Wahpeton to Bedford Jct.	46.20	15,840				
			Addison to Chaffee	11.78	8,690				
			Casselton to Larimore	22.81	13,310				
			Bedford Jct. to Devils Lake	8.29	13,310				
			Mason Jct. to Portland Jct.	10.14	12,980				
N. P. Ry.	43.03	23,980	Fargo to Streeter	31.90	14,300	34.32	2,970	36.81	9,900
			Casselton to Marion	25.24	14,300				
Soo Ry.	4.93	16,720				.05	2,200		
C. M. & St. Paul Ry.			Fargo to South Dakota Line	18.43	12,980	2.79	2,200		
Cavalier County—									
G. N. Ry.			Larimore to Hannah	46.59	13,310	8.93	2,750		
			Lakota to Sarles	32.87	13,310				
Soo Ry.			Grafton to Boundary	.96	13,310				
F. G. & S. Co.	.30	6,820	Thief River Falls to Kenmare	31.64	9,636	2.50	2,200		
Dickey County—									
G. N. Ry.			Tintah Jct. to Forbes	39.33	13,310	4.21	2,750		
N. P. Ry.			Wahpeton to Oakes	5.41	14,300	2.29	2,970		
			Oakes to LaMoure	10.92	14,300				
Soo Ry.			Bismark to Hankinson	44.35	9,636	4.66	2,200		
C. M. & St. Paul Ry.			Edgeley South	25.00	9,636	1.86	2,200		
C. & N. W. Ry.			Oakes South	14.28	10,923	1.59	2,310		
Divide County—									
G. N. Ry.			Berthold to Crosby	16.88	13,310	3.28	2,750		
			Stanley to Wildrose	.38	13,310				
Soo Ry.			Flaxton to Ambrose	26.17	6,930	5.06	2,200		
			Ambrose to Montana Line	28.60	5,500				
Truax Coal Co.	1.00	1,860				.33	750		

KATHRYN KIDVILLE TELEPHONE COMPANY, KATHRYN

41 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 492.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00
Kathryn Exchange
19 phones at $10 ..... 190.00

NORTH MARION FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, MARION

29½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 354.00

MOORE & LIBERTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, ENDERLIN

1¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 15.00

BENSON COUNTY

WARBERG TELEPHONE COMPANY, MADDOCK

10 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 120.00

FILLMORE FORMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, FILLMORE

35 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 420.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00
Fillmore Exchange
6 phones at $10 ..... 60.00

PEERLESS TELEPHONE COMPANY, MADDOCK

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 84.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

TWIN LAKE & BROE TELEPHONE COMPANY, YORK

27 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 324.00

LAKE VIEW TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, OBERON

5½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 66.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

HESPER MADDOCK LINE, HESPER

17½ miles E. P. & W. at $12.. 210.00

KLONDYKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, ESMOND

10 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 120.00

THE KNOX WEST PHONE LINE, KNOX

16 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 192.00

COULEE TELEPHONE COMPANY, ESMOND

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 216.00

ISABEL TELEPHONE COMPANY, ESMOND

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 168.00

LONG LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, OBERON

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 168.00

SCANDIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, OBERON

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 288.00

WEST BAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, MINNEWAUKAN

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 36.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

NORTH LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE

9½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 114.00

EAST ISABEL FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, ESMOND

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 288.00

NORTHERN FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, YORK

11 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 132.00

THE HEIMDAL KLARA TELEPHONE COMPANY, HEIMDAL

11 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 132.00

HURRICANE LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, YORK

7½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 90.00

WOLFORD MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WOLFORD

9 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 108.00

LONE TREE TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE

15½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 186.00

NORTH KNOX TELEPHONE COMPANY, KNOX

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 72.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

NORWAY LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, HAMBURG

1½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 18.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

5.76 miles I. W. at $5..... 29.00

THE NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBR.

5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00
120.25 miles F. P. & W. at $63.. 7,576.00
140.67 miles I. W. at [illegible] 700.00
387.74 miles C. W. at $15..... 5,816.00
Esmond Exchange
52 phones at $10 ..... 520.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6 ..... 6.00
Leeds Exchange
105 phones at $13 ..... 1,365.00
4 P. B. X. Stations at $6 .... 24.00
Maddock Exchange
57 phones at $10 ..... 570.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 12.00
Minnewaukan Exchange
106 phones at $13 ..... 1,378.00
1 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 6.00
York Exchange
26 phones at $10 ..... 260.00

PLEASANT LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, PLEASANT LAKE

2 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 24.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

BENSON & WELLS COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, MADDOCK

17½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 210.00
½ mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00
North Telephone Company, Maddock
23 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 276.00

ALBERT TELEPHONE COMPANY MADDOCK

17 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 204.00

RICH VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, ESMOND

15 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 180.00
1½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 8.00

FARMERS RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRINSMADE

43½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 522.00

THE SOUTHEAST TELEPHONE COMPANY, MADDOCK

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 36.00

BRINSMADE BUTTE TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRINSMADE

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00

BRINSMADE TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRINSMADE

20 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 460.00
20 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 100.00
Brinsmade Exchange
46 phones at $10 ..... 460.00
Harlow Exchange
14 phones at $10 ..... 140.00
Baker Exchange
16 phones at $10 ..... 160.00

OBERON TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION OBERON

Oberon Exchange
36 phones at $10 ..... 360.00

YORK & BUTTE FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, YORK

25 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 300.00

SHEYENNE TELEPHONE COMPANY, PEKIN

1½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 18.00
7½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 38.00
Warwick Exchange
36 phones at $10 ..... 360.00

BEAVER TELEPHONE COMPANY, LEEDS

16 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 192.00

STRASBURG TELEPHONE COMPANY ESMOND

1¼ mile F. P. & W. at $12.... 15.00
1¼ mile I. W. at $5 ..... 6.00

EAGLE VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, ESMOND

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 96.00

WESTERN TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, TOWNER

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 84.00

FARMERS NORMANIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, LEEDS

13 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 156.00

FISH LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, MADDOCK

21 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 252.00

FLORA TELEPHONE COMPANY, MADDOCK

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 96.00

IRVINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, MADDOCK

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00
14 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 70.00

YORK & KNOX FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO, KNOX

20 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 240.00

BIG FOUR TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRINSMADE

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 36.00

HESPER-ESMOND TELEPHONE COMPANY, ESMOND

15 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 180.00

NORTH FORK TELEPHONE LINE, ESMOND

21 miles F. P .& W. at $12 ... 252.00

WEST LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, MADDOCK

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 216.00

BILLINGS COUNTY

FRYBURG FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE COMPANY, FRYBURG

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 216.00
4½ miles I. W. at $5..... 23.00

GAYLORD TELEPHONE COMPANY, BELFIELD

10½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 126.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

19 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 1,197.00
19 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 95.00
38 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 570.00

BELFIELD GORHAM FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, BELFIELD

20 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 240.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, SOUTHHEART

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 72.00

BOTTINEAU COUNTY

WESTHOPE TELEPHONE, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, WESTHOPE

108 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,484.00
146 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 730.00
Westhope Exchange
206 phones at $13 ..... 2,678.00
Antler Exchange
31 phones at $10 ..... 310.00
Maxbass Exchange
30 phones at $10 ..... 300.00

TURTLE MOUNTAIN FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BOTTINEAU

45 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 540.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

SHORT LINE MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WILLOW CITY

6½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 78.00

RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BARTON

4½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 54.00

MOHALL TELEPHONE COMPANY, MOHALL

47 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 1,081.00
15 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 75.00

THE FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, GARDENA

39 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 468.00
12 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 60.00
Gardena Exchange
23 phones at $10 ..... 230.00

FIRST FARMERS TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, LANSFORD

134 miles F. P. & W. at $23... 3,082.00
88 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 440.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

16-100 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBR.

151.8 miles F. P. & W. at $23 349.00
81.7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 409.00
135.5 miles F. P. & W. at $60.. 8,130.00
281.10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 1,406.00

49.40 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 741.00
Bottineau Exchange
213 phones at $13 ..... 2,769.00
14 P. B. X. Stations at $6 .... 84.00
Kramer Exchange
19 phones at $10 ..... 190.00
Lansford Exchange
68 phones at $10 ..... 6 80.00
4 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 24.00
Omemee Exchange
27 phones at $10 ..... 270.00
Overly Exchange
22 phones at $10 ..... 220.00
Russell Exchange
21 phones at $10 ..... 210.00
Souris Exchange
42 phones at $10 ..... 420.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 12.00
Willow City Exchange
64 phones at $10 ..... 640.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6 ..... 6.00

LONE STAR RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, GLENBURN
17½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 210.00

OVERLY FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, OVERLY
22 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 264.00

LOOP MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHERWOOD
98 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 1,176.00
22 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 110.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, SOURIS
292 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 3,504.00
108 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 540.00
Newbury Exchange
12 phones at $10 ..... 120.00
Landa Exchange
14 phones at $10 ..... 140.00
Carbury Exchange
4 phones at $10 ..... 40.00

BELMAR TELEPHONE COMPANY, WILLOW CITY
6 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 72.00

ECKMAN FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, ECKMAN
13½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 162.00
Eckman Exchange
2 phones at $10 ..... 20.00

BOWMAN COUNTY

MIDWAY STILLWATER FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, MINERAL SPRINGS
65 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 780.00
15 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 75.00
Scranton Exchange
21 phones at $10 ..... 210.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBR.
75.54 miles F. P. & W. at $63 . 4,759.00
21.09 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 105.00
87.22 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,308.00
Bowman Exchange
143 phones at $13 ..... 1,859.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 12.00

RHAME LIGHT, PHONE & WATER COMPANY, RHAME
Rhame Exchange
35 phones at $10 ..... 350.00

BURKE COUNTY

INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY, PORTAL
Portal Exchange
81 phones at $10 ..... 810.00

FOOTHILLS RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIGNITE
17 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 204.00
4½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 23.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, POWERS LAKE
89 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 2,047.00
41 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 205.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBR.
52.15 miles F. P. & W. at $63.. 3,285.00
62.45 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 312.00
51.20 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 768.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
.10 mile F. P. & W. at $12.... 5.00
27-100 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

URBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, KENMARE
Bowbells Exchange
128 phones at $13 ..... 1,664.00
Coteau Exchange
15 phones at $10 ..... 150.00

GREAVES TELEPHONE COMPANY, KENMARE
119 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,737.00
29 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 145.00

TRI-COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, McGREGOR
10 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 120.00

FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE COMPANY, LARSON
76 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 912.00
66 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 330.00
Larson Exchange
20 phones at $10 ..... 200.00

LEWIS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, NORMA
25 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .... 575.00
9 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 45.00

FARMERS & MERCHANTS TELEPHONE COMPANY, FLAXTON
77.50 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 388.00
128½ miles F. P. & W. at $23 . 2,956.00
Flaxton Exchange
186 phones at $13 ..... 2,418.00
Lignite Exchange
40 phones at $10 ..... 400.00
Columbus Exchange
166 phones at $13 ..... 2,158.00

WOBURN RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WOBURN
41½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 498.00
27.50 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 138.00

BURLEIGH COUNTY

SIBLEY RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, McKENZIE
43 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 516.00

STERLING MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, STERLING
28½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 342.00

FORT RICE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BISMARCK

10½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 126.00
11 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 55.00

PHILIP HARVEY, BISMARCK

9½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 114.00

RIVERDALE TELEPHONE COMPANY, WILTON

24½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 294.00
1¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 6.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

31.67 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 159.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

39 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 195.00
79 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .... 4,977.00
91 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 455.00
328 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 4,920.00
Bismarck Exchange
1365 phones at $25 ..... 34,125.00
681 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 4,086.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

40.50 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .. 2,552.00
78.60 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 393.00
104 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,560.00

REGAN & ALTA TELEPHONE COMPANY, REGAN

75 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 900.00

STEWARTSDALE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BISMARCK

21 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 252.00

DRISCOLL TELEPHONE COMPANY, DRISCOLL

28 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 336.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

WING MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WING

121 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 1,452.00
6 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 30.00

NAUGHTON TELEPHONE COMPANY, BISMARCK

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 288.00

STERLING RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY STERLING

29 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 348.00
5.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 28.00
Sterling Exchange
1 phone at $10 ..... 10.00

SATHER STONE TELEPHONE COMPANY, BISMARCK

7½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 90.00

GRASS LAKE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WILTON

42.25 miles F. P. & W. at $12 . 507.00
10.50 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 98.00

PERSIAN LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRADDOCK

19.50 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 98.00

BURNT CREEK RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BISMARCK

5 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 60.00

HIGHLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY, WILTON

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 168.00

CASS COUNTY

AMENIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, AMENIA

47½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 570.00
47½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 238.00
Amenia Exchange
80 phones at $10 ..... 800.00

BUFFALO TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, BUFFALO

100 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 2,300.00
160 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 800.00
Buffalo Exchange
45 phones at $10 ..... 450.00
Alice Exchange
18 phones at $10 ..... 180.00

MAX H. STREHLOW, KINDRED

Kindred Exchange
21 phones at $10 ..... 210.00

TOWER RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, TOWER CITY

9¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 111.00
7¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 36.00

HUNTER TELEPHONE COMPANY, HUNTER

175 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 4,025.00
135 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 675.00
Hunter Exchange
74 phones at $10 ..... 740.00
Gardner Exchange
20 phones at $10 ..... 200.00
Grandin Exchange
21 phones at $10 ..... 210.00

TRAILL COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, HILLSBORO

14 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .... 322.00

WEST PRAIRIE TELEPHONE COMPANY, KINDRED

23½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 282.00
23½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 118.00

HENDRUM TELEPHONE COMPANY, HENDRUM, MINN.

16½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 330.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

SOUTHERN RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, TOWER CITY

5 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 60.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

22¾ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 523.00
56¾ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 283.00
189.65 miles F. P. & W. at $63. 11,948.00
280.15 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 1,401.00
1971.95 miles C. W. at $15.... 29,579.00
Fargo Exchange
3562 phones at $25 ..... 89,050.00
1824 P. B. X. Stations at $6.... 10,944.00
Tower City Exchange
91 phones at $10 ..... 910.00
5 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 30.00

REED & RAYMOND TELEPHONE COMPANY, PROSPER

32½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 390.00
47½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 238.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

196.5 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 4,520.00
214.5 miles I. W. at $5..... 1,073.00
99.75 miles F. P. & W. at $63. 6,284.00

148.75 miles I. W. at $5..... 744.00
378.5 miles C. W. at $15..... 5,678.00
Casselton Exchange
239 phones at $13 .....3,107.00
19 P. B. X. Stations at $6 .... 114.00
Erie Exchange
30 phones at $10..... 300.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 12.00
Fargo Exchange
72 phones at $10 ..... 720.00
25 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 150.00
Page Exchange
67 phones at $10 ... ... 670.00
5 P. B. X. Stations at $6 .... 30.00

NORTH RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, TOWER CITY

19½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 . 234.00
83 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 415.00

THE NOME TELEPHONE COMPANY, NOME

2½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 30.00

WHEATLAND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, WHEATLAND

90 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,070.00
160 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 800.00
Wheatland Exchange
45 phones at $10 ..... 450.00

LEONARD RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LEONARD

55 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 660.00

MAPLETON TELEPHONE COMPANY, MAPLETON

60 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 720.00
38 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 190.00

RIVER LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

16 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 192.00
34 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 170.00

MORE & LIBERTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, ENDERLIN

48 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 576.00
21 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 105.00

NEIGHBOR STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY, WALCOTT

28 miles F. P. & W. at $20..... 560.00
50 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 250.00
Hickson Exchange
75 phones at $10 ..... 750.00

CAVALIER COUNTY

WALES-MOSCOW CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE COMPANY, WALES

23 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 276.00
23 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 115.00

WALES MOWBRAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, WALES

44 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 528.00
83 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 415.00

MINTO TELEPHONE COMPANY, WALES

23 miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 276.00
35 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 175.00

CENTRAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WALES

Wales Exchange
18 phones at $10 ..... 180.00

THE LOMA TELEPHONE COMPANY, LOMA

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 168.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00

GORDON FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, LOMA

22 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 246.00

LANGDON WATERLOO TELEPHONE COMPANY, LANGDON

16 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 192.00

FRIER RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, CALIO

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 288.00
24 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 120.00

LANGDON TELEPHONE COMPANY, LANGDON

119½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 2,390.00
174½ miles I. W. at $5..... 873.00
Langdon Exchange
190 phones at $13 ..... 2,470.00

ROSEHIL FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, MUNICH

60 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 720.00
24 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 120.00

WILD & PLAIN TELEPHONE COMPANY, OSNABROCK

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 84.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

HAMPDEN MUTUAL FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, HAMPDEN

63½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 763.00

WALHALLA TELEPHONE COMPANY, WALHALLA

14½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 174.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, STARKWEATHER

16½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 198.00
1.2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

FARMERS GRAIN & SHIPPING COMPANY, DEVILS LAKE

.30 mile F. P. & W. at $12.... 5.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

78.40 miles F. P. & W. at $63.. 4,939.00
94.6 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 473.00
200.2 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 3,000.00

WALES TELEPHONE COMPANY, WALES

9 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 108.00
9 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 45.00

CLYDE MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, CLYDE

52 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 624.00
28 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 140.00
Clyde Exchange
125 phones at $13 ..... 1,625.00

THE EDINBURG & GARDNER TELEPHONE COMPANY, EDINBURG

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 36.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

NORTON TELEPHONE COMPANY, LANKIN

32 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 736.00
23 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 115.00
9.5 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .. 219.00
9.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 48.00
Nekoma Exchange
19 phones at $10 ..... 190.00

HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY, HANNAH

121¾ miles F. P. & W. at $23 2,800.00
164¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 821.00
17 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 391.00
95½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 478.00
6 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 90.00
Hannah Exchange
50 phones at $10 ..... 500.00
Sarles Exchange
64 phones at $10 ..... 640.00
Calvin Exchange
36 phones at $10 ..... 360.00
Munich Exchange
23 phones at $10 ..... 230.00

MONTROSE MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, MILTON

19¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 219.00

MILTON & OSNABROCK TELEPHONE COMPANY, MILTON

108 miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 2,160.00
22 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 110.00
Milton Exchange
63 phones at $10 ..... 630.00
Osnabrock Exchange
40 phones at $10 ..... 400.00

DICKEY COUNTY

FARMERS UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY, FREDONIA

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 36.00

LAKEVIEW FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BERLIN

2¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 30.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

28.45 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 142.00

SOCIAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRITTON, S. D.

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 84.00

T. R. SHIMMIN TELEPHONE COMPANY, FORBES

37½ miles F. P. & W. at $20 .. 750.00

LUDDEN TELEPHONE COMPANY, DICKEY

36½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 438.00

THE VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY LaMOURE

9¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 111.00

DAKOTA CENTRAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, ABERDEEN, S. D.

94 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,162.00
25 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 125.00
144 miles F. P. & W. at $60.... 8,640.00
7½ miles F. P. & W at $73.... 547.00
82½ miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,238.00
Ellendale Exchange
274 phones at $13 ..... 3,562.00
Forbes Exchange
35 phones at $10 ..... 350.00
Monango Exchange
35 phones at $10 ..... 350.00
Oakes Exchange
258 phones at $13 ..... 3,354.00

ELLENDALE & SAVO TELEPHONE COMPANY, GUELPH

21¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 255.00

DICKEY COUNTY MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WIRCH

60 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 720.00

ELLENDALE FULLERTON TELEPHONE COMPANY, ELLENDALE

31 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 372.00
6½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 33.00

ELLENDALE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, ELLENDALE

41½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 498.00

HECLA RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, HECLA, S. D.

10 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 120.00

FULLERTON-KENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FULLERTON

26 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 312.00

HAMPLE CRETE TELEPHONE COMPANY, OAKES

116¼ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 2,674.00
36 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 180.00

LaMOURE & DICKEY COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LaMOURE

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 96.00

FINN TELEPHONE COMPANY, HECLA, S. D.

20 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 240.00

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY, MONANGO

31½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 378.00

FORBES RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, FORBES

54 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 648.00

FULLERTON TELEPHONE COMPANY, FULERTON

46 miles F. P. & W. at $20 .. 920.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

DIVIDE COUNTY

CROSBY MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, CROSBY

43 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 516.00
37 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 185.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

1.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 8.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

58.50 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,346.00
90.20 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 451.00
Ambrose Exchange
61 phones at $10 ..... 610.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6 ..... 6.00
Crosby Exchange
170 phones at $13 ..... 2,210.00
4 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 24.00

TRI-COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY McGREGOR

20½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 246.00
12½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 63.00

WILD ROSE MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WILD ROSE

77 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 1,771.00
11 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 55.00
2 miles F. P. & W. at $60..... 120.00
26 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 130.00

FILLMORE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, FILLMORE

22 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 264.00
½ mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

DIVIDE COUNTY FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, AMBROSE
97 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 1,164.00

NOONAN FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, KERMIT
55 miles F. P. & W at $20.... 1,120.00
15 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 75.00
Noonan Exchange
52 phones at $10 ..... 520.00

DIVIDE COUNTY RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, CROSBY
123¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 1,479.00

DUNN COUNTY

MISSISSIPPI CREEK TELEPHONE COMPANY, MANNING
11 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 132.00

DUNN COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, WERNER
Halliday Exchange
37 phones at $10 ..... 370.00
Werner Exchange
28 phones at $10 ..... 280.00
Dunn Center Exchange
30 phones at $10 ..... 300.00

DAVIS BUTTE TELEPHONE COMPANY, DICKINSON
1 mile F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 12.00

GOLDEN WEST TELEPHONE COMPANY, DODGE
15 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 180.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO
26.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .. 1,670.00
22.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 113.00
115 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,725.00
Killdeer Exchange
78 phones at $10 ..... 780.00
4 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 24.00

LESTER M. MEADS, ZAP
Dodge Exchange
25 phones at $10 ..... 250.00

FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE COMPANY, HALLIDAY
31 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 372.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

THE PEOPLES TELEPHONE COMPANY, TAYLOR
31½ miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 725.00
4½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 23.00

SPRING CREEK TELEPHONE COMPANY, DICKINSON
16½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 198.00

CROOKED CREEK FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, MANNING
18 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 216.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, SOUTHHEART
44 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 528.00

EDDY COUNTY

DIVIDE TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE
11 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 132.00

PLEASANT VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ROCKFORD
6 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 72.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

ROSEFIELD TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ROCKFORD
11¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 135.00

WEST SHORT LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ROCKFORD
16 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 192.00

SHEYENNE RIVER TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE
16 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 192.00

SHEYENNE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, SHEYENNE
Sheyenne Exchange
37 phones at $10 ..... 370.00

NEW ROCKFORD NORTHWEST TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ROCKFORD
24 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 288.00
12 miles I. W. at $10 ..... 120.00

LONE TREE TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE
1½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 18.00

EDEN TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE
3 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 36.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO
3.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .... 221.00
8.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 43.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.
19.30 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .. 1,216.00
3.1 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 16.00
17.2 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,158.00

GREENFIELD TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE
19 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 228.00

SUPERIOR TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ROCKFORD
27 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 324.00

NEW ROCKFORD, SHEYENNE & EASTERN TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ROCKFORD
55 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 660.00
44 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 220.00

A... LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ROCKFORD
25 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 288.00

NEW ROCKFORD TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, NEW ROCKFORD
370 phones at $13 ..... 4,810.00

BREMEN TELEPHONE COMPANY, BREMEN
8 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 96.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BARLOW
19 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 437.00

SHEYENNE TELEPHONE COMPANY, PEKIN
52 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 1,040.00
28 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 140.00

NORTHWEST TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE

11½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 138.00

SHEYENNE & WESTERN TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHEYENNE

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 72.00

EDDY WESTERN TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ROCKFORD

16 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 192.00

McHENRY TELEPHONE COMPANY, McHENRY

36 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 432.00

EMMONS COUNTY

HAGUE FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, HAGUE

60 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 720.00

EMMONS COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, TEMVIK

130 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ... 2,600.00
30 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 150.00

ST. ALOYSIUS TELEPHONE COMPANY, HAGUE

51½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 618.00
11 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 55.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

31 miles F. P. & W. at $73.... 2,263.00
31 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 465.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

17 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .. 1,071.00

OVERLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY, WESTFIELD

147 miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 2,940.00
110 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 550.00

BRADDOCK TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRADDOCK

43 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 860.00
Braddock Exchange
21 phones at $10 ..... 210.00

DAKOTA CENTRAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, ABERDEEN, S. D.

2 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ... 40.00
70¾ miles F. P. & W. at $60... 4,245.00
Hague Exchange
8 phones at $10 ..... 80.00
Hazelton Exchange
60 phones at $10 ..... 600.00
Linton Exchange
148 phones at $13 ..... 1,924.00
Strasburg Exchange
37 phones at $10 ..... 370.00

PERSIAN LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRADDOCK

7½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 90.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

BRADDOCK KINTYRE TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRADDOCK

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 288.00
1 phone at $10 ..... 10.00

KINTYRE SCANDIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, KINTYRE

17¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 207.00

FOSTER COUNTY

LAKESHORE TELEPHONE COMPANY, CARRINGTON

5 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 60.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

NORTHEAST TELEPHONE COMPANY, CARRINGTON

17½miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 210.00

HAVEN TELEPHONE COMPANY, BORDULAC

44 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ... 880.00
30 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 150.00

KELLY CREEK TELEPHONE COMPANY, BORDULAC

32½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 390.00
17½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 88.00

MELVILLE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BORDULAC

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00
14 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 70.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

10 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 230.00
21 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 105.00
41.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .. 2,615.00
52.5 miles I. W. at $5..... 263.00
100 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,500.00
Carrington Exchange
325 phones at $13 ..... 4,225.00
28 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 168.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

48.25 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,110.00
23.75 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 119.00
29.30 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73 2,139.00
67.90 miles C. W. at $15..... 1,019.00
18 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 90.00

HAWKS NEST TELEPHONE COMPANY, CARRINGTON

7½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 90.00

McKINLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, KENSAL

9½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 114.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BARLOW

50 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 1,115.00
Barlow Exchange
115 phones at $13 ..... 1,495.00

McHENRY TELEPHONE COMPANY McHENRY

113 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ... 2,260.00
17 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 85.00

THE CENTRAL NORTH DAKOTA COOPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., DAZEY

4¾ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 95.00
2½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 13.00

WOODWARD FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, CATHAY

2 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 24.00

PIPESTEM TELEPHONE COMPANY, CARRINGTON

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 96.00

ESTABROOK TELEPHONE COMPANY, CARRINGTON

15 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 180.00
1¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 6.00

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

19 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .... 1,197.00
19 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 95.00
38 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 570.00

GOLDEN VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, BEACH

183 miles F. P. & W. at $20 .. 3,660.00
97 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 485.00
4½ miles F. P. & W. at $60... 270.00
29½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 148.00
Beach Exchange
300 phones at $13 ..... 3,900.00
Sentinel Butte Exchange
48 phones at $10 ..... 480.00
Golva Exchange
29 phones at $10 ..... 290.00

LOWRY VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, GOLVA

11 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 132.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

GOMER TELEPHONE COMPANY, SENTINEL BUTTE

13½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 162.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 0.00

BEAVER VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, CARLYLE, MONT

13 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 156.00

GRAND FORKS COUNTY

SPRING VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LARIMORE

11½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 138.00

GRAND FORKS & BRENNA RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, GRAND FORKS

34½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 414.00
34½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 30.00
34½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 173.00

ELM GROVE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LARIMORE

4 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 48.00
6 miles I. W. at $5..... 30.00

THE TURTLE RIVER TELEPHONE COMPANY, GILBY

36 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ... 720.00
36 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 180.00

HEGTON RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, ARVILLA

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00

JOHNSTOWN RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, JOHNSTOWN

15½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 186.00
15½ miles I. W. at $5..... 78.00

FARMERS RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LARIMORE

10 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 120.00

EMERADO RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, EMERADO

33 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 660.00
33 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 165.00
30 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 690.00
30 miles I. W. at $5..... 150.00

THE TRI-STATE TELEPHONE AND MINN.

63 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 3,969.00
135 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 675.00

Grand Forks Exchange
1631 phones at $25 ..... 40,775.00
403 P. B. X. Stations at $6 .... 2,418.00

RED RIVER VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, NORTHWOOD

296 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 6,808.00
280 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 1,400.00
Northwood Exchange
154 phones at $13 ..... 1,802.00
Reynolds Exchange
68 phones at $10 ..... 680.00
Thompson Exchange
42 phones at $10 ..... 420.00

TRI-COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, PETERSBURG

98 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,254.00
98 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 490.00
Niagara Exchange
7 phones at $10 ..... 70.00
Orr Exchange
7 phones at $10 ..... 70.00
McCanna Exchange
8 phones at $10 ..... 80.00

NORHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

25.75 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 592.00
60.75 miles I. W. at $5..... 304.00
139.70 miles F. P. & W. at $63.. 8,801.00
233.8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 1,169.00
1396.9 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 20,954.00
Grand Forks Exchange
1631 phones at $25 ..... 40,775.00
764 P. B. X. Stations at $6.... 4,584.00
Larimore Exchange
208 phones at $13 ..... 2,704.00
13 P. B. X. Stations at $6.... 78.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

49 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 3,087.00
40 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73.. 2,920.00
239 miles C. W. at $15..... 3,585.00

LARIMORE & MORAINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, LARIMORE

17 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 204.00

AVON PLEASANT VIEW TELEPHONE COMPANY, NORTHWOOD

42¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 513.00
19¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 96.00

FARMERS RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, FOREST RIVER

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 84.00

ELK VALLEY FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, LARIMORE

8½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 102.00

SHARON RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHARON

2 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 24.00

J. C. WILLIAMS, McCANNA

10½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 126.00
14 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 70.00

ELK VALLEY FARMING COMPANY, LARIMORE

8¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 99.00

OJATA RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, EMERADO

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 36.00
25 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 125.00

M. G. GOTZIAN, INKSTER

55⅛ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 1,103.00
40.75 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 204.00
55 phones at $10 ..... 550.00

GILBY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. GILBY

25 phones at $10 ..... 250.00

GRANT COUNTY

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

86 miles F. P. & W. at $63 ..... 5,418.00
49 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 245.00
116 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,740.00
Elgin Exchange
63 phones at $10 ..... 630.00
3 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 18.00

BRISBANE LARK FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, RALEIGH

33 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 396.00
14 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 70.00

NEW LEIPZIG TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW LEIPZIG

New Leipzig Exchange
52 phones at $10 ..... 520.00

GRIGGS COUNTY

ROMNESS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, COOPERSTOWN

28 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 336.00
6 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 30.00

GRIGGS COUNTY FARMERS CO-OP. TELEPHONE CO., COOPERSTOWN

66½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 798.00

RED RIVER VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, NORTHWOOD

8 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .... 184.00

STEELE & GRIGGS COUNTY FARMERS IND. TELEPHONE CO. FINLEY

4 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 48.00

THE CENTRAL NORTH DAKOTA COOPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., DAZEY

150¾ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 3,015.00
94¾ miles I. W. at $5..... 473.00
Hannaford Exchange
69 phones at $10 ..... 690.00
Sutton Exchange
19 phones at $10..... 190.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

7 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 161.00
4.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 23.00

NORHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

1 mile F. P. & W. at $23..... 23.00
15.35 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73 1,121.00
46.05 miles C. W. at $15..... 691.00

GRIGGS COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY, COOPERSTOWN

199½ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 4,589.00
202 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 1,010.00
Cooperstown Exchange
184 phones at $13 ..... 2,392.00
24 P. B. X. Stations at $6.... 144.00
Binford Exchange
45 phones at $10 ..... 450.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6 ..... 6.00

SHARON RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, SHARON

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 288.00
6 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 30.00

HETTINGER COUNTY

ODESSA TELEPHONE COMPANY, MOTT

25 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 300.00

FARMERS INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, REGENT

41¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 495.00
9¾ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 48.00

CAMPBELL RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, WILLA

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 144.00
12 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 60.00

CANNON BALL RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ENGLAND

16 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 192.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

TEEPEE BUTTE TELEPHONE COMPANY, HAVELOCK

39 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 780.00
24¾ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 124.00

ALDEN FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY REGENT

17 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 204.00

DEUTCH UNG. TELEPHONE COMPANY, LEFOR

2 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 24.00
2 miles I. W. at $5..... 10.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BENTLEY

14½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 174.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELCOMPANY, FARGO

63 miles F. P. & W. at $63..... 3,969.00
27 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 135.00
107 miles C. W. at $15..... 1,605.00
Mott Exchange
154 phones at $13 ..... 2,002.00
13 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 78.00
New England Exchange
121 phones at $13 ..... 1,573.00
7 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 42.00
Regent Exchange
51 phones at $10 ..... 510.00
3 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 18.00

NORHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

12 miles F. P. & I. W. at $63.. 756.00
7 miles F. P. & C. W. at $70.... 490.00
19 miles C. W. at $15..... 285.00

STREHLOW FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, De SART

28 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 336.00
12 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 60.00

UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY OF NEW ENGLAND. HAVELOCK

32 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 384.00
9 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 45.00

RAINY BUTTE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ENGLAND

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 36.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

CEDAR CREEK TELEPHONE COMPANY, REEDER

11 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 132.00

WRIGHT TELEPHONE COMPANY, MOTT

10 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 120.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

NEW ENGLAND RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ENGLAND

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12	84.00
14 miles I. W. at $5	70.00

KUNZE-CLARK TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ENGLAND

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12	168.00

KIDDER COUNTY

TUTTLE TELEPHONE COMPANY, TUTTLE

50 miles F. P. & W. at $23	1,150.00
Tuttle Exchange	
18 phones at $10	180.00

WOODLAWN V. SIBLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, DAWSON

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12	168.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, FARGO

28.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63	1,796.00
31.5 miles I. W. at $5	158.00
181 miles C. W. at $15	2,715.00
Dawson Exchange	
26 phones at $10	260.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6	6.00
Steele Exchange	
97 phones at $10	970.00
7 P. B. X Stations at $6	42.00

NORHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

30.1 miles F. P. & W. at $63	1,896.00
30.1 miles I. W. at $5	151.00
60.2 miles C. W. at $15	903.00

PETTIBONE TELEPHONE COMPANY, PETTIBONE

Pettibone Exchange	
13 phones at $10	130.00

LONG LAKE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, STEELE

23 miles F. P. & W. at $12	276.00

TRI-TOWNSHIP TELEPHONE COMPANY, STEELE

20½ miles F. P. & W. at $12	246.00
9 miles I. W. at $5	45.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, DAWSON

35 miles F. P. & W. at $12	420.00

KIDDER COUNTY

MANNING INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, STEELE

29 miles F. P. & W. at $12	348.00

PERSIAN LAKE TELEPHONE COMPANY, BRADDOCK

22 miles F. P. & W. at $12	264.00
3½ miles I. W. at $5	18.00

DRISCOLL TELEPHONE COMPANY, DRISCOLL

1½ miles F. P. & W. at $12	18.00

STEELE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, STEELE

10½ miles F. P. & W. at $12	126.00

La MOURE COUNTY

KULM ECHO TELEPHONE COMPANY, KULM

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12	144.00

GRAND RAPIDS FARM LINE, LA MOURE

4 miles F. P. & W. at $12	48.00

FARMERS UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY, FREDONIA

1½ miles F. P. & W. at $12	18.00

LAKEVIEW FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, BERLIN

79 miles F. P. & W. at $12	948.00
5 miles I. W. at $5	25.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

37.80 miles F. P. & W. at $23	869.00
25.25 miles I. W. at $5	126.00
62.40 miles F. P. & W. at $63	3,931.00
101.5 miles I. W. at $5	508.00
130.6 miles C. W. at $15	1,959.00
Adrian Exchange	
10 phones at $10	100.00
Dickey Exchange	
27 phones at $10	270.00
Marion Exchange	
45 phones at $10	450.00
3 P. B. X. Stations at $6	18.00

SWEDE TOWNSHIP TELEPHONE CO., KULM

60 miles F. P. & W. at $12	720.00

SHERIDAN RURAL TELEPHONE CO., MARION

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12	84.00

LITCHVILLE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LITCHVILLE

49¾ miles F. P. & W. at 20	995.00
73¼ miles I. W. at $5	367.00

THE VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., LA MOURE

9 miles F. P. & W. at $12	108.00

POMONA VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., EDGELEY

187 miles F. P. & W. at $20	3,740.00
90 miles I. W. at $5	450.00
48 miles F. P. & W. at $23	1,104.00
22 miles I. W. at $5	110.00
Edgeley Exchange	
192 phones at $13	2,496.00
Jud Exchange	
30 phones at $10	300.00
Alfred Exchange	
9 phones at $10	90.00

DAKOTA CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO., ABERDEEN, S. D.

7 miles F. P. & W. at $23	161.00
2 miles I. W. at $5	10.00
48¾ miles I. W. at $5	244.00
61¾ miles F. P. & C. W. at $70	4,323.00
63¼ miles C. W. at $15	949.00
Kulm Exchange	
67 phones at $10	670.00
LaMoure Exchange	
231 phones at $13.00	3,003.00

PEARL LAKE GLADSTONE TELEPHONE CO., LITCHVILLE

75 miles F. P. & W. at $20	1,500.00
43 miles I. W. at $5	215.00

LAKEVIEW NO. 1 TELEPHONE CO., MARION

1.3 miles F. P. & W. at $12	16.00

VERONA FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., VERONA

20 miles F. P. & W. at $12	240.0
26 miles I. W. at $5	130.00

INDEPENDENCE TELEPHONE CO., INDEPENDENCE

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 144.00

LaMOURE AND DICKEY COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., LaMOURE

12½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 150.00

KATHRYN-KIDVILLE CO., KATHRYN

6½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 78.00

LOGAN COUNTY

BURNSTAD HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO., BURNSTAD

¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

ST. ALOYSIUS TELEPHONE CO., HAGUE

¼ mile F. P. & W. at $12.... 5.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

10 miles F. P. & W. at $63 ... 630.00

POMANA VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., EDGELEY

94 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ..... 1,880.00
74 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 370.00
5½ miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 127.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00
Gackle Exchange
41 phones at $10 ..... 410.00

NAPOLEON TELEPHONE CO., NAPOLEON

7 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ..... 140.00
16½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 83.00
24 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 552.00
Napoleon Exchange
60 phones at $10 ..... 600.00
Burnstad Exchange
6 phones at $10 ..... 60.00

DAKOTA CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO., ABERDEEN, S. D.

27 miles F. P. & W. at $60.... 1,620.00

McHENRY COUNTY

BALFOUR FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BALFOUR

36 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 432.00

ODINE FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BALFOUR

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 144.00
6 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 30.00

NORTH PRAIRIE TELEPHONE CO., VELVA

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 168.00

KOTTKE VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., GRANVILLE

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00
6 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 30.00

FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., BERGEN

50¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 609.00

ROUND LAKE TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

7¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 93.00
3¾ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 19.00

NORTHERN VALEY TELEPHONE CO., BALFOUR

19 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 228.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

EGG CREEK FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., GRANVILLE

8½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 102.00

BLOOMING VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

3¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 45.00

RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY NO. 9, BARTON

9¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 111.00

ANTELOPE LAKE FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

5 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 60.00

ANAMOOSE GEORGETOWN TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 84.00

ROBERTSON BUTTE TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

2 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 24.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

TRI-COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., VOLTAIRE

106 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,438.00
64 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 320.00

THE FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., GARDENA

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 216.00

FIRST FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., DEERING

½ mile F. P. & W. at $12 .... 6.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, M...

.75 mile I. W. at $5..... 5.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

1.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 95.00
1.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 8.00
3 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 45.00

NORHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, CO., OMAHA, NEB.

165 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 3,795.00
67.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 338.00
115.70 miles F. P. & W. at $60 6,942.00
284:85 miles I. W. at $5..... 1,424.00
233 miles C. W. at $15..... 3,495.00
Anamoose Exchange
113 phones at $13 ..... 1 469.00
8 P. B. X Stations at $6 ..... 48.00
Balfour Exchange
66 phones at $10 ..... 660.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 12.00
Deering Exchange
20 phones at $10 ..... 200.00
Denbigh Exchange
11 phones at $10 ..... 110.00
Drake Exchange
77 phones at $10 ..... 770.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6 ..... 6.00
Kief Exchange
20 phones at $10 ..... 200.00
Velva Exchange
159 phones at $13 ..... 2,067.00
6 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 36.00
Granville Exchange
76 phones at $10 ..... 760.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 12.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, GRANVILLE

26 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 312.00
11 miles I. W. at $5..... 55.00

GEORGETOWN & LINCOLN TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE
2 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 24.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00

ANAMOOSE ROSENFIELD TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE
9 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 108.00
18 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 90.00

BERWICK FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BERWICK
1 mile F. P. & W. at $12..... 12.00

LONE STAR RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GLENBURN
13 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 156.00
5½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 28.00

KEYSTONE MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., VELVA
11¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 141.00

BALFOUR SOUTHEASTERN TELEPHONE CO., BALFOUR
10 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 120.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00

LITTLE DEEP TELEPHONE CO., DEERING
35 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 420.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

ANAMOOSE SCHILLER TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE
25 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 300.00

WINTERING RIVER TELEPHONE CO., BALFOUR
15 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 180.00

SALINE TELEPHONE & TRADING CO., GRANVILLE
10 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 120.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00

SHORT LINE TELEPHONE CO., BALFOUR
7 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 84.00

BANTRY TELEPHONE COMPANY, BANTRY
69¾ miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 1,604.00
10 miles I. W. at $5..... 50.00

KIEF STRASBURG TELEPHONE CO., KIEF
1½ mile F. P. & W. at $12..... 18.00

WESTERN TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, TOWNER
25 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 300.00
12.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 63.00
Towner Exchange
125 phones at $13 ..... 1,625.00
Berwick Exchange
20 phones at $10 ..... 200.00

ECKMAN TELEPHONE CO., ECKMAN
19 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 228.00

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, VELVA
44 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 528.00

McINTOSH COUNTY

WM. BAUER, LEHR
Lehr Exchange
34 phones at $10 ..... 340.00

JOHN E. HETZLER, DANZIG
Danzig Exchange
10 phones at $10 ..... 100.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
.75 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

FARMERS UNION TELEPHONE CO., FREDONIA
76 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 912.00

ST. ALOYSIUS TELEPHONE CO., HAGUE
1¼ mile F. P. & W. at $12 .... 15.00

T. R. SHIMMIN, FORBES
62½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 1,250.00

NAPOLEON TELEPHONE CO. NAPOLEON
2 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ..... 40.00
Wishek Exchange
49 phones at $10 ..... 490.00

DAKOTA CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO., ABERDEEN, S. D.
45¾ miles F. P. & W. at $60... 2,745.00
Ashley Exchange
113 phones at $10 ..... 1,130.00
Venturia Exchange
9 phones at $10 ..... 90.00
Zeeland Exchange
42 phones at $10 ..... 420.00

McKENZIE COUNTY

ELK CHARBON TELEPHONE CO., CHARBONNEAU
28 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 336.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., ARNEGARD
83 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 996.00
28 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 140.00
Arnegard Exchange
31 phones at $10 ..... 310.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.
61 miles F. P. & W. at $60.... 3,660.00
24 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 120.00
Watford Exchange
59 phones at $10 ..... 590.00
Alexander Exchange
78 phones at $10 ..... 780.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6 ..... 6.00

ALEXANDER RURAL TELEPHONE CO., ALEXANDER
105 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 2,415.00
63 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 315.00

McLEAN COUNTY

MISSOURI RIVER TELEPHONE CO., UNDERWOOD
45 miles F. P. & W. at $20 .... 900.00

McLEAN COUNTY FARMERS TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION TURTLE LAKE
49 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 588.00
57 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 285.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, WILTON
20 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 240.00

SOUTH TELEPHONE CO., UNDERWOOD

38¼ miles F. P. & W.. at $12 .. 459.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00

THE FARMERS RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GARRISON

99 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .... 2,277.00

MAX TELEPHONE CO., MAX

Max Exchange
63 phones at $10 ..... 630.00

WASHBURN TELEPHONE CO., WASHBURN

117 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .. 2,691.00
166 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 8 30.00
Washburn Exchange
96 phones at $10 ..... 960.00
Turtle Lake Exchange
48 phones at $10 ..... 480.00

MERCER VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., MERCER

4 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 48.00

RIVERDALE TELEPHONE CO., WILTON

9 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 108.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

DOUGLAS TELEPHONE CO, DOUGLAS

39 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 897.00
20 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 100.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

17.25 miles I. W. at $5..... 86.00

TRI-COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., VOLTAIRE

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 72.00

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., VELVA

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 72.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

.7 mile F. P. & W. at $23 ..... 16.00
.6 mile F. P. & W. at $63 ..... 38.00
.6 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00
Dogden Exchange
41 phones at $10 ..... 410.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at ..6 .... 12.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

92 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 5,796.00
98 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 490.00
193 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 2,895.00
Garrison Exchange
95 phones at $10 ..... 950.00
10 P. B. X. Stations at ..6 ... 60.00
Underwood Exchange
69 phones at $10 ..... 690.00
15 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 90.00
Wilton Exchange
105 phones at $13 ..... 1,365.00
10 P. B.X. Stations at $6 ..... 60.00

CREEK TELEPHONE CO., WASHBURN

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 288.00

BENTON PACKET COMPANY, BISMARCK

16½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 198.00

PARSHALL FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, PARSHALL

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 168.00

MERCER TELEPHONE CO,, MERCER

Mercer Exchange
50 phones at $10 ..... 500.00

COLEHARBOR FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., UNDERWOOD

70 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 840.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00

UNDERWOOD RURAL TELEPHONE CO., UNDERWOOD

33¼ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 765.00

STRAWBERRY LAKE TELEPHONE CO., RUSO

54 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 1,080.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00
Ruso Exchange
10 phones at $10 ..... 100.00

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., MAX

6 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ..... 138.00
1¾ miles F. P. & W. at $60 ... 105.00
6 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 30.00

GRASS LAKE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., WILTON

6.25 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 75.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

QUEEN CITY TELEPHONE CO., RYDER

47¾ miles F. P. & W. at $23 .. 1,099.00
34 miles I. W. at $5..... 170.00

FORT BERTHOLD FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., MAKOTI

20 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .... 460.00

OLIVER COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., HENZLER

1 mile F. P. & W. at $12..... 12.00

MERCER COUNTY

GOLDEN WEST TELEPHONE CO., DODGE

25 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 300.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00

RED BUTTE TELEPHONE CO, HAZEN

4 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 48.00

FARMERS VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON

17 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 204.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

36 miles F. P. & I. W. at $63... 2,268.00
12 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73.. 876.00
80 miles C. W. at $15..... 1,200.00
Golden Valley Exchange
58 phones at $10 ..... 580.00
5 P. B. X Stations at $6 ..... 30.00

LESTER M. MEADS, ZAP

35¼ miles F. P. & W. at $20. 705.00
3½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 18.00
Zap Exchange
30 phones at $10 ..... 300.00

MERCER COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., STANTON

Stanton Exchange
77 phones at $10 ..... 770.00

HAZEN TELEPHONE CO., HAZEN

Hazen Exchange
78 phones at $10 ..... 780.00

BENTON PACKET CO., BISMARCK
58¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 699.00

OLIVER MERCER TELEPHONE CO., CENTER
21¾ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 435.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., MANHAVEN
106 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 2,120.00

KNIFE RIVER TELEPHONE CO., BEULAH
22¾ miles F. P. & W. at $20... 455.00
Beulah Exchange
52 phones at $10 ..... 520.00

GREEN VALE TELEPHONE CO., HAZEN
4 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 48.00

OLIVER COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., HENZLER
4 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 48.00

MORTON COUNTY

MANDAN TELEPHONE CO., FARGO
Mandan Exchange
560 phones at $25..... 14,000.00
83 P. B. X. Stations at $6 .... 498.00

FARMERS FERTILE VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY, HAYMARSH
14.9 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 178.00

HAYMARSH FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON
28 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 336.00

O. M. WISEHART, GLEN ULLIN
3 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 36.00

ST. ANTHONY TELEPHONE CO., ST. ANHONY
20¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 249.00
24¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 121.00

SPRING VALLEY FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., JUDSON
21 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 252.00

SOUTHEAST HEBRON TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON
17 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 204.00
3¼ miles I. W. at $5..... 16.00

FARMERS VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON
10 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 120.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., HANNOVER
4 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 48.00

YOUNGTOWN J SEBUD TELEPHONE CO., YOUNGTOWN
63 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 756.00
39 miles I. W. at $5..... 195.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.
3.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63 ... 221.00
3.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 18.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO
173.25 miles F. P & W. at $63.. 10,915.00
18.75 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 94.00
636 miles C. W. at $15..... 9,540.00

Flasher Exchange
59 phones at $10 ..... 590.00
3 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 18.00
Glen Ullin Exchange
111 phones at $13 ..... 1,443.00
4 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 24.00
Hebron Exchange
145 phones at $13 ..... 1,885.00
5 P. B. X. Stations at $6 .... 39.00
New Salem Exchange
116 phones at $13 ..... 1,508.00
10 P. B. X. Stations at $6.... 60.00

NEW SALEM FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., NEW SALEM
15½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 186.00

CURLEW TELEPHONE CO., GLEN ULLIN
22½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 450.00

GLEN ULLIN FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., GLEN ULLIN
10 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 120.00

HEILBRON FARMERS TELEPHONE COMPANY, HEBRON
22 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 264.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

HEBRON ANTELOPE TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON
14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00

CUSTER FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON
1 mile F. P. & W. at $12..... 12.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

BLUE GRASS FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BLUE GRASS
10 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 120.00

MANDAN & NORTHWESTERN ELECTRIC CO., MANDAN
26 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ... 520.00

FARMERS VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON
10 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 230.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

BLAISDELL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BLAISDELL
53 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 636.00
38 miles I. W. at $5..... 190.00

PALERMO TELEPHONE CO., PALERMO
Palermo Exchange
17 phones at $10 ..... 170.00

VAN HOOK FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., VAN HOOK
37 miles F. P. & W. at $23..... 851.00
10 miles I. W. at $5..... 50.00
Van Hook Exchange
40 phones at $10 ..... 400.00

STANLEY TELEPHONE CO, STANLEY
Stanley Exchange
95 phones at $10 ..... 950.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO, POWERS LAKE
32 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .... 736.00
22 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 110.00

RENVILLE TELEPHONE CO., DONNYBROOK
26 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ... 520.00
1 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

1 phone at $10 ..... 10.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

41 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 2,583.00
41 miles I. W. at $5..... 205.00
9 miles C. W. at $15..... 135.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

46.9 miles F. P. & W. at $60.. 2,814.00
48.4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 242.00
94.2 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,413.00

PARSHALL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., PARSHALL

54½ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,254.00
28½ miles I. W. at $5..... 143.00
Parshall Exchange
61 phones at $10 ..... 610.00

GREAVES TELEPHONE CO., KENMARE

25 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 300.00

TWIN CITY FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., WHITE EARTH

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00
11 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 55.00
White Earth Exchange
35 phones at $10 ..... 350.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LUNDS VALLEY

128 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 1,536.00

M. W. B. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., WHITE EARTH

13 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 156.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

PLAZA TELEPHONE CO., PLAZA

20 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 400.00

PALERMO TELEPHONE CO., PALERMO

10 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 200.00
40 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 200.00

ROSS TELEPHONE CO., ROSS

20 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 400.00
Ross Exchange
20 phones at $10 ..... 200.00

NELSON COUNTY

LAKOTA RURAL TELEPHONE CO., LAKOTA

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 84.00

STUMP LAKE TELEPHONE CO., LAKOTA

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 216.00

MICHIGAN CITY TELEPHONE CO., MICHIGAN CITY

113 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,599.00
37 miles I. W. at $15 ..... 555.00
Michigan City Exchange
75 phones at $10 ..... 750.00

TRI-COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., NIAGARA

92 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,116.00
92 miles I .W. at $5 ..... 460.00
Petersburg Exchange
18 phones at $10 ..... 180.00
Dahlen Exchange
19 phones at $10 ..... 190.00

RED RIVER VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., NORTHWOOD

79 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 1,817.00
80 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 400.00
Aneta Exchange
99 phones at $10 ..... 990.00

THE BROCKET FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BROCKET

34 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .... 782.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPAPOLIS, MINN

8.11 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 41.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

19 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 437.00
9 miles I. W. at $5..... 45.00
72.55 miles F. P. & W. at $63.. 4,570.00
48.45 miles I. W. at $5..... 242.00
518.60 miles C. W. at $15.... 7,779.00
Lakota Exchange
189 phones at $13..... 2,457.00
12 P. B. X. Stations at $6.... 72.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

26 miles F. P. & W. at $63 ... 1,638.00
40 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 200.00
57 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 855.00

BARTLETT RURAL TELEPHONE CO., BARTLET

10 phones at $12 ..... 120.00

ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP RURAL TELEPHONE CO., LAKOTA

11½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 138.00

GRIGGS COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., COOPERSTOWN

7 miles F. P. & W. at $23..... 161.00

NORTON TELEPHONE CO., LANKIN

2½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 30.00
½ mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

SHEYENNE TELEPHONE CO., PEKIN

276½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 5,530.00
213½ miles I. W. at $5..... 1,068.00
McVille Exchange
97 phones at $10 ..... 970.00
Pekin Exchange
51 phones at $10 ..... 510.00
Tolna Exchange
35 phones at $10 ..... 350.00

OLIVER COUNTY

HANNOVER MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., HANNOVER

28 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 336.00

YUCCA PRICE TELEPHONE CO., PRICE

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 216.00

APLIN TELEPHONE CO., BEULAH

11 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 132.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., HANNOVER

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 168.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

YOUNGTOWN ROSEBUD TELEPHONE CO., YOUNGTOWN

8 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ..... 160.00

RED BUTTE TELEPHONE CO., HAZEN

11 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 132.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

40 miles F. P. & W. at $63 ... 2,520.00
23 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 115.00
79 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,185.00

CENTER TELEPHONE CO., CENTER

22¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 271.00

BENTON PACKET CO., BISMARCK

19 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 228.00

SANGER CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., SANGER

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 168.00

BLUE GRASS FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BLUE GRASS

10 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 120.00

OLIVER MERCER TELEPHONE CO., HANNOVER

87¾ miles F. P. & W. at $20 .. 1,755.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

GREEN VALE TELEPHONE CO., HAZEN

13 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 156.00

KNIFE RIVER TELEPHONE CO., BEULAH

5 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 60.00

OLIVER COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., HENZLER

49 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 588.00

PROGRESSIVE TELEPHONE CO., HARMON

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 144.00

MANDAN & NORTHWESTERN ELECTRIC CO., MANDAN

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 168.00

PEMBINA COUNTY

CAVALIER TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., CAVALIER

76¾ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,766.00
63¾ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 319.00
Cavalier Exchange
132 phones at $13 ..... 1,716.00

MORIS, CHISHOLM & MORIS, PEMBINA

3¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 39.00

THE CITIZENS TELEPHONE COMPANY, PEMBINA

93½ miles F. P. & W. at $23... 2,151.00
82½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 413.00
Bathgate Exchange
58 phones at $10 ..... 580.00
Neche Exchange
76 phones at $10 ..... 760.00
Hamilton Exchange
36 phones at $10 ..... 360.00

PEMBINA RURAL TELEPHONE CO., McARTHUR

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 216.00

SALT LAKE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GRAFTON

5½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 66.00
5½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 28.00

WALHALLA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., PEMBINA

23½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 470.00
86 miles I.W. at $5 ..... 430.00
Walhalla Exchange
75 phones at $10 ..... 750.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

82.8 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .. 5,216.00
70.9 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 355.00
359.7 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 5,396 00
Pembina Exchange
87 phones at $10 ..... 870.00
3 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 18.00

DRAYTON & BOWESMONT TELEPHONE CO., DRAYTON

69½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 1,390.00
23 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 115.00
9½ miles F. P. & W. at $60 ... 570.00
Drayton Exchange
127 phones at $13 ..... 1,651 00
Bowesmont Exchange
19 phones at $10 ..... 190.00

THE HOME IMPROVEMENT CO., CRYSTAL

160½ miles F. P. & W. at $23 . 3,692.00
255½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 1,273.00
Crystal Exchange
62 phones at $10 ..... 620 00
Hensal Exchange
20 phones at $10 ..... 200.00
St. Thomas Exchange
46 phones at $10 ..... 460.00

THE EDINBURG & GARDNER TELEPHONE CO., EDINBURG

66 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 1,518.00
98 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 490.00
Mountain Exchange
21 phones at $10 ..... 210.00

SOUTH CARLISLE TELEPHONE CO., HAMILTON

11 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 132.00

JOLIETTE TELEPHONE CO., JOLIETTE

2 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 24.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

PIERCE COUNTY

JUNIATA TELEPHONE CO, WOLFORD

22 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 506.00
18 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 90.00
Wolford Exchange
30 phones at $10 ..... 300.00

WOLFORD LINE NO. 7, WOLFORD

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 144.00

UNION TELEPHONE CO., WOLFORD

15 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 180.00

WOLFORD MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., WOLFORD

13 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 156.00

NORTH STAR TELEPHONE CO., MARTIN

9 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 108.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

WOLFORD & MYLO TELEPHONE CO., WOLFORD

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 36.00

HURRICANE LAKE TELEPHONE CO., YORK

15½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 186.00

NORTH KNOX TELEPHONE CO., KNOX

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 288.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

ROBERTSON BUTTE TELEPHONE COMPANY, ANAMOOSE

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 216.00

ANTELOPE LAKE FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 144.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

1.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63... 95.00
1.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 8.00
3 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 45.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

9 miles F. P. & W. at $60 .... 540.00
35 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 2,205.00
105.8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 529.00
110.4 miles C. W. at $15 .... 1,656.00
Barton Exchange
27 phones at $10..... 270.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6..... 6.00
Rugby Exchange
221 phones at $13 ..... 2,873.00
8 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 48.00

BARTON FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BARTON

46½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 558.00
16 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 80.00

OX CREEK FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., ROLETTE

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 168.00

BERWICK FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., PLEASANT LAKE

17 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 204.00

PLEASANT PALE TELEPHONE COMPANY, PLEASANT LAKE

38 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 456.00
12 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 60.00

TWIN HILL TELEPHONE CO., MARTIN

7½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 90.00

FARMERS INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., TUNBRIDGE

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 96.00

WESTERN TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, TOWNER

225 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 2,700.00
63 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 315.00
Balta Exchange
5 phones at $10 ..... 50.00
Silva Exchange
5 phones at $10 ..... 50.00

STRASBURG TELEPHONE CO., ZELS

51 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 612.00
14 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 70.00

ODESSA TELEPHONE COMPANY, SELZ

16 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 192.00

RAMSEY COUNTY

GRAND HARBOR TELEPHONE CO., DEVILS LAKE

21 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 252.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

GENERAL UTILITIES CORPORATION, DEVILS LAKE

150 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 3,450.00
103 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 515.00
Devils Lake Exchange
701 phones at $25..... 17,525.00

STOVER RURAL TELEPHONE CO., EDMORE

15 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 180.00

INDEPENDENT RURAL TELEPHONE CO., EDMORE

2 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 24.00

HIGHLAND RURAL TELEPHONE CO., EDMORE

16½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 198.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., EDMORE

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 36.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

FANCHER RURAL TELEPHONE CO., RAMSEY

10 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 120.00
½ mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

THE BROCKET FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BROCKET

77½ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,783.00
122½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 613.00
Brocket Exchange
55 phones at $10 ..... 550.00

HAMPDEN MUTUAL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., HAMPDEN

26 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 312.00
3½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 18.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

10.77 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 54.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., STARKWEATHER

90 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 1,080.00
66½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 333.00
4 miles F. P. & W at $60..... 240.00
36 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 180.00
Starkweather Exchange
55 phones at $10 ..... 550.00
Hampden Exchange
36 phones at $10 ..... 360.00

FARMERS GRAIN & SHIPPING CO., DEVILS LAKE

30.96 miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 372.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

49 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .... 3,087.00
49 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 245.00

NORHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

11.55 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 267.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00
71.10 miles F. P. & W. at $63 4,479.00
62.2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 311.00
575.9 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 8,639.00
Churchs Ferry Exchange
51 phones at $10..... 510.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 12.00
Doyon Exchange
17 phones at $10 ..... 170.00
1 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 6.00
Edmore Exchange
63 phones at $10 ..... 630.00
3 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 18.00

NORTON TELEPHONE CO., LANKIN

10.5 miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 126.00

PENN RURAL TELEPHONE CO., PENN

58 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 696.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00

NEWLAND RURAL TELEPHONE CO., EDMORE

19 miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 228.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

TRIUMPH RURAL TELEPHONE CO., LAWTON

15 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 180.00

EDMORE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., EDMORE

11 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 132.00

LAWTON TELEPHONE CO., LAWTON

19½ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 449.00
Lawton Exchange
30 phones at $10 ..... 300.00

CRARY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., CRARY

27 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 324.00
9 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 45.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., CANDO

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 36.00

RANSOM COUNTY

FARMERS SOUTHERN TELEPHONE CO., LISBON

152½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 1,824.00
85¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 426.00
18 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 360.00

ENGLEVALE FORT RANSOM TELEPHONE CO., ENGLEVALE

57 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 684.00

CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., LISBON

28 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 336.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

6.77 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 34.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

10.75 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 247.00
15.80 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 79.00
59.65 miles F. P. & W. at $63.. 3,758.00
79.75 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 399.00
316.8 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 4,762.00
Lisbon Exchange
393 phones at $25 ..... 9,825.00
29 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 174.00
Sheldon Exchange
75 phones at $10 ..... 750.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 12.00

SHELDON OWEGO TELEPHONE CO., SHELDON

37¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 453.00
15½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 78.00

MILNOR RURAL TELEPHONE CO., MILNOR

45¼ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,041.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

THE NOME TELEPHONE CO., NOME

28½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 342.00
22¾ miles I. W. at $5..... 114.00

FARMERS SUCCESS TELEPHONE CO., LISBON

33⅓ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 400.00
4 miles I. W. at $5..... 20.00

MOORE & LIBERTY TELEPHONE CO., ENDERLIN

88 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 1,056.00
43 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 215.00
Enderlin Exchange
250 phones at $13 ..... 3,250.00

KATHRYN KIDVILLE TELEPHONE CO., KATHRYN

48 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 576.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

ELLIOTT RURAL TELEPHONE CO., ELLIOTT

45¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 549.00
30¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 151.00

RENVILLE COUNTY

WHITNEY FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., SHERWOOD

32 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 384.00
7½ miles I. W. at $5..... 38.00

QUESTAD FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., CARPIO

8½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 102.00

WHITE ASH TELEPHONE CO., CARPIO

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 96.00

BARBER MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., SHERWOOD

23 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 276.00
51 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 255.00

FARMERS PIONEER TELEPHONE CO., SHERWOOD

43 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 516.00
37 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 185.00

RENVILLE TELEPHONE CO., DONNYBROOK

33½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 670.00
45½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 228.00

MOHALL TELEPHONE CO., MOHALL

82 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 1,886.00
28 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 140.00
Mohall Exchange
166 phones at $13 ..... 2,158.00

FIRST FARMERS TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, LANSFORD

30 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .. 690.00

CARPIO TELEPHONE CO., CARPIO

37½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 750.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

41.5 miles F. P. & W. at $60.... 2,490.00
85. 9 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 429.00
50 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 750.00

SHERWOOD ELECTRIC CO., SHERWOOD

Sherwood Exchange
92 phones at $10 ..... 920.00

URBAN TELEPHONE CO., KENMARE

Tolley Exchange
53 phones at $10 ..... 530.00

Greene Exchange
10 phones at $10 ..... 100.00
Grano Exchange
6 phones at $10 ..... 60.00

LOOP MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., SHERWOOD
33 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 396.00
12 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 60.00

GRAVES TELEPHONE CO., KENMARE
100 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 2,300.00
36 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 180.00

LONE STAR TELEPHONE CO., GLENBURN
60 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 720.00
73¼ miles I. W. at $5..... 366.00
Glenburn Exchange
62 phones at $10 ..... 620.00

LEWIS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., NORMA
62 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 1,426.00
92 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 460.00
Norma Exchange
30 phones at $10 ..... 300.00

RICHLAND COUNTY

RICHLAND COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., ABERCROMBIE
12½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 150.00
12½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 63.00

ROBERTS COUNTY FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., NEW EFFINGTON, S. D.
15 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 345.00
11 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 55.00

ABERCROMBIE TELEPHONE CO., ABERCROMBIE
32¼ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 742.00
24¾ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 569.00
27¾ miles I. W. at $5..... 139.00
Abercrombie Exchange
37 phones at $10 ..... 370.00

DEVILLE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., FAIRMOUNT
4 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 48.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

WYNDMERE & HOMESTEAD RURAL TELEPHONE CO., HOMESTEAD
24 miles F. P. & W. at $12... 288.00

GREAT BEND TELEPHONE CO., GREAT BEND
64 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 1,280.00
104 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 520.00

WAHPETON RURAL TELEPHONE CO., WAHPETON
69 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 828.00
42 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 210.00

FAIRMOUNT RURAL TELEPHONE CO., FAIRMOUNT
58⅛ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 702.00
45 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 225.00

WEST END RURAL TELEPHONE CO., WYNDMERE
17½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 210.00

Mrs. E. A. KLAWITTER, HANKINSON
21¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 255.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

WEST PRAIRIE TELEPHONE CO., KINDRED
½ mile F. P. & W. at $12..... 6.00
½ mile I. W. at $5..... 5.00

THE TRI-STATE ELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
½ mile F. P. & W. at $63..... 32.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00
1 mile C. W. at $15 ..... 15.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
16.21 miles I. W. at 81.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB
5.5 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 127.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00
135.70 miles F. P. & W. at $63 8,549.00
159.3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 797.00
480.65 miles C. W. at $15..... 7,210.00
Fairmount Exchange
132 phones at $13 ... . 1,716.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 24.00
Wahpeton Exchange
487 phones at $25..... 12,175.00
129 P. B. X. Stations at $6.... 774.00
Wyndmere Exchange
81 phones at $10 ..... 810.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6..... 6.00
Hankinson Exchange
245 phones at $13 ..... 3,185.00
10 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 60.00

LIDGERWOOD RURAL TELEPHONE CO., LIDGERWOOD
300 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ... 6,000.00
77 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 385.00
Lidgerwood Exchange
210 phones at $13 ..... 2,730.00

MILNOR RURAL TELEPHONE CO., MILNOR
½ mile F. P. & W. at $23..... 12.00

DANTON FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., WYNDMERE
11½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 138.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., MOORETON
95 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,185.00
201 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 1,005.00
Mooreton Exchange
14 phones at $10 ..... 140.00

ANTELOPE HOMESTEAD RURAL TELEPHONE CO., BARNEY
21 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 252.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00

DAKOTA CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO., ABERDEEN, S. D.
22 miles F. P. & W. at $60..... 1,320.00

NEIGHBOR STATE TELEPHONE CO., WALCOTT
56 miles F. P. & W. at $20..... 1,120.00
87 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 435.00
Walcott Exchange
65 phones at $10 ..... 650.00

EAGLE TELEPHONE CO., CHRISTINE
28 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 336.00
28 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 140.00

ROLETTE COUNTY

ST. JOHN RURAL TELEPHONE CO., ST. JOHN
5 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 60.00

FAIRVIEW TELEPHONE CO., ST. JOHN
18 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 216.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

LOUIS JOHNSON, NANSON
3 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 36.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

WOLFORD & MYLO TELEPHONE CO., WOLFORD
13 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 156.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.
6 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ..... 138.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00
68.4 miles F. P. & W. at $63.. 4,309.00
107.3 miles I. W. at $5..... 537.00
Dunseith Exchange
31 phones at $10 ..... 310.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6 .... 6.00
Rolette Exchange
54 phones at $10 ..... 540.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 12.00
Rolla Exchange
115 phones at $13 ..... 1,495.00
10 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 60.00
St. John Exchange
26 phones at $12 ..... 312.00
3 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 18.00

MYLO FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., MYLO
25½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 306.00
12½ miles I. W. at $5..... 63.00
Mylo Exchange
27 phones at $10 ..... 270.00

MOUNTAIN HOME TELEPHONE CO., DUNSEITH
50 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 600.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00

ROLLA RURAL TELEPHONE CO., ROLLA
60 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 720.00

OVERLY FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., OVERLY
34 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 408.00

OX CREEK FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., ROLETTE
38 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 456.00
13 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 65.00

MOUNTAIN PHONE CO., BIRCHWOOD
32½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 390.00

WESTERN TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION, TOWNER
6 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 72.00

SARGENT COUNTY

LIDGERWOOD RURAL TELEPHONE CO., LIDGERWOOD
31 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 372.00
Genesco Exchange
8 phones at $10 ..... 80.00

SARGENT COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., RUTLAND
128 miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 1,536.00
74 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 370.00
Rutland Exchange
20 phones at $10 ..... 200.00

FORMAN, RUTLAND & HAVANNA TELEPHONE CO., HAVANA
51 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 1,173.00
11 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 55.00
Havana Exchange
27 phones at $10 ..... 270.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
1.3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 7.00

SOCIAL TELEPHONE CO., BRITTIN, SOUTH DAKOA
40 miles F. P. & W. at $23 .... 920.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.
66.15 miles F. P. & W. at $63.. 4,167.00
66.15 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 331.00
75 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,125.00
Forman Exchange
62 phones at $10 ..... 620.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6..... 12.00

MILNOR RURAL TELEPHONE CO., MILNOR
131¼ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 3,019.00
44 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 220.00
Milnor Exchange
127 phones at $13 ..... 1,651.00
DeLamere Exchange
22 phones at $10 ..... 220.00

COGSWELL RURAL TELEPHONE CO., COGSWELL
29 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 349.00

DAKOTA CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO., ABERDEEN, S. D.
7¼ miles F. P. & W. at $60 ... 435.00
42½ miles F. P. & W. at $63 ... 2,677.50
11 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73.. 803.00
11 miles C. W. at $15..... 165.00
Cogswell Exchange
73 phones at $10 ..... 730.00

EASTERN FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., FOREMAN
1½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 18.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

HAMPLE CRETE TELEPHONE CO., HAMPLE
106 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ... 2,438.00
28 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 140.00
Gwinner Exchange
22 phones at $10 ..... 220.00

SHERIDAN COUNTY

JOHN A. BECK, McCLUSKY
½ mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

ORTMAN FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., MARTIN
10 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 120.00

SPRING LAKE TELEPHONE CO., GOODRICH

21 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 252.00
1 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

MARTIN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, MARTIN

45 phones at $10 ..... 450.00

GOODRICH NORTHWEST TELEPHONE CO., GOODRICH

27 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 324.00
9 miles I. ... at $5 ..... 45.00

GERMAN FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., GOODRICH

42 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 504.00
9 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 45.00

PLEASANT VIEW TELEPHONE CO., McCLUSKY

15¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 183.00

MARTIN FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., MARTIN

53½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 642.00
26½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 133.00

BLOOMING VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

5½ miles F. P. & W. at $12... 66.00

ANAMOOSE GEORGETOWN TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

1½ mile F. P. & W. at $12..... 18.00

PLEASANT VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., HURDSFIELD

½ mile F. P. & W. at $12..... 6.00

MERCER VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., MERCER

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 96.00

NORTH STAR TELPHONE CO., MARTIN

2¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 33.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

35 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 2,205.00
39 miles I. W. at $5..... 195.00
72 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,080.00
Goodrich Exchange
59 phones at $10 ..... 590.00
5 P. B. X. stations at $6 ..... 30.00
McClusky Exchange
96 phones at $10 ..... 960.00
6 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 36.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

14.9 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 939.00
5 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73 ... 365.00
5 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 75.00

DENHOFF TELEPHONE CO., DENHOFF

14 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 168.00

LINCOLN VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., LINCOLN VALLEY

55 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 660.00

GOODRICH NORTHWEST FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., GOODRICH

28 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 336.00
9 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 45.00

ALLEN LAKE TELEPHONE CO., GOODRICH

9½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 111.00

GEORGETOWN & LINCOLN TELEPHONE CO., ANAMOOSE

80 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 960.00
40 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 200.00

ANAMOOSE ROSENFIELD TELEPHONE COMPANY, ANAMOOSE

30 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 360.00
9½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 48.00

KIEF STRASBURG TELEPHONE CO., KIEF

31 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 372.00

THE LAMONT TELEPHONE CO., DENHOFF

40 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 480.00
Denhoff Exchange
5 phones at $10 ..... 50.00

TWIN HILL TELEPHONE CO., MARTIN

2¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 30.00

R. E. RUDSER TELEPHONE CO., McCLUSKY

1½ mile F. P. & W. at $12.... 18.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

STRASBURG TELEPHONE CO., KIEF

32 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 384.00

NORTH GOODRICH CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., GOODRICH

35 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 420.00

SIOUX COUNTY

ORANGE VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., THUNDER HAWK, S. D.

3½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 42.00

SLOPE COUNTY

CEDAR CREEK TELEPHONE CO., REEDER

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 72.00

MIDWAY STILLWATER FARMERS TEL. CO., MINERAL SPRINGS

153 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .. 1,836.00
67 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 335.00
Amidon Exchange
26 phones at $10 ..... 260.00

RAINY BUTTE RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, NEW ENGLAND

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 216.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

2 miles F. P. & W. at $63 ..... 126.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00
7.25 miles C. W. at $15..... 109.00
11.25 miles F. P. & W. at $73.. 821.00

Marmarth Exchange
104 phones at $13 ..... 1,352.00

NEW ENGLAND RURAL TELEPHONE CO., NEW ENGLAND
21 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 252.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

STARK COUNTY

VERSIPPI TELEPHONE CO., GLADSTONE
19 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 228.00
19 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 95.00

DAGLUM TELEPHONE CO., DAGLUM
25 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 300.00
11 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 55.00

WESTERN TELEPHONE COMPANY, DICKINSON
14¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 171.00

STARK COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., DICKINSON
6 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 72.00

DEUTSCH UNG. TELEPHONE CO., LEFOR
58 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 696.00
62 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 310.00

FRYBURG FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., FRYBURG
2½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 30.00
5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 25.00

GAYLORD TELEPHONE CO., BELFIELD
61 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 732.00
2 miles I. W. at $5..... 10.00

DAVIS BUTTE TELEPHONE CO., DICKINSON
13 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 156.00

FARMERS VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON
16 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 192.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO
79 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 4,977.00
105 miles I. W. at $5..... 525.00
266 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 3,990.00
Belfield Exchange
115 phones at $13 ..... 1,495.00
4 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 24.00
Dickinson Exchange
594 phones at $25..... 14,850.00
173 P. B. X. Stations at $6.. .. 1,038.00

SPRING CREEK TELEPHONE CO., DICKINSON
12 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 144.00

ANTELOPE TELEPHONE CO., DICKINSON
12 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 144.00

THE PEOPLES TELEPHONE CO., TAYLOR
79½ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,829.00
53½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 268.00
Taylor Exchange
57 phones at $10 ..... 570.00
Richardton Exchange
71 phones at $10 ..... 710.00

BELFIELD GORHAM FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BELFIELD
7½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 90.00

CUSTER FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., HEBRON
6 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 72.00

KULM TELEPHONE COMPANY, RICHARDTON
50 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 600.00

STEELE COUNTY

STEELE & GRIGGS COUNTY FARMERS INDEPENDENT TEL. CO., FINLEY
18½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 . 222.00

TRAILL COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., HILLSBORO
27½ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 633.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

THE CENTRAL N. D. CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., DAZEY
24¾ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 495.00
34¾ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 174.00
Luverne Exchange
37 phones at $10 ..... 370.00

RED RIVER VALLEY INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., NORTHWOOD
124 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,852.00
84 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 420.00

NORTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO
202 miles F. P. & W. at $23... 4,646.00
193.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 968.00
38 miles F. P. & W. at $63.... 2,394.00
84 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 420.00
78 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 1,170.00
Finley Exchange
73 phones at $10 ..... 730.00
7 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 42.00
Hope Exchange
107 phones at $13 ..... 1,391.00
8 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 48.00
Sharon Exchange
34 phones at 10 ..... 340.00
1 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 6.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.
36.1 miles F. P. & C. W. at $15 1.763.00
36.1 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73 2,635.00
117.5 miles C. W. at $15..... 1,763.00

GRIGGS COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., COOPERSTOWN
7 miles F. P. & W. at $23 ..... 161.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00

SHERBROOKE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., HOPE
5 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 60.00
½ mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

SHARON RURAL TELEPHONE CO., SHARON
48 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 576.00
17 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 85.00

STUTSMAN COUNTY

ELDRIDGE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., ELDRIDGE

6½ miles F. P. & W. at $12..	78.00
28½ miles I. W. at $5	143.00

FARMERS SOUTHWESTERN TELEPHONE COMPANY, SIDNEY

15 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ...	180.00

WRIGHT ALLEN TELEPHONE CO., JAMESTOWN

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	144.00
22 miles I. W. at $5	110.00

JAMES LAKE TELEPHONE CO., PINGREE

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12	96.00

PIPESTEM TELEPHONE COMPANY, EDMUNDS

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	216.00

BEAVER RURAL TELEPHONE CO., JAMESTOWN

17 miles F. P. & W. at $12	204.00

BUCHANAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, BUCHANAN

75 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	900.00
6½ miles I. W. at $5	33.00
13 miles F. P. & W. at $20....	260.00
13 miles I. W. at $5	65.00

MELVILLE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., MELVILLE

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ...	144.00
12 miles I. W. at $5	60.00

MONTPELIER TELEPHONE CO., MONTPELIER

67 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	804.00
53 miles I. W. at $5	265.00

WINFIELD RURAL TELEPHONE CO., JAMESTOWN

11½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..	138.00
10½ miles I. W. at $5.....	53.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

178.75 miles F. P. & W. at $23..	4,111.00
103.65 miles I. W. at $5.....	518.00
99.95 miles F. P. & W. at $63..	6,297.00
97.15 miles I. W. at $5	486.00
463.84 miles C. W. at $15....	6,958.00
Courtney Exchange	
94 phones at $10	940.00
6 P. B. X. Stations at $6.....	36.00
Jamestown Exchange	
1282 phones at $25	32,050.00
318 P. B. X. Stations at $6....	1,908.00
Kensal Exchange	
65 phones at $10	650.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6	6.00
Spiritwood Exchange	
15 phones at $10	150.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6	6.00

N. D. INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

79.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63 ...	5,009.00
85.5 miles I. W. at $5	428.00
416 miles C. W. at $15.....	6,240.00
Cleveland Exchange	
39 phones at $10	390.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6.....	12.00
Pingree Exchange	
45 phones at $10	450.00
3 P. B. X. Stations at $6	18.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, EDMUNDS

16½ miles F. P. & W. at $12..	198.00

JAMES RIVER RURAL TELEPHONE CO., PINGRIE

30 miles F. P. & W. at $12.....	360.00

McKINLEY TELEPHONE CO., KENSAL

5 miles I. W. at $5	25.00

POMONA VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., EDGELEY

10 miles F. P. & W. at $20....	200.00
35 miles I. W. at $5.....	175.00
12½ miles F. P. & W. at $23 ..	288.00
Streeter Exchange	
59 phones at $10	590.00

McGINNIS TELEPHONE LINE, JAMESTOWN

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12	84.00

BLOOM RURAL CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., JAMESTOWN

30 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	360.00
30 miles I. W. at $5	150.00

BENNETT & THOM TELEPHONE CO., ELDRIDGE

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12.....	84.00
7 miles I. W. at $5	35.00

DOLLAR LAKE TELEPHONE CO., EDMUNDS

9 miles F. P. & W. at $12	108.00

MEDINA TELEPHONE CO., MEDINA

172 miles F. P. & W. at $20....	3,440.00
60 miles I. W. at $5.....	300.00
Medina Exchange	
60 phones at $10	600.00
Woodworth Exchange	
30 phones at $10	300.00

SIDNEY RURAL TELEPHONE CO., MONTPELIER

23½ miles F. P. & W. at $12..	282.00

NORTH MARION FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., MARION

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12.....	36.00

TOWNER COUNTY

NORTHWEST POWER CO., CANDO

Cando Exchange	
206 phones at $13	2,678.00

RADER & RADER, CANDO

8¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12....	105.00

CLYDE MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., CLYDE

16 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	192.00
24 miles I. W. at $5	120.00

HOME TELEPHONE CO., HANNAH

26½ miles F. P. & W. at $23..	610.00
26½ miles I. W. at $5	133.00
1¾ miles F. P. & W. at $60....	105.00
20¼ miles I. W. at $5	103.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., STARKWEATHER

8½ miles F. P. & W. at $12....	102.00
1½ miles I. W. at $5	8.00
12½ miles F. P. & W. at $60 ..	750.00
12½ miles I. W. at $5	63.00

FARMERS GRAIN & SHIPPING CO., DEVILS LAKE

21.56 miles F. P. & W. at $12..	259.00

BRANDON, DEVILS LAKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO., DEVILS LAKE

13½ miles F. P. & W. at $12..	162.00

ROLLA RURAL TELEPHONE CO., ROLLA

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ...	144.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

20.93 miles F. P. & W. at $12..	251.00
.91 miles I. W. at $5	5.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

61.50 miles F. P. & W. at $23..	1,415.00
24.5 miles I. W. at $5	123.00
40.60 miles F. P. & W. at $60..	2,436.00
98.3 miles I. W. at $5.....	492.00
47.6 miles C. W. at $15.....	714.00
Bisbee Exchange	
73 phones at $10	730.00
1 P B. X. Station at $6.....	6.00
Perth Exchange	
32 phones at $10	320.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6	12.00

PERTH FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., PERTH

8¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12...	105.00

FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., CANDO

200½ miles F. P. & W. at $20..	4,010.00
54¾ miles F. P. & W. at $60..	3,285.00
212½ miles I. W. at $5	1,063.00
Egeland Exchange	
45 phones at $10	450.00
Rock Lake Exchange	
35 phones at $10	350.00
Hansboro Exchange	
29 phones at $10	290.00

MYLO FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., MYLO

1½ miles F. P. & W. at $12....	18.00
1½ miles I. W. at $5	8.00

TRAILL COUNTY

TRAILL COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., HILLSBORO

225½ miles F. P. & W. at $23..	5,187.00
264½ miles I. W. at $5	1,323.00
Hillsboro Exchange	
250 phones at $25	6,250.00

RED RIVER VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., NORTHWOOD

287 miles F. P. & W. at $23....	6,601.00
319 miles I. W. at $5	1,595.00
Buxton Exchange	
74 phones at $10	740.00
Hatton Exchange	
131 phones at $13	1,703.00
Mayville Exchange	
213 phones at $13	2,769.00
Portland Exchange	
103 phones at $13	1,339.00

HENDRUM TELEPHONE CO., HENDRUM, MINN.

25¾ miles F. P. & W. at $20..	515.00
26 5-6 miles I. W. at $5	134.00

HUNTER TELEPHONE CO., HUNTER

21 miles F. P. & W. at $23....	483.00
3 miles I. W. at $5	15.00

N. D. INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

34.75 miles F. P. & W. at $63..	2,189.00
7.75 miles I. W. at $5	39.00
61.5 miles C. W. at $15.....	923.00

N. W. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEBR.

75.10 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73	5,482.00
23.8 miles I. W. at $5	119.00
416.90 miles C. W. at $15.....	6,253.00

HALSTAD TELEPHONE CO., HALSTAD, MINN.

5 miles F. P. & W. at $20	100.00

WALSH COUNTY

OPS RURAL TELEPHONE CO., VESELEYVILLE

18 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	216.00
10 miles I. W. at $5	50.00

FARMINGTON RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GRAFTON

8 miles F. P. & W. at $12	96.00
14 miles I. W. at $5.....	70.00

MIDDLE BRANCH RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GRAFTON

6¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12....	78.00
11¼ miles I. W. at $5	57.00

WALSH CENTER TELEPHONE CO., VESELEYVILLE

20 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	240.00
20 miles I. W. at $5	100.00

WEST ADAMS FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., AUBURN

7 miles F. P. & W. at $12	84.00
19 miles I. W. at $5	95.00

OAKWOOD RURAL TELEPHONE CO., OAKWOOD

10 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	120.00
22 miles I. W. at $5.....	110.00

MEDFORD MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., FORDVILLE

23 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	276.00

CASHEL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., CASHEL

9½ miles F. P. & W. at $12....	114.00
9½ miles I. W. at $5	48.00

PARK RIVER TELEPHONE CO., PARK RIVER

55 miles F. P. & W. at $23....	1,265.00
25 miles I. W. at $5	125.00
Park River Exchange	
130 phones $13	1,690.00

SCHRANK RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GRAFTON

2½ miles F. P. & W. at $12...	30.00
19¼ miles I. W. at $5.....	98.00

SALT LAKE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., ARDOCH

8¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12..	102.00
1½ miles poles at $7	11.00

GRAFTON RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GRAFTON

54 miles F. P. & W. at $12	648.00
105 miles I. W. at $5	525.00

KELLOGG RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GRAFTON

7¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12....	87.00
10½ miles I. W. at $5	51.00

PULASKI RURAL TELEPHONE CO., WARSAW

12 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	144.00
12 miles I. W. at $5	60.00

OSLO TELEPHONE CO., OSLO, MINN

32 miles F. P. & W. at $20....	640.00
8 miles I. W. at $5.....	40.00

CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE CO., FOREST RIVER

Forest River Exchange

30 phones at $10	300.00

MARTIN TOWNSHIP RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GRAFTON

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12.....	72.00
9 miles I. W. at $5	45.00

HERRIOTT CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., GRAFON

9½ miles F. P. & W. at $12....	114.00
12½ miles I. W. at $5	66.00

EDINBURG & TIBER TELEPHONE CO., EDINBURG

24 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ...	288.00

Edinburg Exchange

46 phones at $10	460.00

FARMERS RURAL TELEPHONE CO., FOREST RIVER

3 miles F. P. & W. at $12	36.00

TRI-COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., PETERSBURG

5 miles F. P. & W. at $23.....	115.00
5 miles I. W. at $5	25.00

THE BROCKET FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BROCKET

20¼ miles F. P. & W. at $23...	472.00

THE HOME IMPROVEMENT CO., CRYSTAL

38½ miles F. P. & W. at $23..	886.00
81½ miles I. W. at $5	408.00

Hoople Exchange

40 phones at $10.....	400.00

THE EDINBURG & GARDAR TELEPHONE CO., EDINBURG

25 miles F. P. & W. at $23....	575.00
55 miles I. W. at $5	275.00

Edinburg Exchange

42 phones at $10	420.00

NORTON TELEPHONE CO., LANKIN

177.5 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ..	3,550.00
72.5 miles I. W. at $5	363.00
16.5 miles F. P. & W. at $60....	990.00
16.5 miles I. W. at $5	83.00

Lankin Exchange

27 phones at $10	270.00

Fairdale Exchange

25 phones at $10	250.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

9.96 miles I. W. at $5	50.00

N. D. INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO

8.5 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73..	621.00
8.5 miles C. W. at $15.....	128.00

LAWTON TELEPHONE CO., LAWTON

17 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	204.00

N. W. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEBR.

27 miles F. P. & W. at $23....	621.00
40 miles I. W. at $5.....	200.00
137.95 miles F. P. & W. at $63	8,691.00
199.85 miles I. W. at $5	999.00
867 miles C. W. at $15	13,005.00

Grafton Exchange

383 phones at $25	9,575.00
31 P. B. X. Stations at $6.....	186.00

Minto Exchange

59 phones at $10.....	590.00

Adams Exchange

50 phones at $10	500.00
2 P. B. X. Stations at $6	12.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., PARK RIVER

31¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12..	381.00
6¾ miles I. W. at $5	34.00

OAK PARK TELEPHONE COMPANY, GRAFTON

2¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..	30.00
6¾ miles I. W. at $5	34.00

FOREST RIVER HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY, FOREST RIVER

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12	72.00

MONTROSE MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., MILTON

2½ miles F. P. & W. at $12....	30.00

SWANT RURAL TELEPHONE CO., ARDOCK

¾ mile F. P. & W. at $12....	9.00
12.25 miles I. W. at $5.....	61.00

STAR TELEPHONE CO., PISEK

46 miles F. P. & W. at $20....	920.00
109 miles I. W. at $5.....	545.00

Pisek Exchange

92 phones at $10	920.00

N. G. STOKESBERRY TELEPHONE CO., INKSTER

10 miles F. P. & W. at $20 ...	200.00
11 miles I. W. at $5	55.00

Fordville Exchange

45 phones at $10	450.00

WARD COUNTY

VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., SAWYER

22 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ...	264.00
5 miles I. W. at $5	25.00

SOUTH SIDE PHONE LINE, SAWYER
40 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 480.00

BERTHOLD FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., BERTHOLD
140 miles F. P. & W. at $23... 3,220.00
92 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 460.00
Berthold Exchange
265 phones at $13 ..... 3,445.00
Des Lacs Exchange
138 phones at $13..... 1,794.00

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO., MINOT
86⅜ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,987.00
42⅛ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 210.00
Minot Exchange
2323 phones at $25 ..... 58,075.00

URBAN TELEPHONE CO., KENMARE
Niobe Exchange
12 phones at $10 ..... 120.00

GRAVES TELEPHONE CO., KENMARE
132 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 3,036.00
33 miles I. W. at $5..... 165.00

LONE STAR RURAL TELEPHONE CO., GLENBURN
36 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 432.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00

FIRST FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., DEERING
14 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 168.00

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., VELVA
48 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 576.00

DOUGLAS TELEPHONE CO., DOUGLAS
10½ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 242.00
Douglas Exchange
62 phones at $10 ..... 620.00

RENVILLE TELEPHONE CO., DONNYBROOK
51 miles F. P. & W. at $20.... 1,020.00
58 miles I. W. at $5..... 290.00
Donnybrook Exchange
40 phones at $10 ..... 400.00

CARPIO TELEPHONE CO., CARPIO
102½ miles F. P. & W. at $20.. 2,050.00
44 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 220.00
Carpio Exchange
38 phones at $10 ..... 380.00
Foxholm Exchange
13 phones at $10 ..... 130.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
.05 mile F. P. & W. at $12 ... 5.00
1.67 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 9.00

N. D. INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO
20 miles F. P. & W. at $63 .... 1,260.00
20 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 100.00
40 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 600.00

N. W. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEBR.
17.5 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 403.00
27.7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 139.00
110.20 miles F. P. & W. at $60.. 6,612.00
243.6 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 1,218.00
406.10 miles C. W. at $15..... 6,092.00
Kenmare Exchange
282 phones at $13 ..... 3,666.00
37 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 222.00
Sawyer Exchange
24 phones at $10 ..... 240.00

KEYSTONE MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., VELVA
2¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 30.00

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., MAX
28 miles F. P. & W. at $23..... 644.00
84 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 420.00
28 miles F. P. & W. at $60.... 1,680.00
56 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 840.00

FORT BERTHOLD FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., MAKOTI
47¼ miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 1,087.00
58½ miles I. W. at $5..... 293.00
Makoti Exchange
50 phones at $10 ..... 500.00

QUESTAD FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., CARPIO
1½ miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 18.00

PLAZA TELEPHONE CO., PLAZA
6 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 72.00
2 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 10.00

QUEEN CITY TELEPHONE CO., RYDER
23 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 529.00
19 miles I. W. at $5..... 95.00
Ryder Exchange
83 phones at $10 ..... 830.00

LEWIS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., NORMA
8 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 96.00
19 miles I. W. at $5..... 95.00

WELLS COUNTY

HILLSDALE FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., HARVEY
20 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 240.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00

HEIMDAL & BLOOMINGTON FARMERS TELEPHONE CO. HEIMDAL
22½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 270.00
9½ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 48.00

GERMAN OSHKOSH TELEPHONE CO., EMRICK
29 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 348.00

BOWDEN TELEPHONE CO., BOWDEN
63 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 756.00
3 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 15.00
Bowden Exchange
30 phones at $10 ..... 300.00

GERMANTOWN FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., CATHAY
21 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 252.00

BREMAN & HAMBERG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, BREMAN
7 miles F. P. & W. at $60 .... 420.00
7 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 35.00

Bremen Exchange
16 phones at $10 ..... 160.00
Hamberg Exchange
23 phones at $10 ..... 230.00

HEATON SOUTHERN TELEPHONE CO., NO. 1, HEATON
14½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 174.00
CATHAY TELEPHONE CO., CATHAY
19¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.. 231.00

HIGHLAND RUSSLAND TELEPHONE CO., FESSENDEN
32 miles F. P. & W. at $20..... 640.00

MANFRED FARM TELEPHONE CO., MANFRED
95 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 2,185.00
20 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 100.00
Manfred Exchange
15 phones at $10 ..... 150.00
Wellsburg Exchange
8 phones at $10 ..... 80.00

CHASELEY CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., CHASELEY
51 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 612.00
10 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 50.00

BREMEN NORWAY LAKE TELEPHONE CO., BREMEN
13 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 156.00

HAMBURG & NORWAY TELEPHONE CO., FESSENDEN
30 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 360.00
15 miles I. W. at $5..... 75.00

MAPLE LEAF TELEPHONE CO., FESSENDEN
9¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 111.00
9¼ miles I. W. at $5 ..... 46.00

HEATON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, HEATON
17 phones at $10 ..... 170.00

JAMES RIVER FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., FESSENDEN
15 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 180.00

WOODWARD FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., CATHAY
15 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 180.00

SOO TELEPHONE LINES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
.27 mile F. P. & W. at $12 ... 5.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

NEW ROCKFORD NORTHWEST TELEPHONE CO., NEW ROCKFORD
5 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 60.00
4 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 20.00

EDEN TELEPHONE CO., SHEYENNE
37 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 444.00

THE HEIMDAL KLARA TELEPHONE CO., HEIMDAL
23 miles F. P. & W. at $12 .... 276.00

PLEASANT VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., HURDSFIELD
9 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ..... 108.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

NORWAY LAKE TELEPHONE CO., HAMBERG
14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00
1½ mile I. W. at $5 ..... 8.00

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., BARLOW
8 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 184.00

BENSON & WELLS COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., MADDOCK
8¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12 99.00

BREMEN TELEPHONE CO., BREMEN
28 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 336.00
8 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 40.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.
96.30 miles F. P. & W. at $23.. 2,215.00
32.5 miles I. W. at $5..... 163.00
3.5 miles F. P. & I. W. at $63.. 220.00
39.65 miles F. P. & C. W. at $73 2,894.00
46.45 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 697.00
Harvey Exchange
247 phones at $13 ..... 3,211.00
10 P. B. X. Stations at $6 ..... 60.00

N. D INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., FARGO
3.5 miles F. P. & W. at $23.... 81.00
3.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 18.00
72.5 miles F. P. & W. at $63.00 4,568.00
147.5 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 738.00
172 miles C. W. at $15 ..... 2,580.00
Cathay Exchange
34 phones at $10 ..... 340.00
1 P. B. X. Station at $6 ..... 6.00
Fessenden Exchange
137 phones at $13 ..... 1,781.00
15 P. B. X. Stations at $6 .... 90.00

CATHAY TOWNSHIP TELEPHONE CO., CATHAY
19 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 228.00
25 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 125.00

HEATON NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE CO., HEATON
2½ miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 30.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

COTTONWOOD TELEPHONE CO., FESSENDEN
14 miles F. P. & W. at $12.... 168.00
14 miles I. W. at $5 ..... 70.00

TWIN HILL TELEPHONE CO., MARTIN
4 miles F. P. & W. at $12..... 48.00
1 mile I. W. at $5 ..... 5.00

EDDY WESTERN TELEPHONE CO., NEW ROCKFORD
12 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 144.00

SYKESTON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, SYKESTON
50 phones at $10 ..... 500.00

CRYSTAL LAKE TELEPHONE CO., HURDSFIELD
7.50 miles F. P. & W. at $12 ... 90.00
Hurdsfield Exchange
37 phones at $10 ..... 370.00

WILLIAMS COUNTY

FARMERS NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE CO., WILLISTON

102 miles F. P. & W. at $23....	2,346.00
163 miles I. W. at $5	815.00

MUDDY VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., WILLISTON

30 miles F. P. & W. at $20	600.00
24 miles I. W. at $5	120.00

THE TEMPLE RURAL TELEPHONE CO., TEMPLE

42½ miles F. P. & W. at $23..	978.00
7½ miles I. W. at $5	38.00

WILLIAMS COUNTY MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., RAY

168 miles F. P. & W. at $60....	10,080.00
133 miles I. W. at $5	665.00
Ray Exchange	
109 phones at $13	1,417.00

BENSON VALLEY TELEPHONE CO., TIOGA

3¼ miles F. P. & W. at $12..	39.00
7¾ miles I. W. at $5	39.00

TRUAX TELEPHONE CO., EPPING

53 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	636.00
7 miles I. W. at $5	35.00

TIOGA FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., TIOGA

58 miles F. P. & W. at $20....	1,160.00
40 miles I. W. at $5	200.00
14 miles F. P. & W. at $23....	322.00
Tioga Exchange	
67 phones at $10	670.00
McGregor Exchange	
11 phones at $10	110.00

TRI-COUNTY TELEPHONE CO., McGREGOR

23 miles F. P. & W. at $12....	276.00
10 miles I. W. at $5	50.00
Hamlet Exchange	
6 phones at $10	60.00

TWIN CITY FARMERS TELEPHONE CO., WHITE EARTH

6 miles F. P. & W. at $12.....	72.00
4 miles I. W. at $5	20.00

WILD ROSE MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., WILD ROSE

60½ miles F. P. & W. at $23..	1,392.00
3 miles I. W. at $5.....	15.00
1 mile F. P. & W. at $60.....	60.00
12 miles I. W. at $5	60.00
Wildrose Exchange	
50 phones at $10	500.00

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE CO., OMAHA, NEB.

4 miles F. P. & W. at $23	92.00
110.25 miles F. P. & W. at $60..	6,615.00
105.75 miles I. W. at $5	529.00
134.50 miles C. W. at $15.....	2,018.00
Williston Exchange	
649 phones at $16	10,384.00
160 P. B. X. Stations at $6....	1,014.00

M. W. B. FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO., WHITE EARTH

12¾ miles F. P. & W. at $12..	153.00
3 miles I. W. at $5	15.00

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

of North Dakota

To the Governor

FOR

1917 - 1918

BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, N. D., September 20, 1918.

HON. LYNN J. FRAZIER,
Governor of North Dakota,
Bismarck, N. D.

Sir: I beg to submit herewith my report as Attorney General of North Dakota for the biennial period of 1917 and 1918.

It contains a summary of all the work of this office, the number, character, condition and result of the actions prosecuted or defended by me during this period. Further it contains a full and complete statement of the condition of the office together with recommendations which, if enacted, will improve the laws of the State and, I believe, the results to be obtained from the stringent enforcement of all the laws and make possible a more equitable administration of justice.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

William Langer	Attorney General
Harrison A. Bronson	First Assistant
Dan V. Brennan *	Second Assistant
George K. Foster **	Special Assistant
George I. Reimstad ***	Special Assistant
William G. Owens ****	Special Assistant
Edward B. Cox	Special Assistant
Grant L. Martin *****	Chief Clerk
Helen Lethert	Chief Clerk
Grace Brittin	Stenographer
Theresa Wolf Bernges	Stenographer
Lena Haugen Sveen	Stenographer

* Died April 4, 1918.
** Advanced to Second Assistant April 8, 1918.
*** Resigned August 22, 1917.
**** Resigned July 29, 1918.
***** Resigned to enter the Army.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF NORTH DAKOTA

From the organization of Dakota Territory, 1861

Territorial Attorneys General

Alexander Hughes	1883-84
George H. Rice	1884-86
George S. Engle	1886
Charles F. Templeton	1887-88
Tristram Skinner	1889
John Nickeus	1889

State Attorneys General

George F. Goodwin	1889-90
C. A. M. Spencer	1891-92
W. H. Standish	1893-94
John F. Cowan	1895-1900
O. D. Comstock	1901-02
C. N. Frick	1903-06
T. F. McCue	1917-08
Andrew Miller	1909-14
Henry J. Linde	1915-16
William Langer	1917-

RECOMMENDATIONS

"A trust is formed in this way; a few gentlemen 'promote' it—that is to say, they get it up, being given enormous fees for their kindness, which fees are loaded on to the undertaking in the form of securities of one kind or another. The argument of the promoters is, not that every one who comes into the combination can carry on his business more efficiently than he did before; the argument is: WE WILL ASSIGN TO YOU AS YOUR SHARE IN THE POOL TWICE, THREE TIMES, FOUR TIMES OR FIVE TIMES what you could have sold your business for to an individual competitor who would have to run it on an economic and competitive basis."

"In this age we find, for instance, that OUR LAWS WITH REGARD TO THE RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE ARE IN MANY RESPECTS WHOLLY ANTIQUATED AND IMPOSSIBLE. They were framed for another age, which nobody now living remembers, which is, indeed, so remote from our life that it would be difficult for many of us to understand it if it were described to us."

"Most of our laws were formed in the age when employer and employees knew each other, knew each other's characters, were associates with each other, dealt with each other as man with man."

"And do our laws take note of this curious state of things? Do they even attempt to distinguish between a man't act as a corporation director and as an individual? They do not. Our laws still deal with us on the basis of the old system. THE LAW IS STILL LIVING IN THE DEAD PAST which we have left behind. This is evident, for instance, with regard to the matter of employers' liability for workingmen's injuries."

"When I hear judges reason upon the analogy of the relationships that used to exist between workmen and their employers a generation ago, I wonder if they have not opened their eyes to the modern world. YOU KNOW, WE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT THAT JUDGES WILL HAVE THEIR EYES OPEN, EVEN THOUGH THE LAW WHICH THEY ADMINISTER HASN'T AWAKENED."

"American industry is not free, as once it was free; American enterprise is not free; the man with only a little capital is finding it harder to get into the field, more and more impossible to compete with the big fellow. Why? BECAUSE THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY DO NOT PREVENT THE STRONG FROM CRUSHING THE WEAK."

"I take my stand absolutely, where every progressive ought to take his stand, on the proposition that PRIVATE MONOPOLY IS INDEFENSIBLE AND INTOLERABLE. And there I will fight my battle. And I know how to fight it."

"You know of course, HOW THE LITTLE MAN IS CRUSHED BY THE TRUSTS. He gets a local market. The big concerns come in

and undersell him in his local market, and that is the only market he has if he cannot make a profit here he is liable. They can make A PROFIT ALL THROUGH THE REST OF THE UNION, WHILE THEY ARE UNDERSELLING HIM IN HIS LOCALITY, and recouping themselves by what they can earn elsewhere. Thus their competitors can be put out of business, one by one, wherever they dare to show a head. Inasmuch as they rise up only one by one, these big concerns can see to it that new competitors never come into the larger field."

President Wilson could have had the present situation in North Dakota in mind when he wrote these different paragraphs in his book "The New Freedom."

TAX FOOD TRUST OUT OF EXISTENCE

Unquestionably today in North Dakota the fruit trust, the food trust, the beef trust, the grain trust, the wire communication trust, the barbed wire trust, the machinery trust, the money trust, and other trusts have their hands on the throats of the people of North Dakota. These trusts have no conscience, no feelings of pity, no souls, and no character. When the influenza epidemic was raging at its worst and the word had gone forth that lemons were a preventative, the fruit trust doubled and trebled the price over night; and when orange juice was recommended in place of lemon juice a little later the price of oranges went as high as $1.50 and $1.80 per dozen. My recommendation on the food trust is that a law be passed taxing the trust out of existence in North Dakota. Concerns dealing in food, if a bill is enacted which I have in mind goes into effect, can not make any money by advancing the price of food because all the money they make above a certain percentage goes as taxes and taxes all go to the Commonwealth.

PREVENT EVASION OF ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW

Additional legislation should be passed so that concerns owned or controlled by the same people but having different corporate names should under the law be classed as one corporation. I have drawn a bill amending our present anti-trust statute and this bill is especially applicable to the interests known as the "Nash Brothers Fruit Trust." The Nash Brothers own and control about one hundred fruit concerns, each of which has a different name but which is in reality owned and controlled by them. The same is true of the Telephone Trust. The Northwestern Exchange Company owns or controls today the North Dakota Independent Telephone Company so that this concern practically makes its own rates in this state. Outside of a few farmer lines and half a dozen exchanges in a few cities in the state they own practically all the exchanges and toll lines in North Dakota.

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS

A law should be passed giving some board power to pass upon applications of people desiring to form corporations, associations, trust estates, etc., and regulating them so that three men without any property can

not organize a corporation capitalized at millions of dollars, which can later be taken advantage of and work great harm to the people.

Before a corporation should be admitted to do business in the state, the character of the business should be thoroughly investigated, a reasonable amount of capital stock determined and they should not be allowed to incorporate for more than that amount. Before a foreign corporation should be allowed to do business in this state, some investigation should be had and if the company will not voluntarily reduce their extra capital stock they should give a guarantee whereby the people who deal with them would be protected. Among others a guarantee that if they are sued there will be enough money in the state in some form so that the judgment can be collected.

Foreign bonding companies doing business in the state should be required to have a fund which can be levied upon in case they are called upon to pay a loss.

The Blue Sky Law should be amended to include trust estates as at the present time there is no law whatsoever regulating this form of organization. The tax laws of the state should be amended to tax trust estates.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

A situation which challenges the forward looking minds of the state is that of the bonding and mortgaging of the public utility companies. If the Fargo people for instance wished to own their public utilities they would have, not only the officials of the utility company to deal with, but also the holders of the mortgages, which usually are foreign corporations or trust companies. This is a much more serious problem than public debt and steps should be taken whereby the state should exercise control over these corporations so that for instance the one plan at Fargo with a value of perhaps one million dollars can not be mortgaged for fifty million dollars. It is essential to successful control that bond and stock issues of public utilities should be under control of a commission. The Public Utility laws of North Dakota are a farce, and drastic laws should be passed giving the people power to regulate them. This power should, in my opinion, be given to the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

SAFE-GUARD HEALTH OF PEOPLE

The attorney general is President of the State Board of Health, and in my judgment the present health laws are very inadequate. More attention is paid to the raising of hogs than children. Human life is today cheaper than that of calves. There was more state activity a short time ago when word went out that there was hog cholera in the vicinity of Jamestown than when information was received that an epidemic of influenza prevailed. We spend much more money for the Live Stock Sanitary Board and affiliated departments than we do for the preservation of the life of our men, women and children. To meet the situation I have prepared a bill creating a State Health and Vital Statistics Board in

accordance with the recommendations of Dr. C. J. McGurren, present Superintendent of Health. To meet the administration of this law the doctors, travelling men, butchers, candy kitchens, theatres and hotels would pay license fees, the proposed expenditure of which will give North Dakota the best health service in the Union.

NO IMMUNITY STATUTE

The corrupt practice act in this state, the law relative to dueling, gambling, fradulent elections, riot, and campaign contributions, can not be enforced for the reason that the decision in the case of the State vs. Beer made in 1905 completely nullifies those laws. A law should be enacted so that the Attorney General can grant immunity to a person and compel him to testify against his accomplices. The way the law now stands men can go out and lynch a man and the state cannot compel one to testify against the other, the result being a most alarming state of affairs.

DISTRIBUTE BALLOT BOXES BY PARCEL POST

The law relating to sheriffs should be amended. Ballot boxes should be sent to the different voting precincts by parcel post and witnesses should be subpoenaed by registered letter. This would save the counties of the state at least $50,000 a year. At the present time jurors are subpoenaed by registered letter with splendid results.

POOL HALLS SHOULD BE REGULATED

The pool halls of this state are overtaxed. Most of the articles they sell are taxed by the federal government and in some of the cities and villages the taxes on pool hall tables are exorbitant. I recommend that legislation be passed whereby these businesses be taxed the same as any other. That there be a system of inspection so that pool halls will not be the menace that they in self protection often are at the present time to the morals of the community, but on the contrary would be a place of desirable and healthy recreation.

END LAW'S DELAY

At the present time law and justice do not mean the same thing and there is too much delay in the law. Some counties have only one term of court a year. If a man is arrested and has money he hires a lawyer and when the time for hearing comes he takes a change of venue. The case is then transferred to some other county and if the defendant happens to be able to get an affidavit from a doctor that he is not feeling well he gets the case continued over the term, with the result that it is sometimes two years before he is tried. A law should be passed whereby a special term of court could be called upon two weeks notice upon the filing of an affidavit by the Attorney General. This would eliminate the menace of a man with money making a farce of the law. Then a case could not be delayed and time obtained for witnesses to scatter and evidence to disappear.

ABOLISH PRESENT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

The judicial districts of the state should be changed in such a way that there be at least two judges in each district with the result that a judge will not be responsible to a bunch of politicians for his election. In my judgement six districts would be ample.

ENLARGE GROUNDS FOR IMPEACHMENT

The grounds for impeachment should be extended so that when an officer subject to impeachment connives with criminals either actively or passively he may be removed. I call your attention to the fact that a District Judge when called as a witness in a case refused to testify on the ground that it might incriminate himself. This man should not for one moment be tolerated as a judge of a district or be in a position where he can mete out so-called justice to others.

STATE LAW LIBRARIAN

I recommend that a state librarian be appointed to take care of the books of the State Library as thousands of dollars worth of books have disappeared. It is poor economy for the state to have a $75,000 library without a custodian.

PENITENTIARY FOR USURER

I recommend that the banking laws of the state be so amended that any banker guilty of usury shall forever lose his right to do banking business in the state and upon conviction should be placed in the penitentiary.

PRESENT MORTGAGE LAWS UNJUST

The mortgage laws of the state should be changed so that mortgages can not be foreclosed by advertisement without registered notice to the mortgagor. Notice should be given by registered letter, and foreclosure fees should be reduced. Mortgages and other secured debts should be declared taxable to the mortgages at the place of residence of the debtor. and that upon foreclosure or execution the tax become a part of the debt to be deducted from the mortgage. The law should be amended so that the mortgagor is entitled to the rents and profits during the year of redemption.

A law should further be enacted providing that a note can not draw a greater rate of interest after maturity than before.

UNIFORM BOOKKEEPING IN ALL COUNTIES

A law should be passed whereby all the counties in the state should have a uniform system of accounting and bookkeeping. This form to be drawn by the State Auditor and approved by the public examiner. All such accounts and bookkeeping supplies should be purchased through the State Board of Control, and be sold to the counties at cost.

POWERS OF STATE EXAMINER INCREASED

The powers of the State Examiner should be increased so that the county deputy examiners in addition to examining the county finances should ascertain whether or not the county owes the state any money, and if so, should report to the State Auditor and Attorney General in order that same way be collected. The State Examiner, being an expert, should also upon request assist in the organization of new banking corporations.

TAX ON FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

Hundreds for foreign corporations transact a large amount of business in North Dakota who are engaged exclusively in interstate commerce and can not be taxed directly upon their property or occupation. An excise privilege tax as heavy as will be permitted under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States should be levied on these corporations when they apply for admission to the state.

AMEND CRIMINAL LAWS

The criminal laws of the state should be amended so that the matter of talesman should not be left to the sheriff. A law providing for a system in the nature of the Third Jury Box in Montana should be passed in this state so that if a jury is needed quickly the names previously placed in a special box should be drawn, and the sheriff can expeditiously subpoena said jurrors from the immediate vicinity at little expense. The number of challenges to a jury panel should be equal in number between the state and the defendant.

REMOVAL BY GOVERNOR FINAL

The removal law of this state should be amended to give the Governor more power and the removal by the Governor, after hearing, should be final.

MOTHER'S PENSION LAW INADEQUATE

The Mothers' Pension Law of this state should be amended so that a mother with a family will not have to wait two or three months before she gets aid. Help should be given her as soon as she applies therefor, and should not be less than $15 per child per month. Illegitimate children should get the same assistance as legitimate children, while children permanently crippled should receive assistance as long as they are living and are indigent. Mothers having a little home should not be obliged to sell same before securing assistance.

STATE INSURANCE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Although it is perhaps not in the province of the Attorney General, investigation has convinced me that the state should insure its own buildings and the public buildings of all municipalities in the state including school houses.

BOARD OF CONTROL PURCHASING AGENT

Investigation has further convinced me as ex-officio attorney for the Board of Regents and the Board of Control that the Board of Control should be the purchasing agent for all state institutions. At the present time neither board is buying the supplies at as low a figure as they otherwise could by buying in larger quantities. The Board of Regents should be purely an educational body.

REDUCTION OF CEMENT RATES

In a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission Cement rates from all important producing centers to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana and other neighboring states were reduced. North Dakota was not a party to this case and our rates were not reduced. Our cement rates now in effect are too high and unjustly discriminatory as compared with rates to neighboring states. It will probably be necessary to present this question to both the interstate commerce commission and the railroad administration at Washington to accomplish the purpose of reducing rates.

COMMODITY RATES

Rates on other commodities from eastern producing and manufacturing centres to North Dakota points are unreasonable as compared with rates to jobbing and manufacturing centres in Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington and other western states. A proper adjustment of these rates on basis commodities will build up the manufacturing and jobbing business of our cities and provide better home markets for farm produce and home sources of supply for necessary commodities. Considerable expense will be incurred in presenting these matters to the interstate commerce commission and the railroad administration at Washington but the desired results will be worth many times the effort and expense involved.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUARANTY FUND

A law should be enacted along the order of the Bank Guaranty Fund Act providing for the protection of the grain growers of the state. At the present time there are 2,200 elevators, each of which give a separate bond to the State of North Dakota. In case of loss the grain growers having their grain in the elevator must bring an action against the elevator company. It is my recommendation that the state should bond these elevators direct and accumulate a fund which should be used to pay the grain growers for their loss in the elevator, the same as the bank guaranty fund is used to pay a depositor who has a loss in a bank. If each elevator pays the premium for its bond direct to the state instead of a bonding company it would take only a short time to accumuulate a million dollars for that purpose and the farmer or grain grower hauling his grain to the elevator would be absolutely protected against loss.

GRAIN BUYER SHOULD BE BONDED

It is further my recommendation that each deputy grain inspector appointed by the Grain Inspection Department should also take out a state bond automatically at the time he takes out his license. In no better way can farmers avoid being discriminated against by having their grain excessively docked or undergraded.

APPLICATIONS FOR REQUISITIONS WERE EXAMINED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD IN THE FOLLOWING CASES.

I.—BY THIS STATE UPON OTHER STATES

State vs. Clarence Homer Stults. Desertion and refusal to support by husband and parent. On state of Indiana. Approved January 1, 1917.

State vs. Harry Shoppery. Embezzlement. On state of Minnesota. Approved January 22, 1917.

State vs. N. E. Herrington. Forgery, 3rd degree. On state of Tennessee. Approved January 27, 1917.

State vs. W. J. Bear. Forgery second degree. On state of Illinois. Approved February 13, 1917.

State vs. Arthur Strong. Assault with intent to commit rape. On state of Wisconsin. Approved March 22, 1917.

State vs. Jack Kane. Desertion and non-support of family. On state of Montana. Approved April 23, 1917.

State vs. R. K. Lovejoy. Grand Larceny. On state of Montana. Approved April 23, 1917.

State vs. Clifford A. Lowell. Burglary third degree. On state of Washington. Approved April 27, 1917.

State vs. Geo. H. Pearl, alias Parker, etc. Obtaining money under false pretences. On state of Ohio. Approved April 28, 1917.

State vs. E. E. Raines. Forgery second degree. On state of Missouri. Approved May 11, 1917.

State vs. Bill Pruitt. Bootlegging. On state of Montana. Approved June 27, 1917.

State vs. Ray Wise. Wife desertion. On state of Minnesota. Approved June 28, 1917.

State vs. Bernard L. Palmer. Bigamy. On state of Kansas. Approved July 13, 1917.

State vs. Arley Morey. Embezzlement. On state of Montana. Approved July 20, 1917.

State vs. F. C. McDonald. Obtaining money under false pretence. On state of Nebraska. Approved August 11, 1917.

State vs. Erick C. Johnson. Desertion and non-support. On state of Montana. Approved August 23, 1917.

State vs. A. K. Ford. Grand Larceny. On state of South Dakota. Approved September 4, 1917.

State vs. Nickinfer Pilot. Grand Larceny. On state of Illinois. Approved November 28, 1917.

State vs. W. S. Hunter. Obtaining signatures by false pretences. On state of Idaho. Approved November 30, 1918.

State vs. A. R. Reid. Obtaining property by false pretences. On state of Oregon. Approved December 1, 1917.

State vs. Leslie Crozier. Seduction. On state of New York. Approved December 9, 1917.

State vs. Kenneth Raze. Rape. On state of Minnesota. Approved January 3, 1918.

State vs. Herbert A. Reetz. Rape first degree. On state of Illinois. Approved January 16, 1918.

State vs. Thomas LaBell. Grand Larceny. On state of Minnesota. Approved February 1, 1918.

State vs. Morris D. King. Obtaining money and property by false pretences. On state of Illinois. Approved February 16, 1918.

State vs. Ellis D. Corey. Embezzlement. On state of Minnesota. Approved February 16, 1918.

State vs. Herbert A. Reetz. Rape second degree. On Secretary of the Navy. Approved February 18, 1918.

State vs. Jeanette Gorman. Obtaining money under false pretences. On state of Minnesota. Approved February 19, 1918.

State vs. W. E. Skelton. Drawing bank check without funds in bank. On state of Minnesota. Approved February 20, 1918.

State vs. Jack Norton. Obtaining money by false pretences. On state of Washington. Approved April 25, 1918.

State vs. Paul Dolan. Obtaining money by false pretences. On state of Minnesota. Approved May 3, 1918.

State vs. Blanche Macauley. Obtaining money by false pretences. On state of Montana. Approved June 1, 1918.

State vs. A. S. Brudevick. Desertion and failure to support family. On State of Minnesota. Approved July 11, 1918.

State vs. Frank Hobbs. Obtaining money by false pretences. On state of Illinois. Approved July 20, 1918.

State vs. Richard A. Poekle. Wife desertion. On state of South Dakota. Approved Auugust 5, 1918.

State vs. John Just. Rape first degree. On state of New York. Approved September 18, 1918.

State vs. G. H. Root. Obtaining food, lodging and accommodations at hotel without paying therefore. On state of Minnesota. Approved October 17, 1918.

State vs. Alex Clem Jawarsky. Bigamy. On Secretary of Navy. Approved November 2, 1918.

State vs. R. D. Hand and Ralph Johnston. Grand Larceny. On state of Montana. Approved November 23, 1918.

II.—BY OTHER STATES UPON THIS STATE

State vs. Harry L. Goding. Seduction. From the state of Minnesota. Approved January 19, 1917.

State vs. Peter J. Miller, alias John Smith. Confidence game. From the state of Illinois. Approved February 2, 1917.

State vs. J. R. Vam Horn. Obtaining money by means of false check. From the state of South Dakota. Approved March 6, 1917.

State vs. Haskell Tolley. Robbery first degree. From the state of Minnesota. Approved April 25, 1917.

State vs. Arthur Noffke. Robbery. From the State of Illinois. Approved September 24, 1917.

State vs. Jourgan Olsen. Cheating by false pretences. From the state of Iowa. Approved July 20, 1917.

State vs. Frank Moran, alias Frank Mose and Frank Burke, alias Edward C. Ray. Grand Larceny. From state of Montana. Approved September 26, 1917.

State vs. Ray Bryan. Seduction. From state of Nebraska. Approved October 20, 1917.

State vs. Dr. Chas. H. McDonald. Abortion. From state of South Dakota. Approved November 17, 1917.

State vs. Ray M. Spriggs, Paul Wims, Eugene Coulter and Am. C. Hogg. Rape. From state of Minnesota. Approved November 19, 1917.

State vs. Ellis G. Corey. Embezzlement. From state of Minnesota. Approved February 16, 1918.

State vs. Morris D. King. Obtaining money under false pretences. From state of Illinois. Approved February 16, 1918.

State vs. James Stasek. Non-support. From state of Oregon. Approved April 4, 1918.

State vs. Geo. E. Nelson, alias Geo. Miller. Adultery. From state of Minnesota. Approved August 19, 1918.

State vs. Arthur Colby. Forgery second degree. From state of New York. Approved October 21, 1918.

State vs. Wm. A. Delancy. Burglary third degree. From state of New York. Approved October 21, 1918.

Honorable Lynn J. Frazier, Governor:

The law requires the Attorney General to sumbit a report to the Governor of the cases tried and conducted by him during his term of office, together with such recommendations concerning the criminal and civil law and its administration as the interests of the State demand.

The term of office of my predecessor terminated by law on January 4, 1917.

The following report covers the period from January 4th, 1917 to September 1st, 1918, and necessarily covers a portion of the term of my predecessor.

In addition to the specific duties upon which a report is required by law, numerous other duties are imposed upon the Attorney General of which no report is required, which duties it may be said compose a large percentage of the work required of this department, and necessitates a large and constantly increasing amount of time and attention.

Up to the time my predecessor took office it had been the custom to publish as a part of their report such selected opinions from the files of the department as in their judgment were of special interest to the general public. Through neglect of my predecessor he made no report to the Governor nor printed his report as is required by law, and I have consequently been delayed in the presentation of my report because of the fact that I have prepared that of my predecessor, together with the opinions rendered by him and his assistants during the years of 1915 and 1916. Because of the general unsatisfactory conditions resulting in the office I thought it best to include all those opinions including those from July 1st, 1917, and including December 1, 1917, in his own report.

In accordance, therefore, with the custom heretofore mentioned opinions furnished during my term of office will be found incorporated in this report, and I call your attention particularly to the fact that this report covers only my term and not the six months of my predecessor's term, which heretofore has been included and reported.

STATEMENT OF CASES TRIED AND INVESTIGATED BETWEEN JANUARY 4th, 1917, AND SEPTEMBER 1st, 1918.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA V. VALLEY CITY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

The complaint in this action was drawn and served by my predecessor in office on November 15, 1916, but no further action was taken by him in the matter. The action was brought under the provision of

Chapter 142, Session Laws of 1915, which provides for the payment of a tuition fee by the School District in which the parents of children, who attend the Model or Preparatory Schools, reside. The constitutionality of the Act was raised by the Valley City Special School District in this action which involves up to the present time about $12,000.00. It is the contention of this department, which has been representing the State, that he State is entitled to the tuition and the amount mentioned. This department has been successful in sustaining the action in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District and has filed a brief for the State in the Supreme Court to which court the case has been appealed to by the Valley City Special School District. This case is of immense importance to every educational school in the state.

STATE VS. CLEO NASH

This was an information for murder in the first degree charging the respondent with the murder of one Hicks of near Steele, in Kidder County. The defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree and the contemplated appeal to the Supreme Court was never effected. He is now serving a life sentence.

COFMAN V. OSTERHOUS, et al.

On the 15th day of August, 1917, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by Chapter 105 of the 1917 Session Laws, the State Dairy Commissioner, upon evidence that Mr. Cofman, a cream station buyer at Hazen, had violated certain dairy laws of the State relative to the weighing and testing of butter fat, revoked his license. The constitutionality of the statute under which the Dairy Commissioner acted was challenged in the Courts. The first hearing was held before John N. Hagen, Commissioner of Agriculture & Labor, to whom Mr. Cofman appealed for a hearing, and Mr. Hagen decided in favor of the state. Hon. W. L. Nuessle, Judge of the District Court, sustained the state, and the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the statute by a three to two decision.

The dairy interests of the State, both the farmers and local creamery operators, consider the result of this case a great victory for the dairy industry in the State, as it makes it possible to effectively protect those engaged in such industry from unscrupulous and dishonest buyers.

This case is reported in 168 N. W. 826,

RUNGE V. GLERUM

The powers of the State Fire Marshall were directly challenged in this action. The State Fire Marshall had condemned a certain building at Devils Lake and ordered its destruction. The owner of the building, Mr. Glerum, appealed to the District Court on the ground that the State buildings determined by himself to be dangerous as a fire hazard. The defendant appealed the case from the District Court of Ramsey County, and this department briefed the case and presented the same to the

Supreme Court of this state, and the Supreme Court sustained the con- Fire Marshall had no power to order and compel the destruction of tention of the state in every particular, and by their decision made he contention of the state that the State Fire Marshall had the power to clean up fire traps absolutely unassailable. This action and decision will do much to ultimately lower the insurance risks in this state. By virtue of this decision the State Fire Marshall has ordered the destruction of a great many buildings, and has removed numerous fire traps, the best example being at Rugby where nineteen buildings were condemned and removed.

NEER V. LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

This case involves the power of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to destroy summarily livestock afflicted with Dourine. The State contended that this power was conferred upon the State Livestock Sanitary Board by express statutory enactment, and as both the Federal and State Livestock authorities maintained that the disease of Dourine can only be eradicated by the immediate destruction of the inspected animals, that the order of the State Live Stocy Sanitary Board to destroy such live stock afflicted with Dourine was one which they had the power to make and the power to enforce. The Federal Department of animal and live stock industry at Washington took tremendous interest in this case, and at their request was served with copies of the evidence and with records and briefs in the case. The Federal Department sent special representatives, who have been fighting dourine, to the state to give their testimony. This department was successful in getting the State Supreme Court to sustain the actions of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board although the decision was only three to two decision by the Supreme Court.

STATE V. KELLER

The defendant William Keller was arrested charged with murder in the first degree for stabbing to death the village marshal of Wilton in McLean County. At the request of the State's Attorney, John E. Williams of McLean County, this department assisted actively in the prosecution of the case. Keller had been confined in the State Insane Asylum and had twice escaped and the defense was insanity. The jury found the defendant sane and convicted him for murder in the first degree and was sentenced for life in the State Penitentiary.

STATE V. ANTON COVLIN AND ANNA COVLIN.

This refendant and his daughter Anna were arrested charged with killing one Anton Panesuk with a shot gun. This department assisted in the prosecution upon the request of John E. Williams. The defendants took a change of venue from McLean County, and the District Judge sent the case to Fargo. The trial lasted approximately a week and the jury acquitted both defendants on their claim of self defense.

STATE VS. MARTIN DILLMAN.

In this case the defendant Dillman was charged with the murder of one William Jethro. The crime was alleged to have been committed

in the town of Karlsrud, in McHenry County, in June, 1917. The case was tried before Judge Burr at Towner, North Dakota, in December, 1917, and this department assisted States Attorney Ulsrud in prosecuting the case, which terminated in a conviction of the defendant of the crime of Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

STATE VS. OWENSON, ET AL.

This case in which the defendant, of whom there were six were charged with the crime of riot. The case was started by fromer Attorney General Linde and was tried at New Rockford, in Eddy County, upon a change of venue from Foster County. Former Attorney General McCue was appointed Assistant Special Attorney General by Mr. Linde to prosecute this case and upon his request and that of the complaining witness this department took part in prosecuting the case. The jury afer considering the evidence for five hours brought in a verdict of "not guilty".

STATE V. THOMAS HALL AND EUGENE WALLA.

The defendants in this case were arrested charged with the crime of embezzlement. Burleigh County Jury acquitted Mr. Hall, and the Jury of Morton County acquitted Mr. Walla.

EAST GRAND FORKS BREWERY AND MC INERNEY CASES.

In the month of June, 1917, in response to many complaints being made of vast violations of the Laws of the state of North Dakota concerning the disposition of intoxicating liquors, this department made an investigation of the operations of one J. H. Mc Inerney and the East Grand Forks Brewery in disposing of its beer products in North Dakota territory. This department was assisted by the North Dakota law Enforcement League, also by some secret service operatives and detectives, also in part by federal officers and also in part by officials of the State of Minnesota. As a result of these investigations astounding revelations were made of the traffic in beer products of such Brewery Company in North Dakota territory with citizens thereof, including in some instances minors, University students, and even Soldiers in the service of our government. This Brewery established in East Grand Forks, Minnesota, with one J. H. Mc Inerney, was operating on what is known as the grist mill scheme whereby citizens of North Dakota pretended to make a contract with such Brewery to have certain products manufactured into beer and thereafter to be delivered to North Dakota citizens. This had proceeded to such an extent that there was something like five thousand contracts made with North Dakota citizens of which number there were about 1500 contract holders in the city of Grand Forks alone, out of a straight vote at the general election in 1916 of about 1900, it was discovered that in the month of July, 1917, this brewery was doing an immense business running some days to the amount of $1600 or over, and that practically its entire products were being disposed of or distributed to North Dakota citizens. This department

in co-operation with the officials of the State of Minnesota and likewise the federal officials in connection with the Bone Dry Law tooksteps to eliminate these large and gross violations of our laws against the disposition of intoxicating liquors. On the evening of July 23, 1917, a raid was made on the Brewery at East Grand Forks, Minnesota. J. H. McInerney and others were arrested under Minnesota warrants and the books and contract of such Brewery and McInerney were seized, and that about the same time in North Dakota this department filed some forty seven complaints against J. H. McInerney, principally, and also in some cases against the East Grand Forks Brewery Company and some of its officers charging a violation of the bootlegging statutes in North Dakota in the disposition of such intoxicating liquor and further charging a criminal conspiracy so to do. Upon warrants issued upon such complaints the defendants were brought before Justice Mc Laughlin at Grand Forks and thereafter on July 30, to August 23, 1917, after a most bitterly fought contest the defendant J. H. Mc Inerney and East Grand Forks Brewery and John O'Keefe were bound over to the district court in some 27 cases based upon such complaint. On August 1, 1917 at Fargo the Brewery Company and said McInerney were indicted for violation of the so termed federal Bone Dry Law. The state cases came up before Judge Cooley in the month of January, 1918, upon the trial of the case known as the Joe Scott case, which was tried before Judge Cooley for a period of some three weeks including time taken on preliminary motions and trial before the jury and after submission to the jury a verdict was returned of "not guilty". Thereafter the state filed motion of change of venue on the remaining 26 cases based upon the prejudice of the county and the Judge, and subsequently these cases were transferred by order of the court to Walsh county, where they are now pending.

Shortly after the raid upon such brewery the brewery company and Mc Inerney ceased doing business under such contract system, and shortly thereafter it disposed of its brewing plant, so this department has been informed, and thereafter it disposed of its beer products so manufactured, and ever since that time such brewing plant has been out of business and its business with North Dakota citizens has ceased and it is so continued. In June, 1918, after conferring with officers of the Law Enforcement League and the States Attorney of Grand Forks County and others of this department before Judge Kneeshaw, stating that the purposes of such raid causing a cessation of the disposition of beer products in North Dakota had been accomplished, that the brewery had apparently gone out of business and the contract system omitted entirely and that if such conditions should continue and the defendant should so represent to the court it would recommend to the court at the January term, 1919, that the remaining cases might be discontinued.

These cases were bitterly fought by every resource in the command of the defendants and the contention was broad cast made that every one of the contract holders who did business with the Brewery Com-

pany was equally involved with the defendant in the violation of the liquor laws, if there were any violations.

IN THE MATTER OF FEDERAL LOANS TO FARMERS

Shortly after the Special Session of the Legislature called in January adjourned, the farmers of the state, especially in the first and second congressional districts, were suddenly confronted with the fact that the Federal Land Banks at Washington served notice that owing to complaints received from the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul they would no longer make loans in North Dakota. This decision was extensively based upon the fact that the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, a law created by the special session, gave the counties a first lien, not only upon the crops raised from the seed furnished, but also upon the land and made the lien prior to any mortgage which might be placed upon the land after January 29, 1918. At the request of the Governor this department took charge of the situation, and Mr. D. V. Brennan, Assistant Attorney General, wrote an opinion which is published in another part of this report, holding that the Seed and Feed Bonding Act in no way impared the security of the Federal Land Banks, and that the loans should continue. Shortly thereafter the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Brennan went to Washingon and numerous conferences were held with Mr. Norris, Vice Chairman of the Federal Land Banks, with Solicitor Lawrence of the Treasury Department, and with Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. Through an arrangement worked out by this department with Mr. Burrell G. White, Agent for the United States Guaranty and Fidelity Company the farmers of this state were enabled to continue to make loans from the State Land Banks by the Bonding Companies giving a blanket bond at the rate of twenty-five cents per hundred. This arrangement worked out most admirably, and as far as is known every farmer in North Dakota who wishes to make a loan from the Federal Land Banks and could comply with the federal law secured a loan This department has co-operated with the utmost harmony with the Land Bank at St. Poul and Mr. E. G. Quamme, President thereof, and with the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington, D. C. The Seed and Feed Bonding Act should be modified in one or two small details so as to make this co-operation between the state and the federal authorities even more harmonious.

THE HANDLING OF THE STATE INSANE CASES

At the request of the State Board of Control this department has been investigating approximately one hundred cases of non-residents insane. At the time the investigation was requested the state was paying $38,000 a year for the care of non-residents insane or patients charged to the state at large. As a result of the investigation the following insane patients heretofore charged to the state at large were charged to the different counties legally responsible for their care:

John Kartosos
Chas. Real
Frank Stewart
Mary Weades

Saving the state approximately Three Thousand Dollars to date and Eleven Hundred Fifty Six dollars per year hereafter. Other investigations are under way.

In addition to this a law suit involving Carl Johnson sent to the Insane Asylum from Adams County was agreed with the Attorney General of South Dakota, but unfortunately before the law suit Mr. Johnson suddenly died.

At the present time the State of North Dakota is paying for patients from Montana, Illinois and some other states. Likewise the State is paying for some patients legally chargeable to some of the counties in the state. Two cases, namely the case of Traill County vs. State of North Dakota, In the matter of the Insanity of Lewis Romol, and the case of Traill County vs. State of North Dakota, In the matter of the Insanity of James Smith, were heard before Judge Cole of the Third Judicial District at Hillsboro in Traill County. In the case first above mentioned, the State was sustained, and in the case of State vs. Traill County, In the matter of the Insanity of James Smith the County was sustained. This case has been appealed by the State to the Supreme Court.

The decisions of the insanity cases have been slow owing to the fact that the law is new in North Dakota, no case interpretating the insanity statute has ever been taken to the Supreme Court of this state. It is the contention of the State that before the State should be made liable for any non-resident insane that there should be a clear cut affidavit made by the said County Board of Health, sending said persons to the Insane Asylum, that they made a thorough investigation, and that they have been unable to find out the county or state the patient came from or to what county or state the patient is legally chargeable. Some counties in the state have heretofore made it a practice to pick up insane persons on the street, and without making any investigation whatever, send them to the Insane Asylum here where they have been a continuous charge to the state. This department wishes to express its appreciation of the co-operation offered in the investigation by Superintendent W. M. Hotchkiss of the State Insane Asylum.

IN RE: FEDERAL GRAIN GRADES

In March, 1917 shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, a notice was served upon this department that the federal government was going to modify the federal grades on grain. Co-operating with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Mr. Hagan, and with Mr. Nagel, President of the Morton County Grain Growers Association, Mr. Norman Malcolm of the Stark County Grain Growers Association, arrangements were made to go to Washington to protest vigorously against the proposed federal grades, and aside from that attempt should be made to get them modified if possible. Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Nagel, Mr. Hagan and the Attorney General personally appeared at the hearing conducted by the Bureau of Markets at Washington, D. C. and were vigorously assisted by all the Senators and Congressmen except by Senator Mc-

Cumber. Some two hundred millers, members, etc. were in attendance, and the objections raised by the delegation were so strenuous that the Bureau of Markets decided to give North Dakota a day by itself and designated the following day as North Dakota Day. Although the hearing originally was only supposed to last one day, practically all the other two hundred men stayed over and the North Dakota delegation left said meeting thoroughly dissatisfied with the treatment received. Prof. Ladd's figures were declared by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets to be false and misleading, and the delegation felt that such a charge was unfair, particularly due to the fact that Prof. Ladd had been present at a hearing held at Fargo a short time before that, which meeting was conducted by the Bureau of Markets, and no attack was at that time made on his figures.

On the way home from Washington and at conferences held later in Bismarck, it was decided that it would be practically impossible for North Dakota alone to get justice at the hands of the department at Washington, and that unless strenuous measures were taken, North Dakota's fine hard wheat would be mixed with the soft wheat of some of the states farther south, and that North Dakota would lose the premium which up to now had been paid on No. 1 Hard Wheat, and further that North Dakota would lose the result of the splendid advertisement gained by the advertisment of its No. 1 Northern Wheat. We decided that steps should be taken to line up the northwestern states, and Mr. D. V. Brennan, Assistant Attorney General was sent to Olympia, Washington and to the capitols of Idaho, Montana, and steps were taken to get Minnesota and South Dakota into a conference to be held later at Helena, Mont. Mr. Brennan succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm and support of all the states mentioned, but most unfortunately died before positive steps could be secured at Washington. When the conference was called at Helena Assistant Attorney General Cox, Mr. John N. Hagan and Mr. Chas. W. Bleick of the Railroad Commission, represented the state. Minnesota was represented by Attorney General Hilton, and Assistant Attorney General Palmer, Mr. Jacobson and others, and the Attorney General of Idaho and other officers from Idaho, the State of Washington and other states were represented at the meeting, which was presided over by Governor Stewart of Montana. Mr. Hagan of North Dakota was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Assistant Attorney General Cox secretary. The meeting was the first of its kind to be held in the United States. Resolutions were passed condemning the proposed federal grades and specifying just exactly what these different states wished the federal government to establish as federal grades, and demanding that the senators and representatives from congress and from the states get back of the recommendations of the conference held at Helena, and the result was that the united power of the states at Washington was felt and the federal grades which had been passed were revised and modified so that the farmers got considerable better grade for wheat than he did under the federal grades heretofore, and the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars was effected. While the federal grades at the present time are not satisfactory they are much better than those originally proposed.

GRAND JURY IN EMMONS COUNTY

During the last year and a half, in spite of the fact that mob violence had abounded in states adjoining North Dakota and especially in South Dakota and Minnesota, and in spite of the fact that farmers and others were mobbed, North Dakota has been singularly free from mob violence. Only two cases of any consequence arose. One of these being at Washburn where three fellows mobbed a highly respectable citizen and when complaint was made to the Attorney General immediate co-operation was had with the States Attorney, Mr. Williams, with the result that three men were arrested, bound over to district court under a two thousand dollar bond each.

The other case arose in Emmons County where on the 7th day of June 1918 a mob well organized through the pretended zeal and patriotism and enmity on the part of one Cecil Pennington, left Hazelton late one night to tar and feather one W. W. Dougherty. Not finding Dougherty at his home they went to the home of his mother-in-law Mrs. Elise Parras and during the dispute the said Mrs. Parras was shot and killed by a member of said mob, one Cecil Pennington. A petition was presented to the Attorney General signed by some two hundred taxpayers of Emmons County asking the Attorney General's help to conduct an investigation, and upon the matter being taken up with the States Attorney he also insisted that the Attorney General give him assistance. Later the States Attorney and the Attorney General joined in petitioning the District Judge for a Grand Jury and the relatives of Mrs. Parras then circulated a petition with the result that some three hundred and fifty tax payers petitioned the District Judge for a Grand Jury, and the same was granted. The Grand Jury convened at Linton the 8th day of October 1918 and lasted eight days. Fifteen members of the mob were indicted for various crimes chiefly consisting of riot, rout and unlawful assembly. One of the defendants, Vernon Scott, plead guilty. The other defendants took change of venue out of the county and the case has been transferred to Burleigh County where same will come up in December.

SNUFF CASE.

The case of State v. Olson, known in the office as "the Snuff Case" was pending in the United States Supreme Court at the time I took office. In April, 1917 I went to Washington prepared to present the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the attorneys for Mr. Olson, who had been fined $500.00 for selling W. B. Right Cut, which we contended was snuff, failed to appear, and the sentence of Mr. Olson was affirmed with the result that he paid the state the $500.00 fine.

In spite of this victory an action brought by former Attorney General had not been appealed by him when he lost out in Circuit Court, the result being that the tobacco company is selling a product which is very similar to snuff, and in the opinion of E. F. Ladd, Food Commissioner, the same is injurious. The court, however, issued a restraining order and Dr. Ladd was unable to interfere with the sale of this product. The law in this respect should be amended and the product barred.

GAULKE V. BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

This action was brought by M. C. Gaulke against the Board of Railroad Commissioners, Mr. Gaulke claiming that the grain grading law passed at the last legislature was unconstitutional, and Mr. Gaulke refused to take out a license. Petition for writ of Habeas Corpus was issued before Judge Cooley of Grand Forks who denied the writ and Mr. Gaulke appealed to the Supreme Court of the state. The constitutionality of that law was the sole issue. Hon. S. L. Nuchols of Mandan appeared of counsel in the case and Judge E. T. Burke Appeared for a track buyer and filed a brief as an amicus curiae. This office appeared for the state and the constitutionality of the act was sustained with the exception of some unimportant details which did not invalidate the purpose and intent of the act.

THE FOOD TRUST CASE.

This action was brought by me as Attorney General against the Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company and the Stacey-Bismarck Company, on the ground that they had met certain Saturday afternoons and fixed the price of fruit for the city of Bismarck. This case now pending is only a preliminary case to attack the fruit trusts as a whole. The attorneys for the defendants are Fisk & Murphy of Minot, Miller, Zuger & Tillotson of Bismarck, Flynn & Traynor of Devils Lake, Murphy & Toner of Grand Forks and Pierce Butler of St. Paul. I mention these attorneys for the reason that in my recommendations I am requesting additional assistance to fight the food trust.

FIFTEEN PERCENT INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

In April last year we received word that the Railroad Companies were going to increase their rates fifteen per cent. At the request of the Railroad Commissioners I went to Washington with Mr. Little, Rate Expert and Mr. S. A. Aandahl, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, and spent four consecutive weeks in the fight. We joined with Clifford Thorne and paid our share of the law suit, and Mr. Little and the Attorney General assisted materially in the presentation of the case and in the preparation of the evidence. This increase in rates in the transportation of wheat alone would be over a million dollars. The state won its law suit and the increase was not allowed. This is one of the most important cases tried during my term of office.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA VS. MINNESOTA.

This is an original action brought in the Supreme Court of the United States for injunctive relief for damages occasioned to agricultural lands of farmers situated along the Boise de Sious River in Richland County, North Dakota, through foot waters received from the Mustinka drainage project in Travers and Grant Counties, in the state of Minnesota. In the fall of 1916 the former Attorney General filed a bill of complaint in the Supreme Court of the United States against the state of Minnesota and upon the same process was issued and served upon the state of Min-

nesota. When the undersigned took charge of this department this case was then pending.

Representations in behalf of the farmers who had been damages that serious injuries had been occasioned to their lands to the extent of some twelve thousand acres in the years 1915 and 1916 were submitted, and the assistance and co-operation of this department was solicited in the maintenance of this action. This department requested the legislature's assistance in the way of financial help to carry on this action and the legislature made a substantial increase in the appropriation of this department for legal expenses on account of this litigation. This department has given much attention and time to this case. Minnesota thereafter interposed an answer and this department went to Washingon, D. C. and secured the appointment of a commissioner designated by the Supreme Court of the United States to take and report the testimony in this cause. During the year 1917 testimony was taken in his case for several months at Fairmont, North Dakota, and at St. Paul, Minnesota, including the tetimony of three engineers, viz:- George A. Ralph, former state engineer of the state of Minnesota, F. C. Shanahan, an expert engineer with much experience and Prof. E. F. Chandler of our state university. The testimony in this case was finally concluded in the month of February, 1918. The record in this case which consists of some eight volumes of testimony and many numerous exhibits has now been returned and certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States by the commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court. The state of North Dakota has made a petition for leave to file, open up and print this record and for a division of the expense of printing the record. This motion is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

This case it attracting much attention not only upon the question of the damages involved but upon the prnciples of law applicable between two soverign states in the discharge and the right to discharge waters of one state in its dralnage projects upon the territory of another state, and the case is considered of much importance in settling the principles of law applicable in dralnage projects to be carried on mutually or individually hereafter by this state and the state of Minnesota.

STATE VS. MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

The above case was prosecuted by this department before the Supreme Court of the United States upon an appeal taken by the railway company from an order of the trial court overruling its demurrer. The action was instituted to compel the railway to install a subway under its right of way at the Village of Marmarth, in Bowman County, Norh Dakota, pursuant to an order issued by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The case was argued before the Supreme Court in the month of February, 1917, and in the month of June, 1917, a decision was handed down affirming the action of the trial court. Thereafter by agreement with the Commissioners of Marmarth a settlement was effected of this matter by the installation of a crossing acceptable to the Commissioners of Marmarth.

STATE VS. HAUGE (Teachers' Pension Act).

This was an appeal taken by the county treasurer of Ransom County questioning the legality and constitutionality of the Teachers' Insurance & Retirement Fund and against the order of the District Court ordering the county treasurer to set aside and transmit to the state treasurer the moneys as provided for in such case. This department prosecuted this appeal in behalf of the state before the Supreme Court of this state. I am pleased to report that in the month of July, 1917, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the so-termed Teachers' Pension Act in an opinion reported in 37 N. D. Rep., and in 154 N. W. 289, and in L. R. A. (N. S.) 1918-A, page 532.

STATE VS. GILLISPIE (Architect's Law.)

For the purpose of testing the construction and interpretation of the Architect's Law; known as Chapter 58 of the Session Laws of 1917, and asking whether or not it applied to all architects in the state of North Dakota, or only to architects who had registered thereunder, a test case was made by this department by bringing a criminal action against W. D. Gillispie of Fargo, who was represented by Lawrence & Murphy, attorneys of Fargo, and arrangements were made for the interposition of a demurrer to the complaint drawn against said Gillispie, and for immediate appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court of this state. Thereupon an appeal was taken from an order made by the district court of Cass County sustaining the demurrer to the criminal complaint and this case was presented to the Supreme Court of this state upon the questions above stated, and in the month of May, 1918, this court affirmed the order of the trial court holding in effect that it did not abridge the right of a professional architect to continue to practice his profession as an unlicensed architect.

If the legislature desires such architect's law to apply to all professional architects in this state it must therefore be amended.

RAILWAY TAX CASES.

At this time this department is engaged in the trial of what is known as the Railroad Tax Cases. In these cases the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and the Farmers Grain Line Railway Companies are resisting about 30 per cent of their 1917 assessment made by the State Board of Equalization and involving the sum of nearly $900,000. These cases are being tried in the Federal Court and in addition to a great mass of documentary evidence will require the introduction of the testimony of at least four hundred witnesses. The State has been divided into five zones to expedite the matter of taking such testimony.

These cases, outside of the amount involved, are considered of vast importance as they will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and will thus settle the law in this state relative to the assessment of Railway property.

STATE VS. CRAWFORD, ET AL. (The Regents Case.)

This department was represented in the two cases above entitled before the Supreme Court of this state in an original action brought before such court to oust the then existing Board of Regents and to seat the appointees made by Governor Frazier of this state. In the first action instituted the application of this department was denied by a three to two decision of the Supreme Court, and in the second case maintained before such Supreme Court this department successfully maintained its application to oust said board.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING AT WASHINGTON

This department as representative of the State Board of Health of North Dakota appeared at Washington in the month of May, 1917, pursuant to a call issued by the Federal Health Bureau for a meeting of the representatives of all the State Boards of Health in the United States for purposes concerning aid and assistance to be rendered by the State Board of Health to our Government in war service. A valuable conference was so held at Washington under the direction of the new Major-General Blue and active steps were taken for co-operation of the State Boards of Health in the United States in rendering active aid and assistance to the Federal Government in war service.

THE DES MOINES MUTUAL HAIL ETC. ASSOCIATION V. JOHN STEEN

This was an action brought by the Insurance Company against John Steen, State Treasurer, individually, to recover interest moneys in the sum of about $1200.00 collected by John Steen upon a deposit of $25,000.00 in cash made by such company with the State Treasurer as such pursuant to the statutory requirement for it so to do in order to do business in this state. Thereafter such association withdraw from this state and there was paid to it by the State Treasurer such sum of $25,000.00, but not the interest moneys which he had collected upon such moneys through deposits made in various banks, state depositories, in this state.

When the undersigned became Attorney General this action was pending. This deparment investigated the same and determined that the state as such should intervene in the action and could set up a claim to this interest money upon the ground that the State Treasurer had no right to hold and keep the same individually or to gain and receive a profit or reward while acting as such State Treasurer of this state, and that such moneys did not under the law belong to the insurance company.

Thereupon proceedings were instituted in the District Court to intervene and to demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, which demurrer was sustained by the district court; thereafter the Insurance Company filed an amended complaint and to this amended complaint John Steen as State Treasurer set up an answer claiming these moneys individually for himself upon the ground that it did not belong to the Insurance Company and it did not belong to the state. The state by complaint in intervention claimed these moneys belonged to the state and not to the in-

surance company and that John Steen as State Treasurer had no right to keep and retain the same and that the same ought to be paid into the State Treasury and asked for judgment therefor. The district court rendered judgment for the Insurance Company against both the State Treasurer, John Steen, and the State of North Dakota. From this judgment so entered the state of North Dakota has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of this state and such an appeal is now pending before the Supreme Court of this state.

If there is any question whatever upon the principle that no state officer shall receive any reward or emolument of any kind by reason of any moneys that may come into his hands as such official, it is recommended to the legislature, and you are urged to so recommend, that a law brought in scope be enacted prohibiting absolutely the taking of any emolument or reward of any kind whatsoever as such officer in the handling of any moneys or property that may come into or pass through the hands of any such officer while acting as such.

DELANEY V. STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA (Clifford Estate Case).

This is an action now pending before the Supreme Court of this state on an appeal made by the state overruling its demurrer to the complaint of the plaintiff setting up a cause of action against the state of North Dakota as the alleged heir of the estate of Michael Clifford, deceased, for moneys that had been paid into the state treasury as an escheat.

Something over $5000.00 has been paid into the state treasury by order of the county court of Benson County, the proceeds in this state of the estate of Michael Clifford, deceased, pursuant to the order made by the said county court that there are no heirs and that the state of North Dakota is entiled to the same as an escheat.

MOORE VS. TAYLOR, ET AL. (The Sate Bonding Case).

When the undersigned took charge of this department there was found to be pending in the Supreme Court of the United States the above entitled case, which was a writ of error taken to the Supreme Court of the United States from the judgment rendered by the Supreme Court of this state sustaining the State Bonding Act.

The writ of error was taken in the month of April, 1916, and when the undersigned took charge of this department this action was still pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, without any action having been taken to bring this case to a conclusion or to cause its dismissal.

As soon as possible when this department was able to get a special appropriation from the legislature for the office this department immediately gave its attention to this case, and the conclusion was reached that this writ of error should not have been taken, that no federal question was involved and that the same ought to be dismissed by the supreme court of the United States, thereupon this department prepared four different motions before the Supreme Court of the United States, namely a motion to subsitute the present Insurance Commissioner and state officers in place

of the former state officers who were parties, to compel the petitioner, Mr. Moore to put up a larger bond, a motion to advance the case on the calender so it could be heard sooner and a motion to dismiss this case upon the ground that there was no federal question involved and that this writ of error was taken for purposes of delay. This department presented in Washington these motions and they were contested vigorously by Mr. Moore and his attorneys. During all of this time the State Bonding Act, known as Chapter 62, session laws of 1915, was suspended on account of the supersedeas bond given by the petitioner.

We are pleased to report that the Supreme Court of the United States entertained the motion to dismiss the case on the ground that no federal question was involved, and the same was dismissed in the fall of 1917, and that thereupon the state bonding act became at once effective and this department assisted the Insurance Commissioner in putting the same into operation. Since that time such state bonding act has started on its way and there is now accumulated in such fund something over $17,000. It is thought that this action is a beneficient act and that its provisions should be extended by the legislature so as to include the bonding of all state and municipal officers.

OLSNESS V. MOORE.

In the Writ of Error prosecuted by Mr. Moore in the State Bonding case a supersereas bond was given by him in the sum of $10,000, to indemnify the State of North Dakota against damages that it might suffer by the suspension of such state bonding act. After the dismissal of the write of error in the state bonding case at Washington, D. C. by the Supreme Court of the United States this department instituted an action against Mr. Moore and the surety company to recover damages on this bond in the sum of $10,000. Mr. Moore and the Surety Company are now contesting this suit upon the ground, and other grounds, that the state of North Dakota has not and could not suffer any damages by the suspension of this act and the case is now pending in he District Court of Cass County having been submitted upon a demurrer interposed by the defendants.

STATE EX REL BURTNESS V. THOMAS HALL (2 Cases)
(Congressional election cases)

These were original writs issued by the Supreme Court of this state against Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, to compel the certification of O. B. Burtness as Republican nominee for Congress from the First Congressional District and to compel the removal of independent nominations filed by such Burtness and other candidates as individual nominees. This department represented the Secretary of State before the Supreme Court of this state and successfully defended the right of the Secretary of State to submit the idividual nominations filed with the Secretary of State as candidates for Congress from the First Congressional District, for the special election held on July 10, 1917. The Supreme Court dismissed both of such writs.

STATE EX REL TWITCHELL V. THOMAS HALL.
(The Constitutional Amendment Case.)

This was an action instituted on relation of Tradwell Twitchell by an original application in the supreme court of this state to prohibit the Secretary of State from submitting to the electors of his state the constitutional amendments proposed by an initiative petition under Article 16 of our constitutional amendments. This department represented the Secretary of State in this proceeding and the Supreme Court of this state upheld the right of the Secretary of State to submit such proposed constitutional amendments to the electors of this state, and dismissed the order to show cause issued upon the petition of such relator.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS MATTERS

This department was represented at the Grand Forks creamery rate hearing held in the month of February, 1917, concerning express rates where cream is hauled over two different lines and the transfer charges for same. This department also investigated the complaint made by farmers concerning an action of the Burleigh Elevator Company and reported the same to the attention of the railroad commissioners for action.

This department was also represented at the creamery rate hearing held at Minot in the month of April, 1917, concerning the creamery rates in this state. This department was also represented at the commodity rate hearing in the month of April, 1917, upon complaint presented by the manufacturers association. This department was also represented in the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing held before Examiner Graham in Minneapolis, in the month of July, 1917, concerning complaints of demurrage charges.

STATE V. OLD LINE ELEVATORS.

This department instituted an action in behalf of the State and in behalf of all grain producers interested, against the Monarch Elevator Company and other elevators, for an accounting for unjust price maintenance pursuant to card list prices on grain quotations and for unjust discrimination and practices whereby farmers of this state and the state suffered in 1917 losses estimated to be in excess of the sum of $10,000. This action was instituted in the district court of Burleigh County and the defendants have now removed the cause to the federal court where it is now pending.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE MATTERS.

As attorney ex officio of the State Council of Defense this department has had thrust upon it during the year 1917 a great amount of work in conjunction the activities of such Council of Defense, maintaining the orders of the Council of Defense to protect the property of soldiers under both the State and Federal Moratorium act and the orders of the Council of Defense therein. This department has engaged in many activities particularly in the proceedings against the Bank at Beach to enforce the moratorium act in behalf of Serg. Ferris and particularly in the Dakota

National Bank matter at Dickinson which involved the rights of Henry Radamacher a soldier over seas in the service of our government pursuant to the terms of the moratorium act. In the Council of Defense order concerning idle acres this department has given active and constant assistance in aiding and assisting the council of defense in making such order operative and in making productive thousands of acres of idle land in the state pursuant to the federal request and also in upholding the validity of the order of the Council of Defense in acquiring idle acres and made productive for war purposes. This department also in conjunction with the Council of Defense has rendered active assistance in organizing the Bar of this state for purposes of rendering assistance to registrants under the selective service laws of our federal government in organizing agencies in this state to render assistance under the relief acts bureaus of war risk insurance acts enacted by our federal government.

PUBLIC UTILITY CASES.

Early in my term of office the realization that the administration would be face to face with the public utility problem of North Dakota caused me to get in touch with a firm recommended to me by competent authorities as the best firm of experts in this country needed to deal with the situation in North Dakota and as a result of a conference with Mr. William J. Hagenah of the firm of Hagenah & Erickson made a physical survey both for taxation and the rate making towns of Dickinson, Mandan, Bismarck, Jamestown, Valley City, Fargo, Grand Forks, Devils Lake and Minot. These included telephone exchanges, gas plants, water plants and electric light plants. The amount of money paid Messrs Hagenah & Erickson was $3,112.31 made available by the Emergency Board taking the same out of the contingent fund.

Although Hagenah & Erickson were able to make physical surveys of the different utility plants noted, and thereby giving the state a full and complete record of every wire, post and piece of machinery together with real estate occupied by every utility plant, yet they were unable to make a full and complete report without looking over the books of the different public utility corporations. This was necessary in order to find out how much "water" there was in the capitalization, what amount of dividends had been paid, whether any rebates had been given to any consumer, etc. and upon the refusal of the Hughes Electric Company of Bismarck to permit the Tax Commission to inspect their books a test case was instituted as follows:

The Sheriff of Burleigh County served an order issued by the Tax Commission requiring Mr. Hughes, as agent, and the officers and employees of the Hughes Electric Company, a corporation, to produce their books before the Tax Commission on the 19th day of May, 1917. Mr. Hughes refused to appear and on the day of action was instituted before Judge W. L. Nuessle, Judge of the District Court of Burleigh County requesting him to issue an order instructing Mr. Hughes to appear with the books of the corporation before the Tax Commission. The case was decided in favor of the state, and Judge W. L. Nuessle directed the Hughes Electric Company to produce the books. From this order the Hughes Electric Com-

pany appealed on the 20th day of November, and on the 22nd day of April, 1918, the case was argued before the Supreme Court, and up to the present time no decision has yet been rendered in the high court.

While this case was pending the Attorney General in order to get a court decision as to the powers of the Railroad Commission in the matter of public utilities under Chapter 208 of the 1915 Session Laws, had a petition circulated to request the State Railroad Commission to investigate the rates of the City of Bismarck, the same being electric, heating and lighting rates.

Shortly thereafter the Board of Railroad Commissioners set a date and proceeded to go to Jamestown to hear said case which involved the same situation as at Bismarck. The Attorneys for the Jamestown Public Utility corporation had an injunction issued out of the Federal Court against the State claiming that the State Railroad Commission had no jurisdiction to investigate the rates. This case was argued in Federal Court at St. Paul, before Judges Amidon, Sanborn and Morris on the 11th day of June, 1918, and on or about the 1st day of July the Federal Court by decision of one to two decided that the Railroad Commission had a right to investigate the rates at Jamestown. This case has since been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Shortly after this the citizens of Fargo, Grand Forks and Devils Lake also petitioned the Railroad Commission to investigate the public utility rates in their respective cities. These were delayed until the reports of Hagenah & Erickson could be secured, and until the different cases had been adjudicated in the court, and are now pending with the exception of Devils Lake, which city permitted the Utility company to charge the rates which they originally appealed from.

It is the opinion of the Attorney General that public utility ownership is the proper solution of the difficulty in this state.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

This department has been represented in behalf of the state in many actions for purposes of dissolving corporations and conceling charters upon statutory grounds. This department instituted an action against the Northern Fire and Marine Insurance Company to cancel the charter and dissolve the corporation for violating the laws of the state of North Dakota and an order of the court was made appointing a receiver thereafter proceedings were instituted in the federal court to have such company adjudicated as bankrupt. These proceedings were resisted by persons connected with the Insurance Company and the federal district court held, as this department understands, that the Insurance Company could not be adjudicated a bankrupt. Appeal has been taken from this decision to a higher Federal Court and there the matter is now pending. This department has also taken an action against the state bank of Knox and cancelled its charter for violating the state laws, a receiver was appointed by the court for such bank; the cashier thereof Mr. D. H. Ugland was arrested upon criminal complaint and subsequently plead guilty thereto and was sentenced to serve a term in the State Penitentiary. This department also commenced an action against a Bank at Rolette, and St John.

	Adams	Benson	Barnes	Billings	Bottineau	Bowman	Burke	Burleigh
Arson	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Abandonment of wife or child or nonsupport	....	....	1	....	1	....	5	2
Adultery	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	....
Assault	4	5	1	5	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to kill	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....
Assault and battery	1	....	11	9	....	....	1	....
Assault with dangerous weapon	....	1	....	10	3	....	1	1
Assault with intent to commit felony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to commit rape	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Bastardy	....	2	2	....	1	....	1	1
Bigamy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary	....	2	....	2	....	....	3	4
Carrying concealed weapons	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Common nuisance	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	3
Embezzlement	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	1
Escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
False pretenses	6	2	....	2	2	....	5	2
Forgery	....	3	1	....	....	....	2	2
Gambling or keeping gambling instruments	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Intoxication in public places	....	2	3	....	....	....	3	....
Keeping bawdy houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Keeping liquor for sale or importing the same	3	....	2	5	2	....	7	22
Larceny—Grand	1	6	1	22	1	....	6	....
Larceny—Petit	3	2	2	5	2	....	....	8
Libel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1
Manslaughter	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	13	3	34	58	8	....	3	17
Murder	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Obstructing officer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perjury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rape	1	....	2	2	3	....	3	1
Robbery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Security to keep the peace	....	1	2	6	....	....	1	2
Selling liquor	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selling mortgaged property	....	1	....	5	2	....	2	1
Slander of female	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Threatening, various offenses	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Vagrancy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of pure food laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of fish and game laws	4	....	....	3	1	....	....	....

	Cass	Cavalier	Dickey	Divide	Dunn	Eddy	Emmons	Foster
Arson	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Abandonment of wife or child or nonsupport	31	5	....	1	....	2	....	1
Adultery	6	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Assault	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Assault with intent to kill	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Assault and battery	59	7	6	....	....	5	....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon	11	3	....	6	2	3	....	....
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bastardy	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bigamy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary	9	....	....	1	3	....	....	2
Carrying concealed weapons	9	....	....	1	....	3	....	....
Common nuisance	4	1	2	2	3	3	....	....
Embezzlement	23	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
False pretenses	28	....	....	4	....	2	....	....
Forgery	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Gambling or keeping gambling instruments	6	4	....	1	4	2	....	....
Intoxication in public places	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping bawdy houses	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping liquor for sale or importing the same	35	5	4	11	2	11	....	....
Largeny—Grand	21	4	....	4	1	....	....	1
Larceny—Petit	35	1	....	2	....	4	....	4
Libel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	1
Manslaughter	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	162	7	2	11	6	19	....	1
Murder	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Obstructing officer	18	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
Perjury	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rape	7	4	....	....	1	6	....	2
Robbery	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Security to keep the peace	8	....	1	3	....	....	....	....
Selling liquor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selling mortgaged property	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Slander of female	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Threatening, various offenses	8	....	....	2	....	....	....	1
Vagrancy	11	6	1	....	....	1	....	....
Violation of pure food laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of fish and game laws	1	2	....	....	....	4	....	....

*State's Attorney failed to furnish report.

	Golden Valley	Grand Forks	Griggs	Grant	Hettinger	Kidder	LaMoure	Logan
Arson	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abandonment of wife or child or nonsupport	....	2	3	....	2	....	....	....
Adultery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to kill	1	1	4	....	....	....	1	....
Assault and battery	....	3	2	4	....	5	....	9
Assault with dangerous weapon	....	1	....	5	1	1	....	1
Assault with intent to commit felony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bastardy	....	3	10	2	1	1	....	2
Bigamy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....
Carrying concealed weapons	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Common nuisance	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Embezzlement	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
False pretenses	....	....	....	1	3	1	2	1
Forgery	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	....
Gambling or keeping gambling instruments	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intoxication in public places	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Keeping bawdy houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping liquor for sale or importing the same	4	21	5	4	3	2	....	....
Largeny—Grand	1	4	....	4	4	3	6	1
Larceny—Petit	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Libel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1
Manslaughter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	1	17	6	2	6	4	2	21
Murder	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Obstructing officer	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Perjury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rape	....	2	1	2	....	4	1	3
Robbery	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Security to keep the peace	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Selling liquor	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Selling mortgaged property	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Slander of female	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Threatening, various offenses	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Vagrancy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Violation of pure food laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of fish and game laws	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3

*State's Attorney failed to furnish report.

	McHenry	McIntosh	McKenzie	McLean	Mercer	Morton	Mountrail	Nelson
Arson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abandonment of wife or child or nonsupport	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1
Adultery	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Assault	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Assault with intent to kill	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Assault and battery	2	4	4	5	3	3	....	....
Assault with dangerous weapon	4	....	5	2	....	....	4	....
Assault with intent to commit felony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to commit rape	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bastardy	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	1
Bigamy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Common nuisance	14	....	....	2	5	....	2	....
Embezzlement	....	....	9	1	1	....	2	1
Escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
False pretenses	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Forgery	1	1	....	2	4	4	....	1
Gambling or keeping gambling instruments	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Intoxication in public places	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Keeping bawdy houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping liquor for sale or importing the same	9	7	4	3	3	14	....	3
Largeny—Grand	....	2	1	3	3	3	2	....
Larceny—Petit	....	....	3	4	....	1	....	....
Libel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Manslaughter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	20	....	8	15	5	7	5	5
Murder	....	....	....	3	2	....	2	....
Obstructing officer	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perjury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rape	....	....	1	1	....	4	2	....
Robbery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Security to keep the peace	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selling liquor	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selling mortgaged property	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Slander of female	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Threatening, various offenses	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Vagrancy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of pure food laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of fish and game laws	9	11	1	....	....	....	....	....

	Oliver	Pembina	Pierce	Ramsey	Ransom	Renville	Richland	Rolette
Arson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abandonment of wife or child or non-support	....	2	4	1	....	1	1	....
Adultery	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1
Assault	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to kill	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault and battery	....	....	7	....	3	1	10	7
Assault with dangerous weapon	....	5	7	1	2	....	1	3
Assault with intent to commit felony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to commit rape	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bastardy	....	1	4	2	....	1	1	2
Bigamy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary	....	2	1	....	2	2	2	....
Carrying concealed weapons	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Common nuisance	....	1	....	6	....	....	4	....
Embezzlement	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....
Escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
False pretences	....	1	3	2	2	....	2	....
Forgery	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....
Gambling or keeping gambling instruments	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Intoxication in public places	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping bawdy houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping liquor for sale or importing the same	....	....	....	7	....	2	....	10
Larceny—Grand	....	3	3	6	1	....	....	3
Larceny—Petit	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Libel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	2
Manslaughter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	....	2	8	2	7	4	5	10
Murder	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Obstructing officer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Perjury	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3
Rape	....	4	3	6	....	1	....	5
Robbery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Security to keep the peace	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Selling Liquor	....	4	15	....	....	....	4	....
Selling mortgaged property	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4
Slander of female	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Threatening, various offenses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vagrancy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of pure food laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of fish and game laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

	Sargent	Sheridan	Sioux	Slope	Stark	Steele	Stutsman	Towner
Arson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abandonment of wife or child or non-support	1	....	....	....	10	....	....	....
Adultery	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....
Assault	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....
Assault with intent to kill	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....
Assault and battery	6	11	4	....	11	....	9	....
Assault with dangerous weapon	....	2	1	....	3	....	1	....
Assault with intent to commit felony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bastardy	1	1	1	1	2	....	3	....
Bigamy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary	1	2	....	....	4	....	2	....
Carrying concealed weapons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Common nuisance	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	....
Embezzlement	1	....	1	....	2	....	3	....
Escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
False pretences	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	....
Forgery	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Gambling or keeping gambling instruments	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Intoxication in public places	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Keeping bawdy houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keeping liquor for sale or importing the same	....	1	....	5	16	1	11	....
Larceny—Grand	1	16	11	2	4	....	8	....
Larceny—Petit	1	3	5	....	1	....	18	....
Libel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	....	5	1	1	1	....	1	....
Manslaughter	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	11	13	3	2	53	2	53	....
Murder	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....
Obstructing officer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perjury	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Rape	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	....
Robbery	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Security to keep the peace	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Selling Liquor	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selling mortgaged property	1	2	1	1	2	....	3	1
Slander of female	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Threatening, various offenses	....	2	....	....	1	....	4	....
Vagrancy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of pure food laws	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of fish and game laws	1	1	....	....	1	....	25	....

	Traill	Walsh	Ward	Wells	Williams
Abandonment of wife or child or nonsu	....	1	1	....	....
Arson ....pport	3	1	6	4	9
Adultery	....	....	1	....	2
Assault	....	1	2	....	2
Assault with intent to kill	....	....	....	1	1
Assault and battery	3	1	29	2	12
Assault with dangerous weapon	....	....	5	....	5
Assault with intent to commit felony	....	....	1	....	1
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	1	....	2	....
Bastardy	5	....	1	3	3
Bigamy	....	....	....	....	....
Bribery	....	....	....	....	....
Burglary	2	1	15	....	2
Carrying concealed weapons	....	....	5	1	1
Common nuisance	3	2	41	1	5
Embezzlement	....	....	4	....	5
Escapes	....	....	....	....	....
False pretences	....	....	10	....	6
Forgery	....	....	....	....	4
Gambling or keeping gambling instruments	....	2	10	....	....
Intoxication in public places	2	....	....	....	....
Keeping bawdy houses	....	....	2	....	....
Keeping liquor for sale or importing the the same	1	14	43	....	20
Larceny—Grand	7	10	17	4	17
Larceny—Petit	1	....	....	1	15
Libel	....	....	....	....	....
Maiming	....	....	....	....	....
Malicious mischief	2	3	2	....	1
Manslaughter	....	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	13	7	119	6	38
Murder	....	....	8	....	....
Obstructing officer	....	....	....	....	....
Perjury	....	....	....	....	....
Rape	3	1	8	2	5
Robbery	....	....	3	....	....
Selling Liquor	....	....	....	1	....
Selling mortgaged property	....	....	....	....	....
Security to keep the peace	....	....	....	3	1
Slander of female	....	....	1	....	....
Threatening, various offenses	3	1	....	....	3
Vagrancy	3	....	....	....	2
Violation of pure food laws	....	....	....	....	....
Violation of fish and game laws	....	2	1	1	2

Among the miscellaneous offences committed, are of the following: Attempted jail delivery; attempt to commit sodomy; allowing minors in pool halls; bigamy; abortinal; abduction for concubnigel; compulsory education; obscene language; unlawful cohabitation; incest; receiving earnings from prostitute; seduction; removing mortgaged property; unlawful practice of veterinary surgery; unlawful practice of medicine; unlawful practice of dentistry; selling merchandise without license; treating and giving intoxicating liquor to minors; outraging public decency; indecent exposure; prostitution; killing animals; Sabboth breaking; abusing domestic animals; derfrauding hotels, etc.

ABSENT VOTERS LAW—County Auditor's duty to compile list of persons qualified under this Act—Time the ballots must be sent

Hon. D. T. Youker, State's Attorney, Dickoy County, Ellendale, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of recent date, under Section 3 of Chapter 6 of the Laws of the Special Session of 1918 it is provided that it shall be the duty of each county auditor at least forty-five days before any general election, of his own accord, to send to each absent voter as described in Section 1 of said Act an absent Voter's Ballot as prescribed in Section 997 Compiled Laws 1913; provided, however, that return postage shall be furnished by the county. Section 973, Compiled Laws 1913 provides, however, that nominations may be filed with the county auditor not less than twenty-five days before election. As Section 973 supra has not been amended, it follows that it will be impossible for county auditors to comply literally with Section 3 of Chapter 6 of the Special Session Laws. The earliest date at which the ballots could be forwarded to the absent elector would be not more than twenty-five days before election, assuming that there would be no delay in having the ballots printed.

There can be no question but that the intent of the Legislature as expressed by Chapter 6 supra was to furnish a method of voting to those citizens and electors of this state who will be absent therefrom on election day, on account of having given themselves to the service of our country. It is our duty as officers of the state to give effect to the intent of the Legislature and to dispose of apparent conflicts in the laws whenever possible.

I, therefore, suggest that your county auditor be instructed by you to comply as closely as possible with the provisions of said chapter 6 relating to the time of forwarding the ballots to the absent electors. You will note that if the provision of Section 3 of said chapter, providing for the ballots to be sent out forty-five days before election, could be strictly complied with there would be at the most practically seventy days from the time the ballot left the county auditor in which it could be voted, returned and counted. Under Section 4 of said Chapter 6 it is provided that if the ballot is not returned to the county auditor in time to be forwarded to the proper precinct in time o be canvassed he county auditor shall retain the ballot and deliver it to the County Canvassing Board at any time which it arrives prior to the regular or any adjourned meeting of the State Canvassing Board. The State Canvassing Board has certain limited powers with reference to adjournment, found in Sections 1016 and 1017, Compiled Laws of 1913. As a member of said State Canvassing Board I shall recommend and urge regular adjournments of said board if the same are found necessary in order that such absent voters' ballots may be received and counted, to the end that at least seventy days will have elapsed from the time the ballots are forwarded until the final count is made, as was the evident intent of the Legislature. This, I am sure, will extend a sufficient time for all our soldiers and sailors who are legal electors to exercise their franchise. The various county auditors of the state will be notified in due time as to this arrangement in order that the practice may be uniform over the entire state.

It is, of course, understood that this law, so far as it affects our soldiers and sailors who are abroad must await, with similar laws of other state, the action of the President.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ABSENT VOTERS LAW—County Auditor's duty to send out ballots forty-five days before election

August 21, 1918.

Hon. Rollo F. Hunt, State's Attorney, Ramsey County, Devils, Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th in which you inquire further with reference to the operation of the Absent Voters ballot which is provided for in Chapter 6 of the Laws of the Special Session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly.

I note that you state that the opinion of this department, copy of which was forwarded to you, does not make the matter clear to you. You inquire particularly with reference to the provisions in said chapter which requires the county auditors to send out the ballots forty-five days before the election. I was of the opinion that this question was explicitly covered in the opinion which was sent you by the following language:

> "It follows that it will be impossible for the county auuditors to comply literally with section 3 of chapter 6 of the Special Session Laws. The earliest date at which the ballots could be forwarded to the absent electors would be not more than twenty-five days before election, assuming that there would be no delay in having the ballots printed."

In connection with this matter a suggestion is made in paragraph 3 of the opinion which, if followed out, would allow practically the same amount of time to elapse between the time of sending out the ballot, which will be twenty-five days before the election, and the time which it must be received in order to be counted and which would have elapsed had it been possible to comply strictly with the terms of the act, namely to send out the ballots forty-five days before the election.

Your second difficuulty arises due to the fact that county auditors are required to furnish and to send ballots to all electors who are absent from the state on account of being in the military service without said ballot having been requuested. You state that your county auuditor is unable to ascertain the postoffice addresses of the electors who have left your county to enter the military service of the United States.

Under the second section of the chapter referred to it is made the duty of the county to prepare, keep and maintain a general register of all persons of their respective counties who are in the military service, and in addition maintain a register of such persons who are electors. If at the present time your county auditor has such a register it would appear to me that it would be possible for him to inform himself by var-

ious means of the addresses of the men who have left your county and have entered the military and naval service; for instance, practically all of the men who have left your county and entered military service and who are electors of your county have relatives therein which relatives are at this time, or will be twenty-five days before election, in possession of the address of such elector and such information could be obtained from such relatives by your county auditor. And if such arrangements have not been made by your county auditor in the past as to men who have left the county, from now on the county auditor should inform them as to the provisions of this law, and request of all electors who are leaving this state to enter military service that they should notify him from time to time as to their addresses.

A faihful compliance with the provisions of this law will require a great deal of additional work on the part of your county officers, particularly your county auditor, but in a case of this kind the additional labor should not be considered and I would consider it poor policy indeed for any officer, county or state, to hold an act of such vital importance as being inoperative, and I trust that you will advise your county auditor to use every effort to comply with the provisions of said chapter 6 of the Special Session Laws of 1918.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ABSENT VOTERS LAW—Ineffective in thirteen counties comprising the First Congressional District, at Special Election of July 10th.

July 9, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hall: I have your request for an opinion as to whether or not the Absent Voters Law will be effective in the thirteen counties comprising the First Congressional District, at the special election to be held July tenth.

I wish to advise you that the Absent Voters Law will not apply, for the reason that this law, under Section 992, 1913 Compiled Laws, applies only to general and primary elections.

ABSENT VOTERS LAW—Legality of Soldiers voting on Absent Voters' ballot for primary election, July 26th.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Victor Wardrope, Attorney at Law, Leeds, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you request an opinion as to whether or not men who are in the military or naval service of the United States and absent from the State of North Dakota on June 28th of this year may be permitted to vote, by using the Absent Voters Ballot. You state that it has been

urged that, by virtue of provisions of Chapter 6 of the Session Laws of the Special session of 1918, the use of the Absent Voters ballot, so far as those in service are concerned, is limited to general elections.

In reply to your request, I wish to advise that it is my opinion that the construction, above referred to, placed upon Chapter 6 of the Session Laws is absolutely erroneous. It is, in my mind, clear that the legislature did not intend to disenfranchise so far as the Primary Election is concerned, those voters of the state who are absent therefrom, and in the military or naval service of the United State. The Act was passed, in my opinion, for the purpose of enlarging and not restricting the voting privileges of men who on account of military service are absent from the state at the time of elections. Primary Elections are expressly exempted from the provisions of the Act and the procedure therein outlined applies only to General Elections; and the Absent Voters Ballot Act, as it now appears in the Compiled Laws of 1913, remains unchanged so far as Primary Elections are concerned, and as such may be taken advantage of and used by men in the military and naval service of our country who will be absent from the state on that account on June 26th, 1918.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

ABSENT VOTERS LAW—Method of giving notice to soldiers as to use of ballot—Right of soldiers in France, to vote

December 5, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Attorney General, requesting an opinion upon certain phases of the Absent Voters Law, has been referred to me for reply. Your questions as to this law are as follows:

1. What method must be followed in giving notice to the soldiers of North Dakota regiments and to citizens of this state who may be serving in the army, as to the use of the Absent Voters ballot in the primary and general elections of 1918?

2. If North Dakota Citizens serving in the army are required to go to France or any other foreign country, would this bar them from the right to use the Absent Voters ballot?

Article 16 of Chapter 2 of the Political Code, Compiled Laws of 1913 makes no provisions for giving notice to electors of the state who are temporary absent therefrom and who would be entitled to make use of the Absent Voters ballot. This duty is neither imposed upon any public official, nor is any method of giving such notice provided for.

In answer to your second question, I quote herewith sections 992 and 1002 of the Compiled Laws of 1913:

Section 992. "Any qualified elector of this state having complied

with the laws in regard to registration, who is absent from the county of which he is an elector on the day of holding any general or primary election, may vote at any such election as hereinafter provided."

Section 1002. "The provisions of this act shall be construed so as to permit any qualified elector of this state who is present in this (his) county after the official absent voter ballots of such county have been printed, and who has reason to believe that he will be absent from such county on election day as before provided in section 933, to vote before he leaves his county, in like manner as absent voter, and any qualified elector who has marked his ballot as hereinbefore provided, who shall unexpectedly return to his precinct before or on election day, shall be permitted to vote in person, provided his ballot has not already been deposited in the ballot box."

From these sections it may be seen that it is immaterial where the elector who desires to make use of the absent voters ballot will be on the day of the election is held, provided that he expects to be without his county on that date.

It would, therefore, be my opinion that any qualified elector who has complied with the laws of the state relative to registration, and who makes application therefor in the proper manner and within the time designated by section 993 of the Compiled Laws 1913, would be entitled to receive and to cast an absent voters ballot.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Assist. to Attorney General.

ABSENT VOTERS LAW—Soldiers in contonments—right to vote

April 9, 1918.

First State Bank of Brisbane, Mr. E. J. McCullough, Pres., Brisbane, N. D.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your favor of April 3rd asking my opinion as to whether women will be allowed to vote for the removal of a County seat and if they will have to register and whether the soldiers in the cantonments will be allowed to vote. Answering your questions, I wish to say:

1. That women are allowed to vote on the question of the removal of the County seat.

2. That women must be registered the same as the men voters.

3. Soldiers in the cantonments will vote the same as any other citizen of the county under the absent voters law.

If I can give you any further information, please be sure to let me know.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

ffl Attorney General.

ABSTRACTERS OF TITLE—Bond

May 3, 1917

Hon. L. H. Connolly, State's Attorney, Mandan, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Connolly: Ihave your request for an opinion as to whether or not abstractors of title in Morton County may be permitted to file new bonds in lesser amount, based upon the population of Morton County, after deducting therefrom the number of inhabitants in Grant County, formed out of a portion of Morton County. The statute fixes the amount of the bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars for each and every ten thousand inhabitants or major part of that number residing within such county, as shown by the official federal or state census last taken pror to the filing of such bond. Section 3090, Compiled Laws 1913.

I am of the opinion that the bond cannot be reduced, even though the actual population of Morton County is now less than when the last census was taken, owing to the creation of Grant County out of a portion of Morton County. The only basis for computing the amount of bond required is by statute declared to be the official federal or state census last taken.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ABSTRACTERS OF TITLE—BONDS—Obligation to make partial abstracts

May 1, 1917.

Mr. Albert Running, St. James, Minn.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter in which you ask whether an abstracter of title in this state is obliged to make partial abstracts of title to lands, and whether abstractors are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties.

While our statute is not clear on the point, I am of the opinion that such abstracter cannot be compelled to make a partial abstract as distinguished from a continuation of an abstract. Abstractors are required to give bond in this state.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ABSTRACTERS OF TITLE—Fees for making and certifying

April 10, 1918.

The Farm Mortgage Loan & Trust Company, Mr. W. H. Swinton, Sec'y, Carrington, N. D.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your favor of the fourth instant re-

ferring to the abstract charges in Ward County, made by the combined representatives of that work, and have your request for an opinion as to whether ther agreement as to prices is illegal.

Your attention is called to Section 3097 of the 1913 Compiled Laws, North Dakota, which reads as follows:

"For making and certifying to abstracts under the provisions of this article, the following fees and no more shall be allowed: For the first entry on any one abstract, one dollar; for each subsequent entry or transfer on such abstract, twenty-five cents; for entry relating to taxes, twenty-five cents; for entry relating to mechanics' liens, twenty-five cents; for entry as to judgments, which may constitute liens on the property so abstracted, fifteen cents for each name certified to; for certificate to abstract, twenty-five cents. It shall be the duty of such abstracters to continue any absract so made by them on the payment of twenty-five cents for each entry made thereon, and twenty-five cents for the certificate of continuation thereto. Each and every deed, mortgage, affidavit, lease, lis pendens, judgment, mechanic's lien or other instrument on file or of record in the offices of the registers of deeds or clerks of court affecting the title to the real estate so abstracted shall constitute an entry; for the abstracting of estates in county courts which are not recorded in the office of the register of deeds, such fees may be charged by such abstracters as may be reasonable, but in no case to exceed five dollars for each estate."

Noting your case further, it is my opinion that the charges made by the Title Investment & Trust Company of Minot when you returned the same abstract to them for recording a deed from the patentor to the maker of your mortgage, was illegal, as the law provides that they should receive only a payment of twenty-five cents for each entry when an abstract is continued and twenty-five cents for the certificate of the continuaton thereto. I suggest that you make a demand upon them for the return of the excess charge, and if the same is not returned I shall be glad to have you write me.

With reference to the four abstract companies combining wish to say that there is nothing to prevent them from charging the fees allowed them by law, but they cannot, under any circumstances, charge more than that.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO INSTRUMENTS—VALIDITY

March 22, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, State's Attorney, Steele, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of February 26th, asking for suggestions as to the construction of Section 5548 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1915 relative to the prerequisites to the recording of an instrument has been referred to me for attention.

In reply I beg to state that the law, as stated in Volume 1, Corpus Juris, page 779 is as follows:

"In a number of jurisdictions it is held that where an instrument is executed by several grantors or obligators, even though they are husband and wife, a valid acknowledgment in proper form by one of them is sufficient to entitle the instrument to be recorded and have effect as constructive notice, although the other grantors or obligors have failed to acknowledge or have acknowledged defectively."

In support of this statement of law the following cases are cited:

Fla.—Platt v. Rowand, 54 Fla. 237, 45 S 32. Contra Sanders v. Pepoon, 4 Fla. 465.

Ill.—Ayres v. McConnel, 3 Ill. 307.

Mass.—Hayden v. Peirce, 165 Mass. 359, 43 NE 119. Perkins v. Richardson, 11 Allen 538. Palmer v. Paine, 9 Gray 56. Shaw v. Poor, 6 Pick. 86, 17 Am. D. 347. Catlin v. Ware, 9 Mass. 218, 6 AmD 56. Dudley v. Sumner, 5 Mass. 438.

Mich.—Rayner v. Lee, 20 Mich. 348.

Mo.—Meyer v. Campbell, 12 Mo. 603.

Or.—Fleschner v. Sumpter, 12 Or. 161, 6 P. 506.

Tex.—Chamberlain v. Pybas, 81 Tex. 511, 17 S. W. 50. fll

In view of the fact that the idea of recording an instrument is to give notice to the world that such an instrument has been executed and in view of the further fact that the reason for making certain prerequisites to the recording of an instrument is to prevent the records from becoming encumbered with matters that do not rightfully belong in them, I am of the opinion that the proposiion of law above referred to, as stated in the Corpus Juris, is a safe rule to follow in the construction of Section 5548 of the Revised Code for 1913.

Yours very truly,

Asst. to the Attorney General.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO INSTRUMENTS—Taken without the State, affecting real property within the State of North Dakota

December 21st, 1917.

C. A. W. McCain, Secretary, Executive Department, Panama Canal Zone. Balboa Heights, Panama.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter to Governor Frazier relative to the execution of acknowledgments to instruments taken in the Panama Canal Zone affecting real property situated in the State of North Dakota, I am informed by your letter that two methods have been employed in taking acknowledgments to such instruments in the past; namely, No. 1: By the Clerk of the District Court of the Canal Zone, or No. 2: By a duly authorized and

commissioned Notary Public of the Canal Zone whose signature is subsequently authenticated by the executive secretary for the Panama Canal and the seal of the governor of he canal zone affixed.

It is my opinion that both of the methods described comply with the statutes of this state relating to the execution of acknowledgments to instruments taken without the state affecting real property situated in this state; but I would suggest that the method designated as No. 2 supra be employed whenever possible.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to the Attorney General.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION—Action to be taken in publishing amendments to Constitution and placing them on the ballots

July 13, 1918.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir:

In your letter addressed to the Attorney General you state that you are in receipt of a petition to submit to the voters of the state at the next general election certain amendments to the Constitution. You call attention to the case of State ex rel, Linde, et al vs. Hall, Secretary of State, 35 N. D. 34. 159 N. W. 281, and ask in substance what action to take in regard to publishing said amendments and placing them on the ballots.
whether or not the petition under consideration is similar to the petition involved in the case of State ex rel. Linde, et al vs. Hall, Secretary of State; or to decide whether or not that which was the law at the time the Case of State vs. Hall was decided, is now the law of this State; and that, if on its face the petition is sufficient, you may proceed to publish and submit the amendments.

I am further of the opinion that the first publication of the propsed amendments must be made three months prior to the date of holding the general election.

Yours very truly,
George K. Foster,
Asst. to the Attorney General.

APPEA LFROM THE DISTRICT COURT—Under writ of habeus corpus

Nov. 6, 1917.

Hon. C. E. Brace, State's Attorney, Divide Co., Crosby, N. Dak.

Dear Sir

Your letter to the Attorney General was received during his absence from the city, and was accidentaly placed in the improper file. That accounts for the delay in this reply.

You state that only in October you had a warrant issued for a renter

who was charged with having stolen some grain; that at the preliminary examination the magistrate bound the defendant over to the District Court; that the defendant was brought before Judge Leighton on a writ of habeas corpus and that upon the hearing had upon this writ, the defendant was discharged and you state that you are not satisfied with this disposition of the case, as you feel that the evidence is such as should be submitted to a jury to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

I am convinced, from a study of the authorities, that not only is there no appeal from the decision of the court under the writ of habeas corpus but also that a writ of certiorari will not lie. In fact it appears to me that the state can obtain no relief in an instance of this kind in the nature of an appeal or review by the supreme court.

It would therefore seem that the only procedure, if you desire to take further steps in the matter, would be under Section 11383 as qualified by Section 11396, both of the Compiled Laws of 1913. If you find any authority at hand which would tend to support the theory that a writ of certiorari would lie in the instant case, I would be very pleased to have you furnish me with such citations.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. to the Attorney General.

APPLICATION FOR FARM LOAN—Filling out same must be complete

April 9, 1917.

Hon. C. R. Kositzky, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 7th inst. requesting an opinion on the following:

One E. M. Henry made application for a farm loan on the N. W. quarter of section 26-135-85 in the amount of $1600.00. In looking over this application you find there has been a change made in the description in the report of the board of appraisers, also there is no assessed valuation for the last current year, also that a change seems to have been made following the question "Are the members of the board personally acquainted with the applicant?"

It is my opinion that before any money is paid out on this application that the application should be filled out completely, that if the State Board of University and School Lands passed on said loan, it was likely done by inadvertance and you as State Auditor should call their attention to the improper application.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

APPROPRIATION BILL (S. B. 136, 1917)—When applicable

June 28, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Kositzky:- You call my attention to that portion of the new appropriation bill (Senate Bill 136) which reads as follows:-

"Unless otherwise specifically stated, the appropriation herein or hereafter made shall be available for the expenses to be incurred in and for the several purposes herein set forth during the fiscal period of two years, beginning July 1st, 1917, and ending July 1st, 1919."

In that connection you ask whether the State Auditor can and shall pay, after July 1st, 1917, any bills which have been incurred prior to July 1st, 1918.

In my opinion it will be proper to pay, out of the above appropriation, only such bills as cover items actually delivered prior to July 1st, next. Such apropriation may not be used to pay for articles contracted for prior to July 1, 1917, and not delivered till after that date.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—House Bill No. 304—When available

March 29, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Honorable Sir: Your communication of March 27th received enclosing copy of House Bill No. 304, and inquiring as to when the appropriation therein made is available.

By the terms of the act $4000.00 is appropriated for the biennial period of 1917-1918. By the terms of the emergency attached to such bill the act becomes effective immediately upon its passage and approval, for the reason that as stated, it is necessary that the material and equipment be provided for the carrying out the purposes of this act before July 1st, etc.

The question involved is whether such appropriation is available at once or whether the same does not become available until July 1st, 1917, by reason of the same speaking in terms, "for the biennial period of 1917-1918."

Under Section 7318 of the compiled laws of 1913, the fiscal year for the State commences July 1st and ends on June 30th of each year.

Section 635 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides that all appropriations made for the maintenance of state institutions, or other purposes by the legislative assembly, shall become available on the first day of July next succeeding their enactment, unless otherwise specifically prescribed by law.

I am of the opinion that the two provisions of the bill hereinbefore cited can be readily harmonized by stating that the biennial period therein mentioned does not mean the fiscal period when taken in connection with the emergency atached to the bill and that therefore it is the intent plainly of

the act to appropriate $4000.00 that may become available immediately upon the passage and approval of the act.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Bronson,
Assistant. Attorney General.

APPROPRIATION BY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR USE OF FEDERAL OFFICE AND EQUIPMENTS IN MAKING SURVEY FOR DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

Feb. 23, 1918.

Hon. Herbert A. Hard, Secretary, N. D. Reclamation Commission, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: You ask for an opinion of this department, concerning the following proposition:

"Do County Boards have right to appropriate the sum of $300 for use of my office and of the U. S. Dept. of Agr. in making a survey, with cost estimates, for drainage and flood control in the Red River Valley? If so, must the sum given by a particular Board be spent solely within the narrow limits of the same county, or may it be expended (and so appropriated for) on other projects outside of that county so long as these projects are deemed beneficial to the county?"

I presume that you refer to boards of county commissioners. It is my opinion that the Board of county commissioners of a county may appropriate funds for purposes of drainage and flood control projects in accordance with benefits that the county involved may receive therefrom, if they proceed as the law otherwise requires in making appropriations. In other words, the board of county commisisoners may appropriate moneys for direct benefits expected to be received therefrom to their county in drainage and reclamation work whether all or part of the same be expended within the county. The criterion is the benefit to be received and the expenditures of moneys for that benefit, and not the expenditure of moneys in one county for the benefits to be received by some other county.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Bronson,
Assistant. Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—Legality of including in a bill for a specific purpose also an appropriation of state moneys to carry into effect such purpose

Jan. 9, 1917.

Sen. John E. Paulson, State Capitol, City.

Honorable Sir: You request an opinion from this department concerning the question, whether or not there is any constitutional objection to including in a bill for a specific purpose also an appropriation of state moneys to carry into effect such purpose.

I am of the opinion that there is no constitutional objection to so doing, if the appropriation be specific in amount.

Very truly yours,
H. A. Bronson,
Assistant. Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—Pure Seed Laboratory

March 11, 1918.

Hon. H. L. Bolley, Agricultural College, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Referring to the previous correspondence had between yourself and this department, relative to the attempted veto by Governor Hanna of the appropriation found in Chapter 229 of the Session Laws of 1913, as stated in the Attorney General's last letter to you. This matter has been referred to me for attention.

I have examined into the same with the purpose in view of ascertaining whether or not action could be successfully maintained to require the State Auditor to place to the credit of the North Dakota Pure Seed Laboratory the sum of $2500.00 for the year beginning July 1, 1917.

Referring to Article 42 of Chapter 8 of the Political Code of the Compiled Laws of 1913, being Sections 2898 to 2919 thereof, which is entitled "Pure Seed Law", there will be noted that this article includes all of Chapter 229 of the Session Laws of 1913, with the exception of the section containing the appropriation in controversy.

By virtue of the provisions of section 2910, $2500.00 is annually appropriated to the Pure Seed Laboratory; this with the appropriation of $2500.-00 carried by Chapter 229, Session Laws 1913, which is still operative. would entitle said Laboratory to a minimum appropriation of $5000.00 per annum, until otherwise provided for by the legislature.

It is plain the the Pure Seed Laboratory did not receive the $5000.00 provided for in said Chapter 229, for the biennial period of July 1, 1913 to July 1, 1915, or for the period from July 1st, 1915 to July 1st, 1917.

The appropriation in the Budget Bill, in which Bill it properly appears for the Pure Seed Laboratory, during the later period, is found in subdivision 41 thereof, and is placed at the sum of $5000.00 for the biennial period an amount equal to one half of the authorized appropriation.

It hardly need be stated, however, that no action will lie at this time to compel the State Auditor to place the balance of the appropriation for 1913 to July 1, 1917 to the credit of the North Dakota Pure Seed Laboratory.

Your attention is called to sub-division 36 of Chapter 24 of the Session Laws of 1917, which is as follows:

"Pure Seed Inspection—Agricultural College, For the purpose of examining, testing and inspection or examination of seeds, sold, offered, or exposed for sale in North Dakota, and for other purposes.

Section 2898-2904 C. L. 1913) .....,$10,000.00"

It will be noted from the above that the amount appropriated namely, $10,000.00 for the biennial period, exactly corresponds to the amount to which the Pure Seed Laboratory is entitled by virtue of the provisions of

Section 2910 of the Compiled Laws, and the appropriation found in Chapter 229 of the Session Laws of 1913.

From the standpoint of the statutes, therefore, the Pure Seed Laboratory has been, by the provisions of the budget bill, supplied with the proper appropriation. It probably must be conceded, that practically speaking, the legislature did not intend to appropriate any of this amount under the provisions of said chapter 229, inasmuch as it was generally understood that the section providing for the appropriation had been properly vetoed. Theoretically, however, the appropriation clause of said chapter, being in full force and effect, it must be considered that the legislature, by making the additional appropriation of $5000.00 intended and did so in accordance with the appropriation clause of said chapter.

It is, therefore, my opinion that an action to require the State Auditor, to place to the Credit of the North Dakota Pure Seed Labratory, the sum of $2500.00 for the year beginning July 1, 1917, said sum to be in addition to the appropriation found in sub-division 36 of Chapter 24 of the Session Laws of 1917, could not be successfully maintained.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Assistant. Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—Pure Seed Laboratory

March, 19, 1918.

Professor H. L. Bolley, Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date in which you ask for a further explanation of my opinion forwarded you under date of March 11 and referring to the possibility of enforcing the appropriation for the Pure Seed Laboratory, found in Chapter 229 of the Session Laws of 1913. It seems in some respects that this opinion was confusing to you and this was probably due to the fact that you did not understand that I was not passing upon whether or not the appropriation clause of the chapter above cited was still in full force and effect. Mr. Foster of this department, as stated in your letter, covered this point carefully and fully in his opinion to you, dated April 9th, 1917, and I did not deem it necessary to go into this phase of the question as I fully agree with the opinion written by Mr. Foster.

As the statute now stands, it is my opinion that the Pure Seed Laboratory is entitled to an apropriation of $10,000 bi-annually. It is my opinion, however, that for the present bi-ennial period, at least, this is immaterial for the reason, as stated in my opinion previously rendered, under subdivision 36 of Chapter 24 of the Session Laws of 1917, the sum of $10,000 is appropriated outright for Pure Seed Inspection of the Agricultural college for the purposes enumerated in Sections 2898 to 2904 inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

I trust I have made myself clear with reference to the above matter, but if you desire any further information I shall be most pleased to hear from you.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant. Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—Pure Seed Laboratory

April 9, 1917.

Professor H. L. Bolley, North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultuural College, N Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 19, addressed to the Attorney General, relative to Chapter 229 of the Session Laws of 1913, providing for special field crop inspection, special seed analysis and inspection, caling attention to the fact that the bill which was passed by the Legislature contained an appropriation of $2500.00 annually, and to the further fact that the bill was approved by Governor Hanna, "except as to have the item in Section 6, appropriating $2500.00 annually," has been referred to me for attention.

You ask for an opinion as to whether or not the attempt of Governor Hanna to approve this bill in part only and to disapprove of a part of the bill amounted in fact to an actual disapproval of the appropriation of $2500.00 annually, or whether the attempted disapproval by the Governor is invalid and a nullity, with the result that the amount of the appropriation as passed by the Legislative Assembly is actually appropriated.

In reply I beg to state that the Constitution of North Dakota provides as follows:

"The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item of items, or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items, and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislative assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto."

In my opinion, the section of the Constitution just quoted relates to general appropriation bills and to other appropriation bills which contain several items of distinct appropriation—that is to say special appropriation bills with distinct items or appropriation.

State vs. Holder, 76 Miss. 158. 180.

I am further of the opinion that Chapter 229 of the Session Laws of 1913 does not contain distinct items of appropriation, but does contain only one item of appropriation and that, consequently, the section of the Constitution above referred to does not apply and that the attempt of Governor Hanna to nullify the appropriation of $2500.00 annually is a nullity.

Regents of State University vs. Trapp, State Auditor, (Okla. 1911) 113 Pac. 910.

Article 2, Section 79 of the Constitution of North Dakota provides the manner in which the Governor shall disapprove a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly in order to prevent it from becoming a law.

In my opinion Governor Hanna did not disapprove of the bill in the manner prescribed in the section last aforesaid and that, accordingly, said bill became a law, as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

State Ex Rel. Jamison vs. Forsyth, State Auditor, (Wyo.) 133 Pac. 521, 528. See also Regents of State University vs. Trapp, Supra.

Very truly yours,

George K. Foster,

Asst. to the Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—Florence Crittendon Home, Fargo, N. D.

March 3, 1917.

Rev. William Blake, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: This office has your request of the 23rd ultimo, asking for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the present law granting appropriations to the Florence Crittendon Home of Fargo.

In answer to this will say that in 1909 the legislature passed an act declaring the Florence Crittendon Home to be a state charitable institution, and as such entitled to receive aid from the state for the support of the poor therein, and making appropriation for its support as follows:

1909 Laws, Chapter 35, Section 2, Appropriations.

"There is hereby annually appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars to such Florence Crittendon Home, located at Fargo, for the purpose of assisting in its support and maintenance."

The determination of this matter involves the question of the character of the institution, whether public or private, educational or charitable and also the question off the form of the appropriation. The institution is, undoubtedly, a private institution and is not an institution of the state in spite of the declaration contained in the law. The rule in regard to this is clearly laid down by the Supreme Court of Illinois in a somewhat similar case as follows:

"The declaration of the act of 1867, that the State Normal University (a private corporation) was a state institution and that the property of appellant was the property of the State of Illinois, stood a mere harmless declaration upon the statute books, having no effect." 122 Ill. 349.

In other words the Florence Crittendon Home still remains a private corporation not owned by the state, with its officers not appointed or controlled by the state. Any claim then, on its part, to public funds on the ground that it is a public institution is without foundation.

The question then is narrowed down as to whether or not, as a private institution, money may be appropriated in the manner provided in the 1909 Session Laws for its maintenance and support. If it is an educational

institution, purely, any state aid to it, in view of its private character, is absolutely prohibited by Section 452 of he Constitution which, in part, reads as follows:

"All colleges and universities and other educational institutions for the support of which lands have been granted to this state, or which are supported by a public tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the state."

In view of the fact that, at present, the state has no more control over this institution than over any other private corporation there is no question that it has no right to draw funds as an educational institution.

However, the articles of incorporation of the institution are, in part, as follows:

"Article 11. The purpose for which it is formed is: To aid and encourage destitute, homeless and depraved women and men to seek reformation of character and respectibility and to reach positions of honorable self-support, and especially to provide for women and young girls who have led profligate lives, of having ben betrayed from the path of virtue and sincerely willing to reform, temporary homes and employment until they can be restored to friends or established in honest industry; also to establish homes for working girls, and for those purposes to carry on such homes, industrial enterprises, and such other instrumentalities as may be adopted thereto; also to establish and maintain maternity homes and homes for children and the right to adopt such children under the provisions of the statute of this state in such cases made and provided; to buy, receive, have and hold real and personal estate by purchase, gift or devise, and the same to use, sell and convey for the reasonable purposes and benefit of said corporation."

From this it will be seen that it has both an educational and charitable purpose, and in fact such a union of purposes is almost inevitable in an institution of its kind. The decisions are in conflict as to whether or not an institution prohibited from obtaining funds by virtue of its educational character may still secure state aid by reason of its charitable features. However, in view of the form of the attempted appropriations provided in Chapter 35, Session Laws 1909, there is an apparently clear rule to the effect that such attempted appropriations are invalid, for the reason that the law does not provide for any supervision by the state over the expenditures, it does not insure that the funds will be directed to charitable purposes in relieving destitute inmates, of that they will not actually be diverted entirely to the educational features of the institution, or largely for the benefit of inmates who are not destitute.

14 L. R. A. 477; 14 L. R. A. 418; 12 L. R. A. 664; 154 N. Y. 15; 67 L. R. A. 815.

While a law providing for state supervision of the expenditures of funds appropriated, for their application only to resident indigents, and making funds payable at a specified rate for each indigent inmate, might be viewed in a different light, yet I am of the opinion that the law in its present form, at least, is unconstitutional and the attempted appropriations under it valid.

Respectfully submitted,
Daniel Brennan
Assistant. Attorney General

APPROPRIATIONS—Poultry Association

October 25th, 1917.

Mr. M. N. Hatcher, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hatcher: Writing you with reference to the opinion you request relative to $300, appropriation for the Poultry Association will say that I have investigated the matter and find that the legislature made no appropriation for that purpose and consequently the said $300 will not be available during this bi-annual period. Unless money is specifically appropriated for a purpose of this kind the State Treasurer is not authorized to pay out money for anything of this kind.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—State Engineer's Office

Jan. 31, 1918.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General permit me to submit the following as my opinion, in answer to the questions therein raised.

You refer to sub-division 21 of Chapter 24 of the Session Laws of 1917 and desire to be informed if it is the opinion of this department that the amount of help therein specified must be employed for the time designated in said sub-division or would it be lawful for you to re-arrange the same as to the number of employees and their period of employment, it being understood that the apropriation is not to be exceeded in any instance. As an example you ask would it be permissable for you to employ two assistant mine inspectors for six months each in place of one such inspector for twelve months as specified in said sub-division.

I desire to state before expressing my opinion on this matter that I have been unable to find any authorities decisive of the same. I am of the opinion, however, that such or a similar re-arrangement may be lawfully made by you as head of such department in all instances in which the position or office under consideration is not created by the constitution or express statutory enactment other than the various appropriation measures. For example if the legislature had by statutory enactment created the office of assistant mine inspector defining his duties and setting forth his salary and term of office it would be incumbent upon you, even though the appointment of said official was left to you, to follow the terms of the statute strictly. On the other hand it is my opinion that in instances in which the legislature has not created the office or position other than to make an appropriation therefore that it is not only within the power but also the duty of the head of a department to make such arrangements in in preparing its recommendation to the legislature consults and advises the employment of his assistants as will be to the best interests of his department and indirectly the tax payers of the state. This view is further

strenghtened by the fact, which is well known, that the Budget Committee with the heads of departments as their various needs and it would be a rule without reason that would bind the departments to an arrangement which under changed conditions would not be condusive to obtaining the best results for the money expended, particularly in view of the fact that the legislature other than by mere appropriation, has not expressed itself and has by implication at least left the matter in the first instance to the discretion of the heads of the various departments.

Referring particularly to the position of assistant state engineer acting as mine inspector your attention is called to section 8240 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which expressly creates such position, but it is my opinion that under the provisions of this section the legislature has given authority to the State Engineer to employ one or more of such assistants, "from time to time during the season of the year when field work is practical" as he deems expedient that the amount expended for such assistant or assistants does not exceed the appropriation made therefor.

Yours very truly
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant. Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—State Engineer's Office

June 28, 1918.

Hon. J. W. Bliss, State Engineer, Birmarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your request for an opinion, in which you ask as to whether or not you can legally charge the amounts appearing on the attached vouchers against the appropriation of $2400 designated in sub-division 21 on page 27 of the Session Laws of 1917, to be used in payment of the salaries of four field men for five months in each year at $60.00 per month.

It is provided by the statutes of the State that upon request of proper county officials, State Engineer's Deparment shall perform cerain services for said counties.

I am advised that the attached vouchers represent claims for services performed in response to proper requests from county officials for services as above described.

An examination of sub-division 21 above referred to discloses that the appropriation of $2400 therein provided for is the only one against which such claims could be charged. It is a matter of common knowledge that competent Engineers can not be employed at a salary of $60 per month, consequently if the duties above referred to as provided by statute are to be performed by the Department of the State Engineer, this fund must be used for the payment of such claims and should be so used unless the Constitution or the Laws of the State prevent the same.

I have given this matter careful attention, and I am of the opinion that as long as the attached vouchers do not make the amount drawn against

said fund exceed the annual apropriation of $1200, that said claims as represented by said vouchers may be legally paid from said appropriation.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Assistant. Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—State Hospital for the Insane

July 2nd, 1918.

Board of Control, Birmarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: You state that a new well, a new smoke stack and new walls for the boiler house are needed at the Hospital for the Insane at Jamestown and that the cost of construction of same will amount to about $20,000.00 and ask whether or not such sum, or part thereof, is available under the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Laws passed by the Special Session in 1918.

In reply I beg to state that in my opinion it is not.

Yours very truly,

George K. Foster.

APPROPRIATIONS—State Highway Commission

July 3, 1918.

State Highway Commisison, Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: This department is in receipt of your letter of June 28th in which you request an opinion upon the question whether or not Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1917 makes a valid appropriation for the carrying on of the work of the State Highway Commission.

This question has arisen at this time due to the fact that in the case of State of North Dakota, ex rel City of Fargo vs. John Wetz, et al, recently decided by the Supreme Court of this State, portions of Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter 156, Session Laws of 1917, were held unconstitutional, for the reason that they conferred legislative powers upon the Secretary of State. The Court based their decision in this respect upon the case of State vs. Budge, et al, 14 N. D. 532, and State, ex rel Miller vs. Taylor, 27 N. D. 77. These cases enunciated the well established doctrine that purely legislative powers can not be delegated. It is as well settled and recognized, however, that administrative powers may be delegated to executive officers, boards and commissioners. In each instance then involving the delegation power by the Legislature, the question which arises is as to the nature of the powers delegated.

In State, ex rel. Miller vs. Taylor, Supra, the Act was held invalid because it delegated to the Commissioner of Insurance power to determine what portion of the fund created by the Act should be used in paying the cost of administrating the law, thus the Commission determined what por-

tion of said fund would remain for the purpose for which said fund was created. The same power was conferred upon the Secretary of State by Chapter 156, Session Laws of 1917, and the sections involved were held invalid as before stated, an it is suggested that the same power has been delegated to the State Highway Commission in Section 2 of Chapter 131. Session Laws 1917, which section insofar as it is thus involved is as follows:

"It shall preserve out of the State Highway fund hereby created a sufficient sum annually to meet its expenses and to pay the State's portion of the costs of properly maintaining all highways and bridges improved in pursuance to the provisions of this Act, and the balance of said State Highway Fund shall be expended by the State Highway Commission in the improvement of highways and bridges in the several counties in the following manner:

Ten per cent of said fund shall be spent within discretion of the State Highway Commission and without regard to the amount of said fund collected in each county, and 90 per cent shall be spent by the said Commission in the several counties in proportion to the amount collected therein."

In the case last above referred to, the Court said in passing upon this question:

"The separation of this fund into two parts, one for the payment of expenses and the other for the payment of losses, is a legislative Act, and the very least that the Legislature can do and have the Act valid in this respect, is to place a limit upon the amount of the fund to be used in the payment of expenses."

Examining Section 2 of Chapter 131, Supra, in the light of this decision of the Supreme Court, it is clear that so far as said section provides for the setting aside of administrative expenses, which are not limited in amount by the Act, it must be held to be invalid. There are, however, certain administrative expenses which are limited in amount by the Act, namely: not to exceed $600.00 per annum as per diam for each of the two members of the Commission appointed by the Government and $1,000 per annum as salary of the State Engineer acting as Chief Engineer and Secretary of the State Highway Commission. The appropriation made by the Legislature as to these two items is vaild under the rule laid down in the case quoted.

The fund created by the State Highway Commission Act as enacted was separated into three parts, expenses of the Secretary of State in administrating the law which part has been held invalid, administrative expenses of the State Highway Commission and the construction and maintenance of highways by the State Highway Commission in conjunction with the Federal Government and the various counties.

You state that various vouchers for salaries and expenses of employees of your Department have been held up on the theory that there are no funds available against which warrants could be drawn in payment of the same, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case first above referred to. It is my opinion that whether or not the payment of the same is rightfully withheld depends entirely upon whether such claims are expenses as recognized in the cases cited, or are a part of the construction and maintenance work; if they are the former with the exception of the

per diem of the members of the Commission and the salaries of the chief Engineer, they fall within the rule laid down in the Bonding case, and if they are a part of the construction and maintenance work they are valid claims against the funds created by the Act.

It remains to be determined what is involved in the terms, construction and maintenance of highways, as indicated by the language used by the Legislature in this Act and as ordinarily interpreted and construed by the Courts.

The authorities examined make it clear that salaries and expenses of Engineers, whether engaged in making preliminary surveys, locating roads, or supervising construction work, or in obtaining data to be used as a basis of compiling specifications or making estimates, are properly chargeable to the construction and maintenance of roads, as are also salaries and expenses of draftsmen who prepare the blue prints, plans and specifications and also salaries and expenses of chairmen and time keepers.

Section 8 of Chapter 131, Session Laws 1917, gives the assent required by the Act of Congress approved July 11, 1916 (Public No. 156) entitled: "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads and for other purposes", and provides that the State Highway Commission is authorized and empowered to make all contracts and to do all things necessary to co-operate with the United States Government in the construction of rural post roads under the provisions of said Act of Congress. Section 6 of the Federal Act referred to in part is as follows:

"That any State desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this Act shall, by its State Highway department, submit to the Secretary of Argiculture project statements setting forth proposed construction of any rural post road or roads therein. If the Secretary of Agriculture approve a project, the State Highway department shall furnish to him such surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates therefor as he may require".

The expense of making such surveys, plans, specifications and estimates are without question a proper charge against the fund set aside for the construction of roads. Said Section also provides that:

"The construction work and labor in each State shall be done in accordance with its laws, and under the direct supervision of the State highway department, subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and in accordance with the rules and regulations made pursuant to this Act."

and Section 10 of said Federal Act is as follows:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act."

The salaries and expenses of the employees incurred in obtaining and compiling such data as is required by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the provision of the Federal Act above quoted, result directly from the fact that the Highway Commission, in behalf of the State and the various counties, has entered into an agrement with the Federal Government for the joint construction and maintenance of certain Highways, and for this reason are chargeable against the fund created for the purpose of such construction and maintenance work.

It is, therefore, my opinion that all properly executed vouchers representing claims for salaries and expenses of employees of your department which are chargeable to construction and maintenance work as above defined, should be approved by the Auditing Board, likewise vouchers representing claims for the per diem of the appointive members of the Board and for the salary of the Chief Engineer.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant. Attorney General.

APPROPRIATIONS—State Militia

Feb. 20, 1917.

Mr. W. J. Prater, Secretary of the Senate, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This office is in receipt of a Senate Resolution introduced by Mr. Heckle reading as follows:

"RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,

That, there seems to be a divided opinion as to the constitutionality of House Bill No. 221, appropriatng $60,000.00 to the State Militia, provided said bill is enacted into a law.

Therefore, we request that the Attorney General give his written opinion on same as to its constitutionality provided same is enacted into a law."

House Bill No. 221 is an act to appropriate the sum of $60,000.00 for the purpose of paying to each member of the First North Dakota Infantry in the active service of his country during the years 1916 and 1917, the sum of $10.00 per month for each month of that service in addition to the sum of fifty cents per day already paid by the federal government. The act excepts commissioned officers and those already receiving a sum equal to $1.25 per day.

In its present form the bill does not purport in any way to grant pensions or to reimburse members of the regiment for hardships, disability, expenditures or loss of money, but it is purely and simply an act making a donation of additional pay.

Thus the present form of the bill directly raises the question of the constitutionality of acts granting bounties to soldiers subsequent to their term of service and in additon to the agreement for compensation under which they enlisted.

The provisions of our constitution (Section 185) prohibiting donations to individuals or others are definite and explicit. Similar provisions are contained in the constitutions of many other states and the weight of authority appears to be that appropriations made for bounties to soldiers, after their terms of service, are donations and that their purpose, when made in such form, is not a public purpose.

139 Mass. 341. 62 Pac. 442.

A distinction is made, however, between bounties and pensions and this distinction is quite clearly set out in 190 Mass. 613:

"It was held by our predecessors in this court, more than twenty years ago, when the events of the Civil War and the successful efforts of Massachusetts to fill its quota were comparatively fresh in their memories, that a statute, authorizing the town of Acton to pay bounties to soldiers who enlisted in a certain regiment in 1864, and were credited to the town, was unconstitutional. This was a unanimous decision, made with deliberation, after hearing arguments of counsel. With the changes that have since been made from time to time in the membership of the court, it never has been overruled or modified. It repeatedly has been referred to with approval in later decisions, and in the Opinion of the Justices, 186 Mass. 603, it was expressly reaffirmed. Notwithstanding an adverse dictum in one of the opinions, we do not understond that these decisions rest on the ground that the State cannot grant pensions as a reward for meritorious services, or to relieve those suffering from disease, wounds, or other disability, as a result of their exposure in war."

The distinction drawn between bounties and pensions as indicated in the above and other decisions seems to be that bounties are considered as additional pay or gifts and donations in addition to pay already received, while pensions are granted in recognition of services performed, hardship and physical disability. While the distinction may not seem vital it is nevertheless quite generally recognized by the courts.

In view of these facts I am unable to say that House Bill No. 221 in its present form, when enacted into law would be constitutional.

It is my opinion that it could not be relied upon in its present form if its constitutionality were attacked.

Recpectfully submitted,
D. V. Brennan

APPROPRIATIONS—State Tuberculosis Sanatorium (H. B. 218)

April 25, 1917.

Board of Control of State Institutions, Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: This office has your request, forwarded by Mr. Brown, for an opinion in regard to House Bill No. 218. The question raised being stated as follows:

"The Journals of the Senate and House show that House Bill No. 218, same being an appropriation bill for the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, carried an emergency clause with reference to the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars deficiency to July 1st, 1917, and the journals further show that the roll was called on the emergency clause in both houses, and carried with no dissenting votes.

"The engrossing clerk failed to have the emergency clause attached to the engrossed copy filed with the Secretary of State, therefore, the popular edition of the session laws carried this appropriation without the emergency clause.

"We would appreciate your opinion as to whether or not this failure of the engrossing clerk to properly include the emergency clause and of the officers of the House and Senate to certify its passage will have the effect of defeating the emergency provision, or whether the state auditor may treat it the same as other acts which were properly engrossed and certified."

In this case the failure to include the emergency clause in the engrossed bill and to attach the certificate, as to the passage of the emer-

gency clause to the bill when it went to the governor is plainly a clerical error, as the House and Senate journals show that the emergency clause was included in the bill and that in each house it was passed by a constitutional two-thirds majority on a separate roll call,—Senate Journal Feb. 28, pages 59 and 60, House Journal March 2, pages 109 and 110. The fact that the bill first passed the House, on February 16, without an emergency clause was probably noted by the engrossing clerk and the subsequent passage of the emergency clause was overlooked. In view of the fact that the record in the House and Senate journals is absolutely clear that the emergency clause was attached and did pass in both Houses and Senate by the proper majority. I am of the opinion that the common sense, proper and legal view of the matter is to consider the records of the House and Senate journals as controlling. There is no discrepency between the journals of the two houses. There is no uncertainty as to whether or not the emergency clause did pass In fact, there is no question but what every legislative step required by the constitution in the passage of this bill was carefully and properly taken. While there is some difference of authorities as to whether or not an enrolled bill is conclusive, the greater weight of authority and the better reasoned cases hold that the enrolled bill is not conclusive at all times, and I believe the present question presents a situation in which we are absolutely justified in going back of the enrolled bill. Our own state has held that where there is a discrepency between the House and Senate journals the enrolled bill will then control, 23 N. D. 36; but where there is no such discrepancy and the question arises over a mere clerical error in engrossing the bill a different rule should be followed and, on such a state of facts, the authorities are nearly unanimous.

9 Am. Ann. Cases 5 582, 20 Am. & Eng. Ann. Cases 250 and notes.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that the State Auditor may treat House Bill No. 218 as if the emergency clause attached to same had been properly engrossel and certified.

Yours very truly,

DANIEL BRENNAN,

Asst. Attorney General.

ARCHITECTS—License of such in North Dakota

Jan. 22, 1918.

Hon. Arthur Van Horn, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date to the Attorney General you submit the following facts and request an opinion as to the validity of the transaction described in view of the provisions of Chapter 53 Session Laws of 1917 and the rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Architecture pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by section 6 of said chapter.

A company is a corporation doing a retail lumber business within the State of North Dakota. Said corporation in due course of business

furnishes plans and specifications presumably without extra charge to builders who purchase building material from said A Company. Said plans and specifications are prepared and drawn by B Company which does not maintain an office within this state and none of its employees or officers are licensed architects under the laws of the State of North Dakota. Chapter 58 Session Laws of 1917 is entitled: "An act providing for the registration of licensed architects and for regulating the practice of architecture as a profession in the State of North Dakota." In Section 6 of said act it is provided that the Board shall adopt rules and regulations to govern its proceedings, for the examination of candidates for registration, and for the regulation of the practice of architecture inconsistent with this act, or the laws of North Dakota, and may amend, modify and repeal such rules and regulations from time to time.

Under the provisions of this section the power of the Board to adopt rules and regulations is limited by the laws of the state and the provisions of the act itself. The limitations included in the act are found in section 16 and 17 thereof.

I am informed that pursuant to the authority conferred under Section 6 of the act that the Board has adopted rules and regulations including the following:

1. All architects who practice in the State of North Dakota must obtain a license.

2. No contractors, material merchants or others, shall furnish the plans or call for bids on the same or furnish architectural services of any kind in this state without first taking out a license, except for buildings owned and erected by themselves as provided for by Section 16 of the state law regulating the practice of architecture.

3. The drawings and specifications must be stamped with the architect's seal. It is the duty of the public to report all unstamped plans to the State Board of Architecure.

It is my opinion that the adoption of the foregoing rules and regulations is within the power of the Board and that the transaction described in paragraph two of this opinion is contrary and in violation of said rules and regulations.

You state your Board desires to be informed as to the method to be pursued in enforcing compliance with the provisions of this act. In this connection your attention is called to section 34 thereof which makes the violation of the provisions of the act a misdemeanor. I would suggest that the attention of the offending company be called to the provisions of the act and that a copy of your rules and regulations be furnished its managing officer accompanied by a request that the company comply with the law. Upon failure so to do it is the duty of your Board to make formal complaint to the state's attorney of the county in which said company is carrying on its business.

Yours very truly

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

ARCHITECTS—(Unlicensed) to be hired in construction of a State Building

January 22nd, 1918.

Hon. Lewis F. Crawford, President of the Board of Regents, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date to the Attorney General you request an opinion as to whether or not the Board of Regents may utilize the services of the teacher of architecture in the Agricultural College of this state who is not a licensed architect of this state, as architect in charge or supervising architect in the construction of an additional unit to the Science Hall at the Agricultural College. Chapter 58 of the Session Laws of 1917 referred to in your letter is an Act providing for the registration of licensed architects and for regulating the practice of architecture as a profession in the State of North Dakota. By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Board of Architecture by Section 6 of said act, certain rules and regulations including the following, have been adopted by the Board.

1. All Architects who practice in the State of North Dakota must obtain a license.

2. No contractors, material merchants or others, shall furnish the plans or call for bids on the same or furnish architectural services of any kind in this state, without first taking out a license, except for buildings owned and erected by themselves, as provided for by Section 16 of the state law regulating the practice of architecture.

It is my opinion that the services of the person named in your letter who is not a licensed architect in this state could not legally be utilized by the Board of Regents as architect in charge or supervising architect in the construction of the building above referred to and if such services are available under any circumstances to your Board they would be so by virtue of and under the conditions set forth in section 17 of the chapter, above cited.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS—For Rural Schools

Aug. 27, 1917.

Northern School Supply Co., Fargo, N. D.

Gentlemen: I have your letter in which you briefly set forth certain facts with reference to plans, blue prints and specifications of school houses, which you furnish school boards at a nominal expense. I note that you do not hold yourselves out as architects, and do not advertise that such plans, blue prints and specifications have been prepared by an architect.

You desire my opinion as to whether or not you are prohibited from continuing to dispose of such plans, blue prints and specifications by the pro-

visions of Senate Bill 245, which became effective as a law July 1st, 1917.

From the facts set forth in your letter, it is my opinion that the act above mentioned does not prohibit you from disposing of your plans, blue prints and specifications in the manner, and under the condtions which you have described.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ARMORY—Rental

Jan. 3, 1918.

Hon. G. A. Fraser, Adjutant General, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion based on the following facts:

Now that the armory rents due the companies constituting the First North Dakota Infantry have been all paid up to July 1, 1917 and that, owing to the fact that the old First North Dakota Infantry has been mustered into the Federal Service and is now the 164th U. S. Infantry, you are undecided whether or not armory rents are a legal charge against the State of North Dakota.

In reply I wish to say that it is my opinion that the same are a legal charge against the state of North Dakota as they are the only source of income to take care of the interest charges, and the mere fact that the members composing companies constituting the First North Dakota Infantry are temporarily under Federal Orders does not, in my opinion, stop the source of revenue due each company individually.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Amendment

Aug. 27, 1917.

Mr. Geo. M. Price, Attorney at Law, Langdon, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your letter with reference to the amendments offered to the articles of incorporation of the Wales Farmers' Elevator Company, inclosing a copy of your letter of August 11th addressed to the Secretary of State ,and also the proposed amendments. The Secretary of State has also requested an opinion on this matter, and has submitted to me his files with reference to the same.

I have given this matter considerable thought, and have arrived at the conclusion that the position taken by the Secretary of State is the correct one. To permit a corporation to change its class by amending its articles of incorporation, simply because the changes to be made therein are few

in number, and of slight importance, would establish a precedent, and would entitle any corporation to a like privilege, as for instance a banking corporation amending its articles of incorporation in order to become a railroad corporation, which you concede could not be done.

This ruling, in my opinion, is also strenghtened by the fact that in Section 16 of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 1917, the legislature has expressly provided that certain corporations by filing a declaration in the form provided there in, with the Secretary of State, would thereafter be entitled to exercise the privileges and would be bound by the provisions of said act. If the position you take as to this matter were correct, this section of the act would be unnecessary, and it is reasonable to presume that said section was enacted as a part of this act, to provide a means by which a corporation therein specified could come within the provisions of the act, without the necessity of reorganizing.

I desire also to inform you that I submitted an opinion to the Secretary of State on April 30, 1917, to the effect that House Bill 99, found in Chapter 97 of the Laws of 1917, supersedes Chapter 13 of the Civil Code, Compiled Laws of 1913, and Chapter 92, Laws of 1915, and repeals each of them insofar as they authorize new corporations to be formed thereunder.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company of McLean County

April 26, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. requesting an opinion relative to the articles of incorporation of the Farmers Mutual Telephone Company of McLean County.

It is my opinion that you should refuse to file the artices of incorporation for the reason that said articles fail to comply with any of the provisions of Chapter 12, civil code, compiled laws of North Dakota for 1913, or the provisions of the laws of North Dakota concerning all business corporations.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Provision that each stockholder should have but one vote

Oct. 19, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Honorable Sir: Your letter of Oct. 17, 1917, addressed to the Attorney

General received, wherein you request an opinion concerning the following general question:

Whether a private corporation organized for carrying on a general abstract business can insert in its articles of incorporation a provision that each stock holder of the corporation shall have but one vote on any question arising at any of the stockholders meetings, regardless of the amount of stock owned by him.

This provision apparently is pursuant to the terms of Section 4534, Compiled Laws of 1913, which is Chauter 104, Session Laws 1911.

In your letter you have called the attention of this department to Section 4583, Section 4547 and Section 4527 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, and also House Bill No. 99 of the Session Laws of 1917.

You have also called our attention to Section 4540, Compiled Laws, 1915, which provides that every stockholder shall have the right to vote the number of shares standing in his name in all elections for directors.

The provisions of House Bill No. 99, Session Laws of 1917, refers to cooperative associations.

Chapter 104, Session Laws ,1911, has a provision in section 2, whereby all acts or parts of acts in conflict therewith are repealed.

Therefore, it would appear that this provision contained in the proposed by-law, pursuant to the terms of Chapter 104, Session Laws 1911, is porper.

The question under consideration as outlined by your opinion is whether or not such a provision can be incorporated in a by-law of such private corporation, and the question is not involved, whether the provision of Section 4534, which says, that each stock holder shall have only one vote on any question, covers all elections of directors as specified in Section 4540, Compiled Laws 1913.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the proposed by-law as set forth in Article VII of the proposed Articles of Incoporation of the Security Abstract and Title Co., is a proper by-law to be incorporated in such Articles for such proposed corporation.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Bronson,
Asst. Attorney General.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Requirements for filing the same

April 9, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Birmarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion on the articles of incorporation of the Manning, Mandan & Freda Railroad Company.

It is my opinion that the articles of incorporation should not be filed for the following reasons:

1. Section 4610 of the 1913 Compiled Laws provides that the amount of capital stock of the corporation, the number of shares of which the

stock consists and if such stock shall consist of common or preferred stock, the amount and number of each shall be stated. Article No. 9 of the proposed articles of incorporation fails to state whether the stock in this corporation shall be common or preferred or the number and amount of each class.

2. The articles of incorporation do not state the names of the resident directors of the corporation who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their places, the articles simply stating the names and residences of the directors who shall manage the business and prudential affairs of this corporation until their successors are elected and qualified.

Replying to your question as to whether or not the verification is sufficient, I wish to state that in my opinion article 5 of section 4610 of the 1913 the verification is sufficient.

It is my further opinion that as soon as these small defects in the articles of incorporation are eliminated that you should permit the articles to be filed.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION—Provision for Meeting within the State for the purpose of electing directors

June 12, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Hall: I have your leter, enclosing for my consideration the articles of incorporation of Central Power Company, offered for filing in your office, together with certain correspondence that has passed between your office and Messrs. O'Brien, Young & Stone of St. Paul, Minnesota, attorneys for the incorporators. In this connection, you ask the following questions:

"Should these articles, as drawn, comply with the provisions of section 4550, Compiled Laws of North Dakota, 1913, with reference to holding the election of directors within the state of North Dakota?"

"If this corporation is presumed to be organized under chapter 20, Civil Code, Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, should not such fact be stated in the preamble thereof?"

"Under the laws of this state , it is not the duty of the Secretary of State to refuse to accept these articles as presented?"

a. If the proposed corporation is to be considered as being incorporated under chapter 12, Civil Code, Compiled Laws of North Dakota, 1913, should not this department insist on the striking out of the last clause of article 7 thereof?"

Answering these question in their order, I will say:

1. As to where meetings of stockholders and boards of directors of a corporation must be held.

In the Revised Codes of 1877 this was covered by subdivision 3 of sec-

tion 412, Civil Code, reading as follows: "The meetings of stockholders and boards of directors of a corporation must be held at its office or principal place of business? This was subsequently amended, to the extent of permitting meetings of the board of directors of a railway corporation to be held at the business office of such corporation without the state, as well as its principal place of business within the state.

Section 2898, R. C. 1895.

Thereafter, and in 1897, it was again amended to read as it now appears in section 4550, Compiled Laws 1913. Chapter 116, Laws 1897.

An emergency clause was attached to this chapter, which reads as follows:

"Whereas an emergency exists in that no adequate provision exists requiring the meetings of stockholders and directors of domestic corporations to be held within this state, and the annual election of directors of such corporations takes place before July 1, 1897, this act shall take effect to be in force and after its passage and approval."

Taking up now, in this connection, Chapter 20, Civil Code, Compiled Laws, 1913, (Sections 4981-4988), we find that this chapter has come down from the Revised Codes 1877 (Art. 3, Civil Code-Sections 511-518), practically unchanged. Section 4987 Compiled Laws, 1913 (Sec. 517, Civil Code, R. C. 1877) provides that any corporation formed for the purposes mentioned in that chapter-namely, corporations for mining, manufacturing and other industrial pursuits may provide in the articles of incorporation for having a business office without this state, at any place within the United States, "and to hold any meeting of stockholders or directors of the corporation at such office so provided for."

This provision is inconsistent with Section 4550 Compiled Laws 1913, and in view of the apaprent object that prompted the legislature to enact said chapter 116, Laws 1897, I am of the opinion that said chapter 116 (being now section 4550, Compiled Laws 1913) controls to the extent of requiring metings of the stockholders and boards of directors for the election of officers of a corporation to be held at its office or principal place of business within this state.

I, therefore, answer your first question in the affirmative.

2. Answering the second question, I would say that corporations for mining, manufacturing and other industrial pursuits are properly organized under Chapter 12, Civil Code, Compiled Laws 1913, but that they are also subject to the additional duties, limitations and requirements of said Chapter 20, Civil Code, Compiled Laws 1913.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that the articles of incorporation for such corporation should properly refer to both chapter 12 and Chapter 20 of the Civil Code, Compiled Laws 1913.

3. I believe that you, as Secretary of State, should refuse to accept the said articles of incorporation in their present form. If they are amended to conform to the views herein expressed, then you may properly accept them. The articles must contain the required statement of facts. Section 4512 Compiled Laws 1913.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ASSESSMENT—Against State for paving around Governor's Mansion

Apr. 12, 1917.

Mr. H. F. O'Hare, City Attorney, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You ask this office for an opinion as to whether or not the City of Bismarck can levy assessments against the state for the paving on Fourth Street and Avenue B. around the Governor's Mansion.

Upon this question the authorities are in conflict. It would seem that the better rule, based upon the carefully considered cases, is that the legislature has the power to make the property of the state subject to assessment for local improvements; but that property owned by the state, and used for public purposes, is not liable to assessment for local benefits or improvements in the absence of express language in a statute indicating an intention that it should be so assessed.

Hamilton Law of Special Assessments, Sec. 313. 28 Cyc. 1117. 2 Elliott Roads and Streets (3rd. ed.) 675.

In the case of Polk County Savings Bank vs. The State of Iowa, 69 Ia. 24, where the city of Des Moines assessed aportion of the cost of a sewer against Capitol Square belonging to the state, the court says:

"The city has such powers only with reference to the subject as are conferred upon it by statute; and if the power to assess the cost of said improvement against the property of the state is not conferred by the act referred to above, it does not exist.* * * It is apparent, we think, from a casual reading of the statute that the legislature never intended to confer upon cities the authority contended for in this case. It is not conferred in express terms by any provision of the act. If it had been the intention to confer such power, we would naturally erpect to find some provision making it the duty of some officer or agent of the state to pay such assessments when made, and making the necessary appropriations for meeting such charges when they accrued. But no such provisions have been enacted. * * * * We are very clear that the power to subject the property of the state to assessments of this character does not exist, in the absence of statutes conferring it."

The rights of the state are not to be diminished by statutes unless a clear intention to that effect on the part of the legislature is disclosed by the use of express terms or by force of necessary implication. General expressions, granting a city liberty to assess all persons specially benefited by a public improvement, do not impart such permission to assess land owned by the state.

State vs. Kilburn, 81 Conn. 9, 69, Atl. 1028.

The fact that our statute specifically exempts from such assessment property belonging to the government of the United States, does not, in my opinion, by implication, make property owned by the state liable for assessments for local improvements. It merely incorporated in the statute a declaration of the law as it already existed . The legislature has no power to impose a tax of any character upon any property or instrumentality of the federal government. This immunity includes special assessments.

Fagan vs. Chicago, 84 Ill. 227.

That appropriations have been made by the legislature, from time to

time for the purpose of paying assessments levied against state property, for municipal purposes, such as street grading, does not appear to me to fix any legal liability upon the state in the present case.

I am therefore of the opinion that the City of Bismarck cannot legally levy any assessment against the state for the purpose of paving Fourth Street and Avenue B, in front of the Executive Mansion.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General.

ASSESSMENTS—Bank Stock

March 8, 1917.

North Dakota Tax Commisison, Attention Mr. H. H. Steele, Bismarck, N D

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 7th addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me for attention. You call attention to the fact that the law known at Senate Bill No. 48 carries no emergency clause and becomes effective July 1st 1917, and ask for an opinion as to whether or not the provisions of this bill in any part can be used in connection with the assessment of bank stock for the year 1917.

In reply I beg to state that your statement to the effect that before the times when this law goes into effect the listing of property for assessment will have been completed, is correct.

"As between the state and the tax payers the latter is liable for taxes on such taxable property as he owned on the day fixed by law for the completion of the assessment, or according to the statute, on the day fixed for the filing of the tax payer's lists or schedules, his liability attaching as of that date. Consequently, in the absence of statutes no liability to tax attaches during the current year or until after the next regular list or assessment, with regard to propertty not previously subject to taxation." 37 Cyc. 769.

"A statute will not be given a retroactive construction by which it will impose liabilities not existing at the time of its passage. This law has been applied to statutes * * * authorizing the levy of taxation." 36 Cyc. 1212.

"It may be conceded that the Legislature has power to retrospectively assess property for taxation, but the intention so to do is never presumed. On the contrary the presumtion is that all taxing statutes are prospective, unless the opposite in them is expressly shown by the language used."

Ohio Valley Telephone Co. vs. City of Louisville, 123 Ky. 193; 94 S. W. 17.

"There are numerous cases which hold that retrospective laws are not obnoxious to constitutional objection, while in others they have been held to be void. The different decisions have been based upon diversities in the facts which made different principles applicable. There is no doubt of the right of the legislature to pass statutes which reach back to and change or modify the effect prior transactions, provided retrospective laws are not forbidden, eo nomine, by the state constitution, and provided further that no other objection exists to them than their retrospective character. Nevertheless, legislation of this character is exceedingly liable to abuse, and it is a sound rule of construction that a statute should have a pros-

pective operation only, unless its terms show clearly a legislative intention that it should operate retrospectively."

Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 7th Ed. p. 529.

For that reason indicated, I am of the opinion that no part of the assessment for 1917 is affected by the provisions of the new law above referred to.

Yours very truly,
George K. Foster
Asst. Attorney General.

ASSESSMENTS—Capital Stock of State Bank

March 10, 1917.

Mr. E. Smith Peterson, Park River, N. D.

Dear Sir: As attorney for the Farmers' Security Bank you ask this office for an opinion in reply to the following questions:

1. What section of our Code authorizes an assessment on the capital stock of a state bank?

2. By whom is an assessment on the capital stock of a bank to be levied? By the stockholders or by the directors?

3. What section of our Code provides for the method of enforcing an assessment on the capital stock of a bank?

4. Can the bank bring suit in its own name against the stockholders for the payment of such assessment, and if so, by what section of the Code is such suit authorized?

5. Must a notice of delinquency precede and be a condition precedent to bringing an action to receive the amount of the assessment upon the stock of a state bank?

Whether or not Section 4570-4588 Compiled Laws 1913 to an assessment upon bank stock is not clear, though the California decisions have held a statute identical with our section 4570 applicable to banks. In such cases the assessment has been made by the directors of the bank and in case of nonpayment action has been brought in the name of the bank; However, I am unable to define that such is the law in this state, or that any definite method is provided for enforcing an assessment made by the directors of a bank, in case the bank's capital has been impaired. We believe the method contemplated by our statute in cases where the capital of the banking corporation is impared, is that the state banking Board require the deficit to be made good. Sec. 5186. And if this be not done and the state Banking Board be satisfied of the bank's insolvency or of the violation of any of the provisions of the chapters relating to banking corporations, then after an examination of the bank the State Banking Board shall forthwith take charge or appoint a temporary receiver, pending action by the court. Sec. 5183.

Insolvency is defined in Section 5189, as amended by Chapter 53, Laws of 1915, and this section also provides for an examination by the State Examiner, appointment of receiver who shall take possession of the books,

records and other property, collect the debts, etc., and when necessary pay corporate debts and enforce the individual liability of stock holders.

It seems, therefore, that if the stock holders do not make good the deficit voluntarily the alternative is for the State Banking Department to take charge of the institution, and where necessary, though a receiver, enforce the stock holders liability.

Yours very truly,

GEO. I. REIMESTAD,

Asst. Attorney General.

ASSESSMENTS—Coal and Mineral Rights

Sept. 19, 1917.

Mr. J. A. Beery, County Auditor, Medora, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date is at hand, relative to the assessment and taxing of coal and mineral rights reserved by the grantor when selling the surface of the land.

I note what you say relative to the inability of the assessor to personally inspect this class of property. The provision relating to personal inspection is an old requirement which we still find in the statutes, but it is also true that there have been new classes of property created by legislative enactment in all of the states of the Union, which property is not capable of being viewed by the taxing officials. This class of property is sometimes designated as tangible property. In our own state for instance the law requires the State Board of Equilization to assess—among other things—the Railroad property within the state, including the value of their franchise. It is elementary, of course, that the franchise cannot be seen. but its value can be accurately determined. The same is true with reference to the coal and mineral rights; as you say, they cannot be seen, but the evidence of their existence can be found in the office of the Register of Deeds, and by the decision of the Supreme Court, th fact that a grantor reserves to himself the coal and mineral rights when disposing of the surface of the land, may be taken as proof that such reserved rights are valuable and may be assessed as real property.

This presumption is only fair, for the reason that the provisions containing the reservation provides that the grantor or his agent may come on the land for the purpose of determining whether or not coal and other mineral exists thereunder, and if so, he has the right to mine the same, using the surface as may be necessary to accomplish his purpose.

The matter of determining the values of these classes of property is speculative, and rests in the discretion of the local taxing authority.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General.

ASSESSMENTS—Corporate Stock for Farmers Co.operative Elevator Company

Dec. 20, 1917.

Mr. E. E. Huber, Attorney At Law, Plaza, N. D.

Dear Sir: The Attorney General has referred to me your letter of recent date, in which you ask for a construction of sub-division 1 of Section 4571, Compiled Laws, 1913.

The Section above referred to provides that no assessment must exceed ten percent of the amount of the capital stock named in the articles of incorporation, except as provided for in this section.

The question you ask arises from the fact that a certain corporation with an authorized capital stock of $5000.00, of which $3000.00 has been subscribed for and paid in, finds it now necessary to levy an assessment and the limit of the assessment is in question.

It is my opinion that under paragraph 1, Section 4571, Compiled Laws. 1913, an assessment equal to $2000.00, the amount of the unpaid authorized capital stock may be levied if such an amount is necessary to meet its liabilities and to satisfy the claims of its creditors.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

ASSESSMENTS—Farm Property

May 1, 1917.

Mr. H. O. Breckenridge, Reeder, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th ult. requesting an opinion as to the assessing of farm property and note your inquiry as to whether a man should be assessed on the property he owns on the first day of April or the first day of May or what he chances to have at the time the assessor happens around to do the asssessing.

It is my opinion that he should be taxed for that property only which he owns on the first day of April and if he buys any property after that time he is not liable for taxes on the same for the current lear unless the property purchased was in North Dakota on April 1st and the taxes theron were not paid.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ASSESSMENTS OF RAILROAD RESERVOIR, SAND AND GRAVEL LANDS

July 17, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Kositzky: I have your written request for an opinion as to whether or not the State Board of Equalization has any authority to assess

railroad reservor, sand and gravel lands owned and held by railroad companies in the state of North Dakota, which are not adjacent to the right of way.

I will say in reply that I believe such board has the authority to tax property above mentioned.

In this connection I call your attention to article XX of the constitutional amendments, being an amendment to Section 179 of the constitution of North Dakota, and which was adopted and ratified in 1914.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ASSSESSMENT—Moneys and Credits

March 24, 1917.

North Dakota Tax Commission, Bismarck, N. D.
For the attention of Mr. H. H. Steele.

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of March 7th, addressed to the Attorney General, in which you ask for an opinion as to whether or not the assessment of money and credits for the year 1917 is in any way affected by the provisions of Senate bill No. 55 or Senate Bill No. 49, I beg to state that I am of the opinion, for reasons the principles underlying which I set forth in my letter addressed to you on March 8th, that no part of the assessment for 1917 is affected by the provisions of the laws above referred to.

Yours very truly,
Geo. K. Foster
Asst. Attorney General.

ASESMENTS—Sides of Lots

Aug. 6, 1917.

The Goodrich Lumber Company, Goodrich, N. Dak.

Gentlemen: In your letter of July 28th you ask my opinion as to whether or not the sides of lots can be assessed under the special assessment law.

In stating my opinion as to this matter I desire to call your attention to section 3726 of the Compiled Laws 1913, which deals with the procedure and manner of making special assessments. This section clearly states that the assessment for improvement against each lot or parcel of land is to be made upon the basis of the benefit conferred by the improvement contemplated. The assessment, however, shall not exceed the amount of the benefit conferred.

It is thus clear that it is the duty of the Special Assessment Commission to assess each lot or parcel of land its proportionate share of the amount to be raised on a basis of the benefit conferred on each particular lot or parcel of land; and if, in the opinion of the commission, a lot or parcel of land which will have the improvement along both the front and side

thereof is benefited to a greater extent than a similar lot or parcel of land which has the improvement only in front or on the side thereof, the assessment thereon should be made accordingly.

This, I believe, will answer your inquiry, if I have interpreted the same correctly.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ASSESSMENTS—Tank cars in this State

January 31st, 1918.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of even date enclosing letter from Smith, Baker, Effler & Allen in regard to tank cars operating through this state for which they collect mileage from the various railway companies. I note that you request opinion as to whether the Bay Terminal Railroad Company's tank cars are assessable in this state. It is my opinion that they are assessable.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ASSESSOR'S BOND—(Qualifications)

May 18, 1918.

Hon. S. A. Olsness, Commissioner of Insurance, Bonding Department, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You have requested this office for an opinion as to the effect of Section 2126 and 4167 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 referring to the qualifications of assessors, Section 2126 requiring assessors to file a bond in the sum of $1,000 and not over $2,000, while Section 4167 only requires a bond of $500.00.

Section 4167 appears to be the original legislation with reference to the election and qualifications of officers and up until the session of the legislature of 1913 these two sections conformed; but during the session of 1913 the legislature exidently intended to fix the bond of the assessors at $1,000 and not to exceed $2,000, and by Chapter 50 of the Session Laws of 1913 specifically amended Section 1516 of the Code of 1905 so as to make it read as is now noted by Section 2126 and in such amendment increased the bond, but did not make reference to the other section of the Code.

It is, therefore, my opinion that Chapter 50 of the Session Laws of 1913, being Section 2126 of the Code of 1913, being the last word of legislation on this subject, supercedes and repeals the effect of Section 4167 and, therefore, is the law with reference to the qualifications of assessors, in so far a sthe bonding requirements of the assessor is concerned.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. G. Owens
Asst. Attorney General.

ASSESSOR'S DUTIES

Aug. 30, 1917.

Mr. E. H. Ellingson, Reynolds, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In your letter of August 25th, you have asked this office for an opinion on various questions which I will answer in order.

1. Has the Pure Food Inspector the right to enter a place of business and commence ransacking the merchandise, before first introducing himself, and letting you knew his mission? In answer to this question, I am of the opinion that you would have the right to detain such public official from such action, and request him to show his authority for such procedure.

2. Does the law require a merchant to pay Inspector and Sealer of Weights and Measures for each sealer, scale and measure, if same are found correct? I am of the opinion that under Sections 2998 to 3003 of the 1913 Code, the fees must be paid whether the scales are correct or not. The fees provided for under Section 3002 are for the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and no provision is made whereby such fees should not be charged if the scales prove to be correct.

3. Is it the Assessor's duty to call on you in person when assessing? I am of the opinion that it is necessary for him to actually examine the real property to be taxed, and to view the personal property to be assessed. Section 2127 of the 1913 Code provides that the assessor shall by actual examination determine the full and true value of each tract or lot or real property to be taxed, and further provides that personal property shall be assessed upon view.

4. If the Assessor has called one year, and he thinks the property valuation is the same the next year, does that excuse him from calling? I am of the opinion that it does not, and my answer to question number three also covers this point.

5. When the Assessor calls to list property, and the owner is not at home, is he not supposed to leave a notice that he has been there? I am of the opinion that such notice should be left. Section 2129 of the 1913 Code, provides that if any person required by this Chapter to list, be sick or absent when the Assessor calls for a list of his property, the Assessor shall leave at the residence, office, or usual place of business of such person, a written or printed notice, requiring such person to make out and leave at the place named by said Assessor, and on or before some convenient date named therein, a statement or list of articles required. The date of leaving such notice and the person required to list the property shall be noted by the Assessor in his assessment book.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ASSESSOR'S FEES FOR REGISTRATION OF WOMEN VOTERS

March 25th, 1918 .

Hon. John W. Carr, States Attorney, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Carr: This department is in receipt of your communication

of recent date in which you set forth certain questions arising by virtue of the fact that a limited franchise has been granted women in this state, under the provisions of Chapter 254 of the Session Laws of 1917. I will set forth your questions verbatim:

"Are the various assessors required to register all women voters under the provisions of Section 917 of the Compiled Laws of 1913?"

This department has previously rendered an opinion to the effect that women voters must be registered in the manner provided for in Section 917 of the Compiled Laws.

"If so, are the assessors entitled to the same pay for the registration of women as in the case of men?"

In reply to this question I will state that it is my opinion that assessors are entitled to the same fee for registering women as they are for registering men.

"Section 918 requires that the assessor make his list in alphabetical order. Should the names of men and women voters be entered indiscriminately, placing them in alphabetical order or should separate enrollment books be used, one for women and one for men?"

It is my opinion that this question is not directly covered by the statute but in view of the fact that Chapter 254 of the Compiled Laws of 1917 granting women a limited franchise provides that separate ballot boxes shall be provided for women voters, and also in view of the fact that the franchise is merely a limited one, I am of the opinion that the women electors should be registered in separate books by assessors. It would appear to me that this would cause no additional hardship on the part of the assessors and would simplify the work of the election officials.

"Instead of stating the exact age in the affidavit which the voter must make at the time of registration, would it be a sufficient compliance with the law to state that the voter is over the age of twenty-one years?"

I am of the opinion that the real intent and purpose of the Statute, as far as the age qualification is concerned, is to determine whether or not the applicant is a qualified elector, and if the answer be "my age is over 21 years" then the question becomes pertinent as to whether or not such person is otherwise qualified as an elector, and in such event registration will show whether or not the person is qualified as an elector.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES

July 25, 1917.

Hon. J. A. Marsh, Register of Deeds, Steele, N. D.

Dear Mr. Marsh: Briefly stated, the facts set out in your letter of the 23rd instant are as follows: Two assignments of mortgage are presented for filing and record in your office, both bearing date May, 1916, but they do not contain the post office address of the assignee, as required by Senate Bill No. 18, Laws 1917, and which became effective on July 1, 1917.

You wish to know whether such assignments of mortgage are now entitled to record.

That part of the Act relating to assignments of mortgage reads as follows:

"No assignment of mortgage shall be received for record which does not contain the post office address of the assignee".

On its face is appears to prohibit the filing or recording of the instruments in question, no matter whether they have been executed and dated before or after the date when the Act took effect—July 1st, 1917—unless they contain the post office address of the assignee. We do not believe such is the intention of the Act. It strikes us as absurd to say that the assignment of mortgage, dated and executed on June 30, and in all respects complying with the law as it then existed, and entitled to record on that day, must be refused for filing or recording by the register of deeds on the next succeeding business day, when the new statute had become effective.

"When the literal enforcement of a statute would result in great inconvenience and cause great injustice, and lead to consequences which are absurd and which the legislature could not have contemplated, the courts are bound to presume that such consequences were not intended, and adopt a construction which will promote the ends of justice and avoid the absurdity."

2 Lewis' Sutherland Stat. Construct. Sec. 489.

To hold that this Act operates to prevent the filing and recording of assignments of mortgage executed prior to the time when the Act goes into effect, makes it a retrospective statute, and one not looked upon with favor. It imposes a new duty in respect to transactions already past.

"A statute respecting the title of personal property, requiring deeds thereof to be recorded in the county where the property us, was held not to apply to conveyance of such property made prior to the passage of the Act."

2 Lewis' Stat. Const. Sec. 646.

It is, therefore, my opinion that the provisions of Senate Bill No. 18, Laws 1917, do not apply to assignments of mortgage executed and dated prior to July 1st, 1917. And the same is also true as to mortgages executed and dated prior to said date. Such instruments are entitled to record, though they do not contain the facts required by said Act.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER

ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTORNEY—GENERAL—Postage properly chargeable to Legal expense

April 5, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as ot whether or not stamped envelopes should be charged to "Legal Expense."

My reply is that ordinarily stamped envelopes are not an item to be charged to legal expense, but that it should be charged to the item of "Postage". The only exception to this is where the stamped envelopes are

used in an attempt to get the legal machinery of the state in harmony, that is where the letters are written to Justice of the Peace in an endeavor to ascertain whether they all have the codes and session laws, where letters are written to public peace officers of the state in an attempt to get them to enforce the laws of the state and to work in harmony with the state and county officials and where the duties of the different peace officers are explained to them in an attempt to get all the laws enforced.

Manifestly there could be no plainer item of legal expense than postage used for that purpose and it is my opinion that where postage is used for that purpose it comes clearly under the definition of legal expense and that you should honor a requisition for postage and charge the same to "Legal Expense."

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE DEALER'S LICENSE

April 30, 1917.

Hon. Wm. C. Green, Asst. State's Attorney, Fargo, N. D.

My dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date, in which you propound the following question, relative to Section 1 of House Bill No. 167, Laws of 1917:

"Is it the opinion of your office that dealers of automobiles are compelled to pay $15.00 registration fee for each make of car handled by them, or that each dealer shall pay a registration fee of $15.00 regardless of the number of different makes of cars handled by him?"

I am of the opinion that a registration fee of $15.00 must be paid by a dealer in automobiles, upon each make of automobile handled by him. Where a dealer handles five different makes of automobiles he will, therefore, be required to pay a registration fee of $75.00.

The Secretary of State will no doubt furnish as many duplicate sets of dealers' license tags as the particular dealer may require, upon payment of the proper fee therefor.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE DEALER'S LICENSE—Duplicate license on car for traveling overland

July 1, 1918.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Referring to your request of June 29th in which you ask for the opinion of this office as to the authority of your office to issue duplicate dealers' license for the use of the dealers of our state to use on cars for traveling over land from Detroit, Mich. in driving cars from the factory to their place of business, I beg to say that a careful examination

of Chapter 156 of the Laws of 1917 does not designate any discretion in the matter of issuing dealers' license. The law contemplates that your office shall issue to the dealers such license upon their complying with the terms of this statute in filing their application and setting forth facts sufficient to warrant you issuing such license, and so long as the dealer uses such license for the furtherance of the sale or demonstration of his cars, he is protected within the boundaries of this state, but as to what protection he would have outside of the jurisdiction of this state, we are not prepared to determine. Neither can we say that he would be protected outside of the jurisdoction of this state in driving his car, with our license on them.

As to what is a proper use of duplicate dealers' tags is not for you to determine, if the proper information is set forth in the dealer's application any more than the law contemplates that such dealer who holds a license may use tags in the furtherance of his business of selling or demonstrating the make of car for which such license is used.

Trusting this will cover the point you desire, I beg to be

Yours very truly,
Wm. G. Owens
Asst. Attorney General.

AUTOMOBILE DEALER'S LICENSE FOR EACH MAKE OF CAR HANDLED BY HIM

May 12, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Hall: I have your communication, with copy of letter from Attorney Paul Campbell, of Rugby, N. Dak., with reference to House Bill No. 167, relating to motor vehicle license.

This office has already held that a dealer must obtain a certificate of registration for such make of car handled by him. The law does not pro vide any different method or license with respect to dealers handling second-hand cars. If they do not see fit to obtain the dealers' license, they must procure a license for each car.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE DEALER'S LICENSE—For Ford cars sold before they arrive in the city

May 18, 1917.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of yesterday wherein you state you are informed that the Dakota Motor Company, of Bismarck, handling, among other makes, the Ford automobiles have not taken out a dealers' license for the Ford line, claiming that they do not have to demonstrate the Ford cars in as much as Ford cars are sold before they arrive in the city.

Section one, H. B. 167 provides as follows:

"Every person, firm, association or corporation manufacturing or dealing in motor vehicles may, instead of registering each motor vehicle so manufactured or dealt in, make a verified application upon a blank to be furnished by the Secretary of State, * * * *"

It is my opinion that under the law the Dakota Motor Company should be required to take out a license.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE DEALER'S LICENSE—(Service Car)

May 9, 1918.

Minot Auto Co., Minot, N. D. Attention Carl Jorgenson

Gentlemen: Your letter of the fourth instant submitted to this office, enclosing an opinion from the secretary of state relating to the necessity of procuring license tags for dealers' cars, is received and submitted to me for reply.

I have carefully examined the statement of facts set forth in your letter, as well as the copy of the opinion from the secretary of state, and I concur in the ruling of the secretary of state wherein he says:

"Regarding service car, if this car is of the same make as covered by your dealer's license tags, you can use the dealer's tags, otherwise it will be necessary to have a regular owner's license."

it being my opinion that it is the intent of Section 1 Chapter 156 of the Session Laws of 1917, wherein it specifies that

"Every person, firm, * * * * dealing in motor vehicles may, instead of registering each motor vehicle * * * so dealt in, make a verified application * * * * for a general distinctive number for all the motor vehicles of one make owned or controlled by such * * * * dealer."

It appears to be immaterial, so far as the effect of the law is concerned, whether such car is used as a demonstrator, service or exhibition car, as long as it is used by the dealer in his business.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,
Wm. G. Owens
Asst. Attorney General.

AUTOMOBILE DEALER'S LICENSE—(Service Car)

May 28th, 1918.

Minot Auto Co., Minot, N. Dak.

Gentlemen: In your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General you request an opinion from this department as how you may determine when it is permissable, under existing laws, to use numbers on your automobiles obtained under a dealers license.

Answering your various questions it is in my opinion only necessary to keep in mind the following provisions of the law which are in substance that a dealer may obtain a dealers license for all motor vehicles of one make owned or controlled by such dealer. The first qualification neces-

sary under said Act is that the person or firm applying for such license must be a dealer, consequently it would necessarily follow that the cars upon which the number obtained under a dealers license is to be attached must be used in some manner by a person or firm in the ordinary and common way in transacting the business of dealing in motor vehicles. Secondly such a number thus obtained can only be used upon motor vehicles of one make and in the third place the vehicle to which the number is to be attached must be owned or controlled by the holder of the dealers license.

Applying the above interpretation of the present motor vehicle license act to the various facts stated in your letter I am of the opinion that you are entitled to use a number obtained under the dealers license on all cars used by your traveling salesmen as employees of your company engaged in furthering your business as a dealer in motor vehicles.

This will apply also to the other facts stated in your letter in so far as the work performed or services rendered come under the business of dealing in motor vehicles.

In order to make myself perfectly plain in this matter, I will state that a livery business using the same make of cars and even though connected or operated in conjunction with the selling of automobiles would not come under the rule as above laid down and each car so used would require the regular license. Likewise would a car of the same make used by the officer or employee of your company as a pleasure car.

In your letter requesting this opinion you offered some criticism of the employees of the Secretary of State, whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of the motor vehicle license act and it is possible that you were justified in so doing as your letter indicates you are at all times willing to comply with the terms of the law when advised as to your duties thereunder. Nevertheless this is not the attitude that a great many automobile firms are taking and consequently the burden of the non-compliance with the law sometimes falls upon innocent parties.

I trust that the above will satisfactorily answer your questions, but if you desire any further information, please feel free to write this department.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

AUTOMOBILE DEALER'S LICENSE—To be used on all cars of one make whether new or second-hand

June 8, 1917.

Mr. O. T. Haakenson, Hatton, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Haakenson: I have your letter in which you ask substantially the following question:

Where a dealer in automobiles handles one or more makes of cars and has a dealer's license for each make, may he use such dealers' license tages upon all cars of the same make; regardless of whether such cars are new or second hand?

In my opinion, a dealer may properly use the dealers' license tags on second hand cars, as well as new cars, provided the license is issued to him for that particular make of car. Whether the car is two or three years old is immaterial, so long as the dealer has a dealers' license for that particular make of automobiles, and displays the license tags on cars of that make only.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE—Amount of Fees

April, 26, 1917.

Hon. H. E. Plymat, Rolla, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to the amount of fees required to pay for license for automobile and wish to state that House Bill No. 167 will not go into force until January 1, 1918 in so far as licenses are concerned and the licenses this year will be the same as they were last year. Section 9 of said House Bill specifically provides that Section 3 shall not go into effect until January 1, 1918, so that the old rate will apply.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE—Re-driving without tags as long as proper application has been made to Secretary of State

May 12, 1917.

Hon. J. H. Ulsrud, States Attorney, Towner, N. D.

Dear Mr. Ulsrud: In your letter of May third you ask for an opinion construing section 2976 of the Session Laws of 1917, being a part of House Bill No. 167, and relating to the display of registration tags upon automobiles.

In my opinion, the law does not permit any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle on the public highways or within the limits of any city, town or village of the state, unless such motor vehicle has actually been registered as provided by law, and unless the registration tags are actually fastened to and displayed upon such motor vehicle.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE FEE FOR AUTOMOBILES USED BY MUNICIPAL AND FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

December 21st, 1917.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply.

You state that your department is confronted with the refusal of municipalities, within the state, to pay the license fee for automobiles used by their police department and trucks used by fire departments and for street work. Likewise, a refusal on the part of the Federal Authorities to pay the license fee for automobiles used by representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Revenue Collectors, etc.

An opinion from this department is requested as to whether or not an automobile license fee can be collected from municipalities and the Federal Government under the conditions set forth, supra, and if not it is the duty of your department to furnish tags for automobiles and trucks so owned, at the expense of the state.

Your attention is called at the outset to the fact that House Bill 167, being Chapter 156 Session Laws of 1917, which so far as the registration fee required therein, is concerned, becomes effective Jan. 1, 1918. The sum which must accompany the application for registration cannot, as under the existing law, be considered a license fee merely but is in fact a tax on personal property. This act states that the registration fee therein imposed upon motor vehicles shall be in lieu of all taxes, general or local, to which motor vehicles may be subject. The above has not reference to dealers license fees and same are in no way considered in this opinion.

The question then is as to the power of the state to tax personal property owned either by municipalities within the state or by the Federal Government.

It is well established that the state has no power to tax property of the federal government or to exercise its power of taxation so as to interfere or curtail the exercise of its legitimate functions. 37 Cyc. 878 & notes.

The taxing of property either real or personal of the United States is prohibited by section 167 of the State Constitution. It is likewise, provided in this section that the property of the State, Counties and Municipal Corporations shall be exempt from taxation.

It has, however, been held that property of a municipal corporation, not used exclusively for a governmental purpose, as for example, the property of a municipally owned water works which sells water to private consumers is subject to taxation by the state. I don't believe this view is supported by the weight of authority nor that it could be sustained in view of the provisions of section 176 of the State Constitution above quoted.

I am therefore, of the opinion that the state cannot collect automobile registration fee provided for in chapter 156 session laws 1917, for automobiles and trucks owned by the Federal Government or municipal corporations. Neither is your department required or authorized to furnish registration tags for such motor vehicles free of charge.

In each instance, however, it should be determined that the automobile or truck in question is actually the property of the municipality or Federal Government, as the case may be, and not the property of the officer or employee using the same. For, if privately owned, although used strictly

for governmental purposes, it is my opinion, that the same would be property subject to taxation.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE—For Fire and Sprinkling Trucks Owned by Cities, Under State Law

May 22, 1917.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hall: I have your favor of today requesting an opinion as to whether or not cities owning motor driven fire and sprinkling trucks and other motor driven vehicles are required to register these vehicles and trucks under our state law. Section 2976 A 1913 compiled laws, provides specifically "that fire wagons and engines are excluded from the term motor vehicle "and, therefore, they need not take out a license. If the city has any other motor vehicles such as an automobile used by the chief of police they should have a license the same as any other owner.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE—Requirements under Motor Vehicle Registration Fee Act

May 12, 1917.

Hon. Carl G. Mauch, Chief of Police, Kulm, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Mauch: I am in receipt of your letter dated April 5th with reference to automobile licenses, city drays, pool halls, livery cars and peddlers' licenses, and also whether chauffeurs are required to have a license after July first of this year.

Answering your letter generally I will say that the Automobile License Law requires that both tags be displayed upon the motor vehicle, one in front and the other in the rear and that the car can not be operated without such license actually fastened to and displayed upon the car. It is, therefore, against the law to operate a car without such license tags, even though the owner of the car may have sent in his application for a license.

With reference to city drays, pool halls, livery cars and peddlers' licenses will say that your city very likely has adopted ordinances governing these matters and you should take the matter up with your state's attorney, who can, no doubt, inform you fully as to the requirements of the various ordinances.

There is also a state peddlers' license law, which requires a license to be issued by the County Auditor.

I am not aware of any law requiring chauffeurs to be licensed.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE TAX—Distribution

March, 23rd, 1918.

The Village Board, Fredonia, N. Dak.

Gentlemen: This department is in receipt of your letter in which you inquire as to the disposition of the automobile license tax and desire to be informed if the incorporated village of Fredonia is entitled to a portion of the same.

You state that there are sixteen automobiles in your village for which a license has been obtained.

In answer to your question, I refer you to Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1917 and in particular to Section No. 2976 P. and all appearing on page 195 of the said Session Laws. The last sentence in said section is as follows: "Providing, further, that none of this money shall be expended within the limits of any incorporated city or village.

It will be noticed under the provisions of this act and particularly Section No. 2976 N. that the State Treasurer pays to the County Treasurer of each county one third of all moneys received by him from the Secretary of State under the provisions of this act and the remaining two thirds is credited to the account of the State Highway Funds to be expended by the State Highway Commission as provided for in said chapter.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

AUTOMOBILE TA¼ AND LICENSE FEE

April 25, 1917.

Mr. Paul Campbell, Rugby, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 23rd inst. asking me to explain to you why it is that in view of House Bill No. 167, carrying an emergency clause, approved March 12, 1917, the Secretary of State is charging only three dollars for license for automobiles and the tax assessors are assessing automobiles and taxes are being levied on the same, and stating you wish to know why the law is being ignored.

A careful reading of House Bill No. 167 will show you that Section 9 of said bill provides that Section 3 shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1918. Section 3 is the section that provides for the license fee. Consequently the license fee as provided in said House bill will not go into effect until January 1, 1918, so that until that time the old $3.00 license will still prevail and the Secretary of State is merely carrying out the provisions of the law as it stands at the present time.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTOMOBILE TAX—Double Taxation

Mar. 22, 1917.

Corwin Motor Company, 122 Main St., Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: Your letter of March 13th, addressed to the Attorney

General, relative to House Bill No. 167 of the 15th Legislative Assembly, in which you state that, in your opinion, this bill permits of double taxation and for that reason is not valid law, and asking for an expression of opinion from this office, has been referred to me for attention.

In reply I beg to state that it is within the power of the Legislature to impose a double tax if it is disposed to do so and a law which permits a double tax is not, for that reason, unconstitutional.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BANKS—Assessment

May 18, 1917.

Hon. Geo. E. Wallace, North Dakota Tax Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor requesting an opinion as to the interpretation of section 2115 of the 1913 Compiled Laws, it is my opinion that dealing with the assessment of banks that there should be deducted from the book value of the shares of the captial stock and the amount of surplus and undivided profits the net amount invested in real estate, and that the net amount of said real estate means land situated in North Dakota.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BANKS—Bookkeeper's Bond—Validity of Same

January 24, 1917.

Hon. Eric Thorberg, Chief Clerk, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Thorberg: Replying to your request of yesterday, it is my opinion that a bookkeeper in a bank can give a bond for a period of more than one year and that the bond, which in this case is given for a period between the 24th day of December, 1916 and the first day of January, 1918 is good as far as the legal form is concerned. You will find the bond enclosed herewith.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BANKS—Cashier's Bond

January, 26, 1917.

Hon. Eric Thorberg, Chief Clerk, State Examiner's Department, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dear Sir: I have your request for opinion concerning the bond of C. H. Huff of the Fortuna State Bank.

Upon examining the same, it is my opinion that the same is insufficient

in form, not properly approved by the Board of Directors and the entire transaction impresses me as being a palpable evasion of the law, either as to getting up a good personal bond or a good surety bond for the officer in question. It is my opinion that the Examiner's Department should immediately send one of your best examiners down to Fortuna, compel their directors to come in, examine every bit of paper in that bank and take charge of the bank unless a good and proper bond is put up by the officer in question.

It is the duty of your department to protect the depositors of the bank and unless prompt action is taken in a matter of this kind you cannot do so efficiently.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BANKS—Changing Name of Bank

Nov. 22, 1917.

Mr. L. J. Beecker, Cashier of Citizens Bank, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Attoreny General of recent date has been referred to me for reply. You state that the Citizen's Bank has changed its name to the Ransom County Farmers Bank, and that your bond to secure county deposits made with your bank runs in the name of the Citizen's Bank. You state that the deputy State Examiner has required that this bond be re-executed in the name of the Ransom County Farmers Bank and that you desire the opinion of this Department as to whether it is incumbent upon you to comply with such request.

It is my opinion that the bond as it now stands protects the county so far as the funds deposited in your bank are concerned. Nevertheless, it is, strictly speaking, within the power of the Bank Examiners office to require that a new bond be given, and I would sugest that you comply with the request as outlined in the letter of the County Auditor to you of November 17th.

I am very glad of the opportunity of serving you by giving you my opinion on this matter and trust that it will not cause you any great inconvenience to furnish the new bond as requested.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BANKS—Expiration of Charter

April 30, 1917.

Hon. J. R. Waters, State Examiner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion relative to the twenty eight banks whose charters have expired, and who have failed to renew their charters. Your letter states that you have received from the Secretary of State my opinion dated April 14th, dealing with this subject, and

I wish to call your further attention to section 4562, Compiled Laws, 1913; which is as follows:

"Any private corporation now existing in this state or which may hereafter be created under the laws of this state may at any time prior to the expiration of the period of its corporate existence as limited by its articles of incorporation or by this charter renew the term of its corporate existence for another term of years, not exceeding the period limited by law, by amending its articles of incorporation in the manner and upon the notice prescribed in section 4561."

It is my opinion that Section 4562, above quoted, which provides for the renewal of corporate existence constitutes the only way in which a corporation can renew its existence, and that the legislature by designating this particular method has excluded all others.

I again call your attention to section 4158 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides that, "the organization certificate shall state, (1) the name assumed by such association, which name shall not be the name of any other bank in the state of North Dakota, nor of any bank heretofore incorporated in the State of North Dakota, or in the territory of Dakota.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BANKS—Issuance of Charter

May 18, 1917.

Hon. E. A. Thorberg, Chief Deputy Examiner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to whether or not the addition of the name of a town or city to the words "State Bank" or "First State Bank" would constitute a change of name. It is my opinion that it would not be lawful for your department to issue a charter with simply the addition of the name of the town. For instance where there is a bank in a town called the "First State Bank at blank", and another application received reading "First State Bank of Blank at Blank" you should not permit the latter name to be used.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BANKS—Responsibility for payment of check paid before the time specified, which was to be held in escrow until a certain contract or agreement had been fulfilled

May 28th, 1918.

Hon. J. R. Waters, State Examiner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Waters: In your letter to me of recent date you state that a party having a checking account with the Rawson Bank in this state deposited a check with the bank in Oklahoma with the understanding that said check was to be held by said bank until a certain contract had been

fulfilled or executed but that contrary to such promise the check was sent out for collection and under the circumstances set forth in your letter, payment was rejected. You ask whether or not the Rawson Bank is liable to the Oklahoma Bank for the amount of the check.

Under the above statement of facts it is my opinion that the Rawson Bank is not liable as neither the Oklahoma Bank nor the party to the executory agreement, for whose benefit the check was deposited with said bank, obtained any right to the money which it represented until the contract was fulfilled and they would not be entitled to recover for the reason that their action must necessarily be predicated upon their breach of agreement.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BANKS—Stockholders to have but one vote on any question at stockholders' meeting

Feb. 16, 1918.

Messrs. Hjort & Acker, Attorneys at Law, Hillsboro, N. D.

Gentlemen: Your inquiry to the Attorney General requesting an opinion from this department, has been referred to me for reply.

You state that the incorporators of a banking corporation desire to provide in their articles of incorporation, that each stock holder shall have only one vote on any question arising at a stock holders meeting, regardless of the amount of stock owned.

Such a provision in the Articles of Incorporation is provided for by Section 4534 of the Compiled Laws of 19913. Your question arises over the apparent conflict between this section and section 4540. Section 4540 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is identical with Section 4207 of the Revised Code of 1905, while Section 4534 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, appeared as section 4201 of the Revised Code of 1905. Said section, however, was amended by Chapter 104, of the Session Laws of 1911. As pertaining to the matter now under discussion said section as found in the Revised Code of 1905 was amended as follows:

"Provided, however, that any corporation incorporated in this state after the taking effect of this act, may by its articles of incorporation provide that each stock holder shall have only one vote on any question arising at any of its stock holders meetings, regardless of the amount of stock owned."

I find that Chapter 104 of the Session Laws of 1911, in which section 4201 of the Revised Code of 1905 is amended, contains a general repealing clause in the usual form.

It is my opinion, therefore, that unless otherwise provided for by the articles of incorporation that section 4540, of the Compiled Laws of 1913, will govern the election of directors of a corporation by the stock holders, but that where it is provided in the articles of incorporation that each stock holder shall have but one vote upon any question arising at a stock

holders meeting, that such a provision will govern, even as to the election of directors.

It is my opinion that Chapter 104 of the Session Laws of 1911, amending Section 4201 of the Revised Code of 1905, has made it optional with the incorporators as to whether they will be bound by the provisions of Section 4540, or will adopt the alternative provided for in that portion of section 4534 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, above quoted.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BANKERS' "BLANKET" BOND

Dec. 21st, 1917.

Hon. J. R. Waters, State Examiner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Permit me to state that I have examined the blanket bond form submitted to this Department by you, and that I am of the opinion that a bond of this nature executed in due form complies with the statutes of this state and may be used in bonding both Bank officials and employees.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BASE BALL POOL

March 16, 1917.

Hon. J. V. Backlund, State's Attorney, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date outlines the method by which a certain game, known as base ball pool, is played, and asking whether this office considers the maintaining and conducting of such game a violation of our statutes.

It seems to me that such game is largely one of chance, rather than of science or skill. Again, the giving of prizes by the proprietor indicates that the opportunity to win money or property, far in excess of the sum paid for the privilege of playing, is one of the main elements of the game.

In my opinion maintaining, conducting or operating such game is contrary to the statute.

Very truly yours,
GEO. R. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

BASTARDY PROCEEDINGS—Proper Venue

Oct. 3, 1917.

Hon. A. M. Rose, Sheriff, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: This office has your request for an opinion as to whether or not you have authority to serve a warrant issued by a justice of Cass County in bastardy proceedings in the case of State vs. Rader. We

have before us the opinion of the state's attorney of Cass County, given to you on the same matter, in which it is stated that you are without authority to serve such warrant and cannot recover your expenses of mileage for serving the same.

In this particular matter I understand it is conceded that the mother of the child has been in Cass County a few months and is now an inmate of the Florence Crittendon Home, in Fargo, where the child was born a short time ago, the offense out of which this proposed action arises having been committed in Stark County of this state, where the mother had been living a considerable length of time.

The question thus is simply a question of the proper venue of bastardy proceedings. After a study of the bastardy law of the state, same being chapter 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and a review of authorities I am convinced that Cass County in this case is a proper county for the institution of the proceedings and that it is your duty to serve the warrant and that you are entitled to expenses and mileage for serving the same. Section 10483, 1913 Comp. Laws authorizes the making of the complaint by the mother and in no way limits the venue of the proceedings to any particular county. Sections 10485 and 10494 do refer to certain acts by the Board of County Commissioners "of the county in which she (the mother) resides", and these clauses are taken by the state's attorney in his opinion as meaning the county where the mother has such residence as will at the time charge a county with the duty of giving her poor relief. I am unable to agree with this and believe that the word "resides" here is not intended to imply residence as designated in the matter of poor relief as set forth in Section 2501 of the 1913 Code.

"'Resident' is 'a word with a great variety of meanings. The necessary element in its signification is locality of existence. The permanency of a resident indicated, however, depends in a great degree upon the context. The word has been variously construed to mean an occupier of lands, a resident, a permanent resident, one having comicle, a citizen, or a qualified voter. The construction is generally governed by the connection in which the word is used.'."

In re Town of Hector, 24 N. Y. Supp. 475, 479 Words and Phrases, Vol. 7, 6162.

In the North Dakota bastardy statute, I believe, the word "resides" means actually resides in the sense that the mother is living in a county at the time. This view is upheld under practically identical statutes:

"A prosecution for bastardy may be held in the county of the complainant's actual residence, and in which the child in question is liable to become a public charge, notwithstanding the complainant may have a legal settlement in another county or state."

60 N. W. 78, see also 6 Cent. Digest, Sections 92 to 96.

In viewing the matter as to the liability of a county, the mere fact that at the time of the institution of the proceedings a county may not be chargeable with poor relief for the mother and child by reason of the fact that the mother has not been a resident of the county for twelve months, is not decisive. In as short time the mother and child by remaining twelve months in the county may become county charges and the purpose of the law, I am convinced, is to enable any county where the mother is actually

living, or where she actually "resides" to protect itself against the future consequences that gay arise by reason of the illegitimacy of the child. Unless this view of the law is taken Cass County or any other county to which the mother of an illegitimate child, or one about to become the mother of an illegitimate child, shall move will be unable to have bastardy proceedings instituted, or to protect itself against liabilities the action must be started has expired. Thus, there being every reason for a liberal construction of the statute as to the venue of the proceedings, and there being no provision contained in the statute limiting the venue to any particular county, I am convinced that the venue is properly laid in Cass County under the facts in this case.

I am also instructed to inform you that Attorney General Langer desires to have you serve the warrant immediately upon receipt of this letter and that he wishes to state to you that he will guarantee you recovery of your fees and will start mandamus proceedings to compel the commissioners to pay your expenses and mileage for the service of the warrant in the event that they refuse so to do.

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

BILLS—Entitling as required by the Constitution of North Dakota

May 1, 1917.

Hon. C. R. Kositzky, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion on the appropriation bills which were passed at the last session of the legislature with emergency clauses attached and note they do not exactly conform with the constitution of North Dakota.

It is my opinion that although the words may not be literally the same when attached to the bill as they are in the constitution, that nevertheless where the intention of the legislature is plain and where sufficient words are attached to convey the plain meaning of the intention of the Legislature that the inadvertent ommission of a few words will not in any way effect either the bill or the emergency clause. ffl

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BEQUEST—Money for Masses Taxable

Feb. 20, 1918.

Hon. Geo. E. Wallace, Chairman, N. D. Tax Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department has before it your request for an opinion as follows:

"We have a will which was left to the Reverend Father Hiltner a certain sum of money for masses for the repose of the soul of decedent after

death. The question we desire your advice about is whether the same is taxable as an inheritance."

Supplemented to this request we also have your verbal statement to the effect that the bequest of such sum of money for masses is contained in the will in question not as a portion of the funeral expenses, but as a separate and distinct bequest.

In my opinion, such a bequest is taxable. Section 8999, 1913 Compiled Laws prescribes the exemptions from the inheritance tax and reads as follows:

"All bequests and devises of property within this state when the same is for one of the following charitable purposes, namely, the relief of aged, indigent and poor, maintenance of sick or maimed or for the support or education of orphans or indigent children, shall be exempt from the payment of any tax under this law."

I am convinced that this section does not exempt such a bequest. Moreover, I am convinced that by no rule of construction can it be held that such a bequest falls outside the class of bequests intended to be covered by the Inheritance Tax Law.

This matter has been passed on under almost identical conditions in other states. Dos Passos on Inheritance Taxation, Second Edition, page 113; Ross on Inheritance Taxation, page 208; particularly in point is 5 N. Y. Supp. 452.

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

BETTING ON ELECTION DISQUALIFIES VOTER

August 6, 1918.

Mr. L. J. Dinger, Grano, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of July 27th, addressed to the Governor.

It is against the law for any person to bet on an election. From your letter I note that one man in every precinct is doing the betting, and that his man is uniformly against the League. A man's politics are immaterial. If he bets he is disqualified from voting and his vote can be thrown out by proper action in court. Therefore, if you do not want to have your friends disqualified, you should warn them of the consequences of the act.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BIDS—Acceptance, Reconsideration

May 7, 1917.

Hon. Theodore Swendseid, City Attorney, Marmarth, N. D.

Dear Mr. Swendseid: I have your letter in which you state that the city advertised for bids for grading streets, and that at the time for open

ing bids but one bid was presented; that, upon motion made and seconded. this bid was accepted by the Board of City Commissioners and the proper officers were authorized to enter into the contract. Therefore, at an adjourned meeting of the city commission, the commissioner who made the original motion for acceptance of the bid moved to reconsider such acceptance, which motion carried. No written contract has been executed. In this connection you ask the following questions:

"Can the board reconsider the matter? Do you believe that the acceptance of the bid bound the city?"

It is a general rule that a municipal corporation has a discretion as to the time and manner of making corporate improvements; yet, when this discretion has been exercised and a contract made relative thereto, the legislative function has been exhausted, and a contract so made cannot be impaired at the option of the municipality. So, where a bid has been accepted by the proper authorities, such acceptance cannot be revoked.

3 McQuillin, Mun. Corp. Sec. 1226.

Our statute contemplates the making of a written contract, between the city and the successful bidder. In such cases it has been held that all that precedes is but preliminary to the written contract, and until that is executed the city is not bound. ffl

State v. Board of Public Service, 81 Ohio St. 218.

Without a full knowledge of the facts in the particular case, it is quite impossible to give a satisfactory opinion. I am, however, inclined to believe that the board of commissioners could reconsider their action. if their action did not interfere with vested rights.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BIDS—By County on a State Aid or Federal Aid Project

March 12, 1918.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your communication of recent date, requesting an opinion as to whether or not a county might assume the part of a bidder and submit a formal proposal on a state-aid or federal-aid project costing over $2,000.00, said project to be carried on within said county and the bid to be made in conformity with Section 5 of Chapter 131, of the Session Laws of 1917.

It is my opinion that a county under the conditions above set forth and the provisions of said Section 5 of Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1917 can not assume the role of a competative bidder as to such contract.

It is provided in section 6 of the chapter above referred to that the State Engineer may reject any and all bids submitted and under such conditions new bids may be called for or the work may be done by the State Highway Commission. In case the State Highway Commission undertook to perform the work, it is my opinion, that if it was desirable, the same could

be done by the county under the directions and supervisions of the State Highway Commission.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BIDS FOR EXPENDITURE OF SCHOOL FUNDS

August 20, 1917.

Northwestern School Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen: I have your letter of recent date in which you state that you desire to know whether or not a school board in this state has the authority to purchase a furnace which would cost $150.00 without advertising for bids therefor. In reply I refer you to section 1356 of the Compiled Laws for 1913 of the state of North Dakota, which provides that no contract, except for teachers' salaries, professional services, janitor's wages, or school text books involving the expenditures of school funds when the amount exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars shall be let until proposals are advertised for as provided by statute and the said contract must be let to the lowest responsible bidder. It is clear, under the above statute, that no school district would have the power to purchase a furnace selling for more than one hundred dollars without advertising for bids therefore.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BILLS AGAINST COUNTY

April 13, 1917.

Hon. Carl Hamann, County Commissioner, Richardson, N. Dak.

My Dear Sir: I have your letter, asking whether the Board of County Commisioners have the right to order warrants drawn in payment of bills or claims against the county, when there is no money in the treasury. You fail to state whether or not the county has exceeded the limit of indebtedness fixed by the state constitution, and you do not state which funds are overdrawn.

The collection of taxes may be anticipated, so that. after the levy is made, warrants may be drawn upon the various funds before the taxes are actually collected. Where there is no money in a particular fund, warrants should not be drawn against such fund, in excess of the amount levied for that particular fund, for the fiscal year.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BILLS—State Official's Authority to Inquire Into the Validity of Same, as Signed by Governor

March 29, 1917.

Hon. John Steen, State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

Honorable Sir: Your letter of March 28th received, wherein you state as follows:

"It appears that H. B. 355 as enrolled and signed by the Governor is a different bill from the bill passed by the House and Senate.

Kindly advise which bill in your opinion we should take cognizance of and oblige."

The answer to this question involves the consideration whether or not state officers may go behind the enrolled bill as duly authenticated by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and as approved by the Governor, and after being duly filed by the Secretary of State, and inquire into its validity either as to its passage or terms, by consulting the house or Senate Journals.

The question as to when the courts, if at all, will inquire into the legislative journals to contradict the validity or terms of a duly authenticated enrolled bill, depends upon the particular facts that may be raised before them.

Some authorities hold that the legislative journals are not competent to impeach a duly authenticated, other authorities hold that the courts may in certain cases inquire into the legislative journals in order to ascertain the true facts as to the validity of the law concerned. We quote some of the authorities, both pro and con, and notes on this matter.

Naregand vs. Brown County, (S. D.) 85 N. W. 602.
State vs. Bacon (S. D.) 85 N. W. 605.
De Leach vs. Newton, 134 Ga. 739, 68 S. E. 708 20 Ann. Cases 342.
State vs. Wishman (S. D.) 154 N. W. 707.
Oklahoma City vs. Shields (Okla.) 100 Pac. 559.
In re Monefee (Okla.) 97 Pac. 1014.
Note 9 Am. And Eng. Ann. Cases 582 20 Am. And Eng. Ann. Cases 350.

In this state our Supreme Court in two cases has held that where the evidence contained in the legislative Journals is conflicting, the same will not be considered as against the positive evidence of the authenticated bill.

Power vs. Kitching, 20 N. D. 254.
Woolfolk vs. Albrect 22 N. D. 36.

Whether or not our Supreme Court upon a proper action instituted will go behind the duly authenticated and enrolled bill and inquire into the legislative journals, where there is evidence that the authenticated enrolled bill is not the bill that was passed by the legislative assembly, is an original question in this state.

However, we are not called upon by the question to give an opinion as to what view the Supreme Court of this state may adopt in such case, for the reason that, irrespective of whether the courts will, or will not, inquire behind the authenticated enrolled bill, we are of the opinion, in any event, that the duly authenticated enrolled bill, properly filed, is prima facia

evidence of its contents and its due passage, and that you are required to take cognizance of the same as such until it shall have been set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

BLUE SKY LAW—Reorganization of Corporation Admitted Under This Law, and Re-admittance Under This Law

August 17, 1918.

Fowler & Green, Attoneys At Law, Fargo, N. Dak.

Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of yours of August 13th addressed to the State Banking Board handed me by Mr. E. A. Thorberg, Chief Deputy Examiner.

From your letter I understand that the Grain Belt Tractor Company is organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, and that a reorganization is contemplated whereby a corporation will be formed under the laws of this state., and that all the property and assets of the old corporation will be turned over to it. I note further that the present Company has been admitted to sell stock under the Blue Sky Law, and that your inquiry is whether it will be necessary to reorganize the company to obtain a new permit to dispose of their stock.

It is my opinion that the reorganized company will have to apply for permit and do all things necessary to obtain such permission the same as if your concern did not buy the property and assets of the Grain Belt Tractor Company. It will also be necessary to make a new showing as to the condition of the company, but it will not be necessary for you to appear personally as I am requesting the Chief Deputy Examiner to forward the blanks. If there is any reason we should wish to have any further showing we will notify you before we pass upon the question.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BLUE SKY LAW—Contracts of Deeds for Lands in Kentucky

April 12, 1917.

Mr. Eugene S. Bibb, McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 10th inst., it is my opinion that the contracts you mention, namely contracts of deeds for lands in Kentucky with provisions for improvements on the land are such contracts as will come within the purview of the Blue Sky Law of our state.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BLUE SKY LAW REQUIREMENTS

July 31st, 1918.

Hon. J. R. Waters, State Bank Examiner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of this morning inquiring whether H. Desjardin's, 260 Queen St. Ottawa, Canada, scheme as outlined; that is that after an elaborate study of the Topography and Geology of the States of Minnesota and North Dakota he assembled a Railway project, will come under our Blue Sky Laws.

It is my opinion that it would and that he would have to comply with the Blue Sky Law before doing business of any kind in the State of North Dakota.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BLUE SKY LAW—Re-Quarterly Reports

Jan. 9, 1918.

Mr. E. A. Thorberg, Chief Deputy Examiner, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to whether it is within the law for a company admitted under the Blue Sky Act as having sold the amount of its authorized capital, to discontinue making their quarterly reports to the State Examiner.

Your attention is called to the last part of section 9 of said Blue Sky Act, which is as follows:

"And it is provided further, that every person, co-partnership, association or corporation making or guaranteeing any securities subject to the provisions of this Act, shall file at the close of business December 31, March 31, June 30, and August 31st of each year, and at such other times as may be required by the state examiner, a statement certified by the oath of some person havng actual knowledge of the facts therein stated, setting forth, in such form as may be prescribed by said state examiner the financial condition, amount of property and liabilities of such person, co-partnership, association or corporation and such other information as said state examiner may require. Each statement shall be accompanied by a filing fee of two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50). It shall be unlawful for any person, co-partnership, association or corporation subject to the provisions of this Act failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section within ten days after compliance is required, to thereafter sell or offer for sale in this state any speculative stock which said person, partnership, association or corporation is selling or offering for sale in this state."

It is my opinion that the person, co-partnership, association or corporation to whom permission is granted by the Blue Sky Act should make such report quarterly, but in case of refusal, the only punishment provided therefor is that thereafter the said person, co-partnership, association or corporation cannot sell or offer for sale any speculative stock. In as much as in your question you assume that the stock was already sold up to the amount of authorized capital, the punishment would amount to practically nothing. However, if the same person, co-partnership, association, or corporation after such refusal would come before the board and try to get

permission to increase their capital stock in this state, it would be very liable that this permission would be refused.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BLUE SKY LAW—Sale of Certificates

Feb. 25, 1918.

Messrs. Davis & Michel, Attorneys At Law, Marshall, Minn.

Gentlemen: I have your letter of recent date in which you submit information with reference to the Equity Distributing Company, also a sample copy of a Participating Certificate, issued by said company, and ask whether or not it will be necessary for said company to submit its proposition to the State Banking Board, (Blue Sky Law Commission) and receive a license to do business in the state before undertaking to sell such certificates herein.

Without any manner passing upon the merits of this proposition, I will state that it is my opinion, that said Participating Certificates, in the form submitted, do not come within the definition of a speculative security, as defined in Chapter 91 of the session laws of 1915, for the state of North Dakota, commonly referred to as the Blue Sky Law.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BOARD OF CONTROL—Expiration of Term of Officers

Jan. 11, 1917.

Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D.

Honorable Sir: Your letter of Jan. 5th, 1917, requesting an opinion in regard to the expiration of the term of office of the present Board of Control, received and contents noted.

This question involves not only the term of office but also the office itself as well as the present members in charge thereof.

The consideration of the question involves many legal problems.

It seems proper at the outset to outline, to some extent the Legislation of the state, concerning the Board of Control, as well as the proceedings and opinions had concerning the membership thereof.

In 1911 the Legislature passed the Board of Control Act known as Chapter 62, session laws of 1911, with an emergency clause attached thereto, the said act being approved Mar. 17, 1911.

Thereafter Governor Burke in June, 1911, appointed John Carmody, Dr. W. F. Roberts, and Henry Tatley, as members of the Board; said members qualified on June 18, 1911.

Thereafter F. W. Evans was appointed by Governor Burke ,in place of Henry Tatley, who resigned.

During the 1913 Legislative Assembly, Governor Hanna nominated and submitted to the Senate for their consent, as members of the Board of Control for the ensuing two years, R. S. Lewis, J. W. Jackson and A. B. Grant.

The subject matter was referred to a special committee of five, as provided in section one of said chapter two, session laws of 1911, and the chairman of such committee on Jan. 16, 1913, requested of Andrew Miller, then Attorney General, an opinion as to the date of expiration of the terms of office of the then existing Board of Control.

On Jan. 17, 1913, Andrew Miller rendered an opinion to Senator Talcott, to the effect that the term of each of the members of the then Board of Control expired on June 18, 1913.

Later on Jan. 22, 1913, Attorney General Miller rendered another opinion on the subject matter wherein he stated, in effect, that he did not intend to hold in the opinion mentioned of Jan. 17th, that when the term of the members of the Board had expired that there would then be such a vacancy as would authorize the Governor of this state to appoint their successors after the adjournment of the Senate for that session.

The copies of such opinions are hereto attached.

On Feb. 19, 1913, R. S. Lewis and J. W. Jackson, and on Feb. 24, 1913, Fred O. Brewster, received the consent of the Senate for appointment as members of the Board of Control, under Chapter 62 of the Session Laws of 1911.

These members, so appointed, took and filed their oath and bond, respectively, on March 6, 1913. Accordingly, pursuant to the opinion of former Attorney General Miller, the term of these members of the Board of Control, so appointed, was from June 18, 1913 to June 18, 1915.

During the Legislative session of 1915, said chapter 62, of the session laws of 1911, now also known as section 236 to 283 A inclusive, of the compiled laws of 1913, was amended by Chapter 230, session laws of 1915.

The Amendment that is material concerning the question propounded is section 236 of said chapter 230. This reads as follows:

"The Governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate in executive session, appoint three electors of the state, no two of whom shall reside, at the time of their appointment, in the same congressional district, as members of a Board to be known as a "Board of Control of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office for a term of six years, until their successors are appointed and qualified, provided, that of the three appointed in the year 1915, one shall serve for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1917, one for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1919, and one for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1919, and one for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1921. The board shall at times be subject to the above limitations and restrictions. No nomination shall be considered by the Senate until the same shall have been referred to a committee of five, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be appointed by the president of the Senate without the formality of a motion, which committee shall report to the Senate in executive session, which report shall be made at any time when called by the Senate. The con-

sideration of nominations of the Senate shall not be had on the same legislative day the nominations are referred.

The chairman of the Board for each biennial period shall be designated by the incoming Governor and each member thereof shall receive a salary of three thousand ($3,000.00) per annum. The Governor may remove any member of the Board for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office or for any cause that renders him ineligible to appointment or incapable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office, and his removal when so made, shall be final."

This chapter 230, session laws 1915, was approved on March 11, 1915; it had no emergency clause attached to it.

Under section 65, of the constitution which provides that no act of the Legislative Assembly shall take effect until July 1st, after the close of a session, this act did not become effective until July 1, 1915.

Under the terms of the new act, chapter 230, session laws 1915, Governor Hanna submitted to the 1915 Legislative Assembly, the following nominations for members of the Board of Control:

J. W. Jackson, for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1917.
Fred O. Brewster, for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1919.
R. S. Lewis for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1921.

On March 5th, 1915, the Senate consented to these nominations, and on March 9th, 1915, according to the record of the official acts of the Governor, in the office of the Secretary of State, the said Lewis, Brewster and Jackson were appointed by Governor Hanna, for their respective terms above named, as members of the Board of Control.

Later Mr. Brewster having died, James A. Brown was appointed on March 22, 1916, to fill the vacancy so occurring for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1919, as shown by his official certificates issued to him.

Therefore, Mr. Jackson, having resigned, Sylvan J. Olson was appointed by Governor Hanna to fill the vacancy, during the month of April, 1916, for a term ending on the first Monday in July, 1917, as shown by his official certificate issued to him.

At the outset we are confronted with the following questions namely:

What is the effect of a nomination and consent given by the Senate for members of the Board of Control under a statutory provision so authorizing before such statutory enactment, had not only become effective as a law, but had not even been passed and approved as a law?

The authorities seem all to be in accord that where there is an appointment, or even an election, made or had under a law, creating an office, before said law has been enacted or become effective as a law, that such appointment or election is void and a nullity.

State vs. Meares (N. C.) 21 S. E., 973.
State of Nevada vs. Irwin, 5 Nev. 92.
Rhodes vs. Hampton, (N. C.) 8 S. E. 219.
State vs. Kuhns, 89 Atl. 1 (Del.)
Commonwealth vs. Fowler, 10 Mass. 290.
Santa Cruz Water Co. vs. Kron, (Cal.) 30 Pac. 772.
People vs. Johnson 6 Cal. 674.
Board of Supervisors vs. Keady, 34 Ill. 293.
State vs. Peel, 124 Ind., 515; 8 L. R. A. 228, 24 N. E. 440.

The only apparent exception to this rule in accordance with one case is where a law has been passed, and enacted, but does not become effective until a year later.

People vs. Inglis, (Ill) 43 N. E., 1103.

It will be noted that Chapter 230, of the session laws of 1915, was not enacted until March 11th, 1915, when it was signed by the Governor, and that the nomination, consent and appointment of the proposed members of the Board of Control was consummated on March 9th, 1915.

Under these authorities, therefore, it is our opinion that the nomination, consent and appointment on March 9, 1915, of the proposed members of the Board of Control, Messrs, Lewis, Brewster and Jackson was ineffectual under the provisions of chapter 230 of the session laws of 1915.

At this time the respective terms of the then expiring Board of Control expired on June 18th, 1915.

The next question involved is as follows:

Whether the nomination of Lewis, Brewster and Jackson, by the Governor, and the consent thereto given by the Senate on March 5th, 1915 as members of the Board of Control for terms stated under Chapter 230 of the session laws of 1915, was a sufficient nomination and consent to make an appointment of such men as members of the Board of Control under the old law then existing, namely for a term of two years from June 18th, 1915, to June 18th, 1917.

We are of the opinion that the nomination and consent so given were effective to appoint Messrs. Lewis, Brewster and Jackson for the term then existing prior to Chapter 230, session laws of 1915, as members of the Board of Control until June 18th, 1917, for the reason that under general principles of construction the appointment should be construed to be applicable to the law then existing, if no ambiguity in the terms of the respective offices resulted thereby.

When this law became effective it changed the terms of office of members of the Board of Control from the term of two years each, as theretofore existing, to a term of two, four and six years approximately, ending on the first Monday in July, in the years 1917, 1919 and 1921.

The next question therefore involved is as follows:

Whether this act of the Legislature, said chapter 230 session laws of 1915, did extend the terms of the then existing members of the Board of Control, and if it did what members of the Board of Control did it effect, and to what extent, as to the length of the terms?

In the absence of any constitutional provision, it is generally held to be competent for the Legislature to extend the term of office of an incumbent.

Throop Public Offices Sec. 19.
Bruce vs. Foz, I Dana, (Ky) 447
Christy vs. Board, 39 Cal. 3.
In re Jordan 37 Minn. 174.
In re Bulger 45 Cal 553
Wilcox vs. Rodman 46, Mo. 322.
Mechem Public Officers Sec. 389.
State of Ohio vs. Howe, 25 Oh. St. 588.

However, it is also generally held that such change will not be deemed to effect the term of present incumbents in the absence of a clearly expressed intention so to do.

Mechem Public Officers, Sec. 389.

Chapter 230 of the session laws of 1915 did not by its terms contemplate the extension of the terms of office of the then existing incumbents.

It is stated that members (referring to the members to be nominated and appointed under the act) shall hold office for a term of six years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified, provided etc.

It is our opinion therefore that the members of the Board of Control so nominated, and consent thereto so given by the Senate, did not have their respective terms of office continued when Chapter 230 of the session laws of 1915 became effective as a law.

Thereafter Mr. Brewster died and Mr. Jackson resigned.

This happened after the Legislature had adjourned, and during a recess of the Legislature.

Then there existed a vacancy as to two members of the Board, to-wit, as to the office of Mr. Brewster, deceased, and Mr. Jackson resigned.

The State Constitution provides:

"When any office from any cause becomes vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment."

Section 78 Constitution.

State vs. Boucher, 3 N. D., 395.

Chapter 230, session laws 1915, does not provide any method for filling vacancies, although in the title it states 'vacancies,' but apparently by some inadvertence, this provision was not covered when the law was passed.

The Governor therefore under the law, had the right to fill the vacancy then existing, by appointment for the remainder of the terms of the respective offices so vacant.

The terms of these respective offices are somewhat aided by the legislative interpretation given by the consent of the Legislature on March 5th, 1915, wherein they designated Mr. Jackson for the term expiring on the first Monday in July, 1917, and Mr. Brewster for the term expiring on the first Monday in July, 1919, Governor Hanna upon his appointment confirmed this designation by appointing James A. Brown as a member of the Board of Control in the place of Mr. Brewster, deceased for the term ending on the first Monday in July, 1919, and Sylvan J. Olson as a member of the Board of Control in the place of Mr. Jackson, for the term ending on the first Monday in July, 1917.

These appointments were made by Governor Hanna respectively in the months of March, 1916, and April, 1916.

Chapter 230 of the session laws of 1915 had then become effective and the provision of said law as to the terms of the offices in question were then fixed.

We are of the opinion that the appointments so made by Governor Hanna fixing the terms, such terms confiming the legislative designation of the respective offices, were sufficient to confirm the appointments of said Brown and said Olson for the terms above stated.

Concerning the term of R. S. Lewis, we are of the opinion that Chapter 230 of the session laws of 1915, did not in its terms extend his term of office from the 18th of June, 1915 to the first Monday in July, 1921, for the reason that by its terms it did not so state.

We are further of the opinion that R. S. Lewis is now rightfully holding his office under nomination and consent given by the Senate for a term expiring on the 18th day of June, 1917, and will so continue to hold after that time until his successor is appointed in accordance with the provision of law set forth in Chapter 230, of the session laws of 1915.

In conclusion we feel frank in stating that the legal problems involved in this opinion are not free from doubt and that this opinion is not given unequivocally, but only as a submission of our best judgment after reviewing the proceedings had as stated in the premises, in accordance with our interpretation of the law applicable.

Respectfully submitted,
H. H. BROWN,
Assistant Attorney General.

BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS—Duty to Accept Applicants From Other States

April 12, 1917.

Miss Mildred Clark, Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Madam: I have your favor of the 10th inst, requesting an opinion as to whether the State Board of Nurse Examiners is compelled to accept applicants from other states when the said applicants are not eligible to take the examinations in their own states.

It is my opinion that nurses, even though not eligible in their own state for examination, have the right to come to North Dakota and take the examinations in order to become registered nurses. If, however, they do not pass the examinations which you give them, they of course cannot practice nursing in North Dakota.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Appointment of Members Thereof—Vacancies

January 18, 1917.

Gov. L. J. Frazier, State Capitol, Bismarck.

Honorable Sir: In connection with the opinion in regard to the validity of the appointments of the members of the State Board of Regents, which this office was called upon to give hurriedly January 13, 1917, I wish to submit the following supplemental and revised opinion.

This question involves many of the same matters treated in the opinion from this office under date of January 11th, 1917, dealing with the expiration of the terms of office of the present Board of Control, which opinion was written by Assistant Attorney General, Bronson, and to which I refer you for a more complete statement of the law, as to appointments made before a law has passed or become effective.

The facts upon which I base my opinion in this matter are as follows: Under Chapter 237 of the 1915 Session Laws apparently the Governor was empowered and it was made his duty to, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1915, nominate and with the consent of the majority of the members of the Senate in executive session, to appoint as such Board of Regents, two members thereof whose term of office shall be two years commencing the first day of July, 1915, two for four years commencing the first day of July, 1915, and one for six years commencing the same date, the term of members to be appointed thereafter to be six years.

This act was not approved by Governor Hanna until March 4th, 1915, and did not become effective until July 1, 1915, for the reason that no separate roll call was had upon the emergency clause contained in it, now did the bill itself receive a two-thirds vote in the house.

1915 Senate Journal p. 893.

1915 House Journal p. 1374.

On the 2nd day of March, 1915, Governor Hanna attempted to nominate the present Board of Regents. Apparently the law had been framed and the date of the first appointment, March 2, 1915, fixed some time prior in the session with the expectation that it would reach the Governor with a legal emergency clause, and be approved by him in time to make the nomination on March 2, 1915, under a law in full force and effect. However, such was not the case and no law creating a Board of Regents and authorizing appointments of members was approved until March 4, 1915. nor did it become effective until July 1, 1915.

Under the terms of this bill a certain specific method was set forth for the appointment of the first Board of Regents, and such method called for the nomination of the members of the Board by the Governor on March 2, 1915. On March 2, 1915, there was in existence no Legislative authority for making such nominations, the provision for the appointment of the first board was a nullity when the law did come into effect, and under it the Governor had no power either on March 2nd, or at any other time to make such nominations or appointments.

Under other provisions of the bill the Governor is authorized, whenever a vacancy shall occur by removal or otherwise, to declare the office vacant and to fill the same by appointment. In connection with the appointment of the present Board of Regents, Governor Hanna never attempted to exercise this power. Had he attempted to exercise it at the time he did or at any time before July 1st, 1915, his action would have been void for the reason that the law not yet being effective, no vacancy would occur or could be declared by him.

Following July 1, 1915, he could have made a valid appointment, but this he never attempted to do.

In connection with this I call your attention to the authorities cited by Assistant Attorney General Bronson, in his opinion in regard to the Board of Control as follows:

State vs. Heares (N. C.) 21 S. E. 973.
State of Nevada vs. Irwin 5. Nov. 92.
Rhodes vs. Hampton (N. C.) 8 S. E. 219.
State vs. Kuhne, 89 Atl. 1. (Del.)
Commonwealth vs. Folwer. 10 Mass. 290.
Santa Cruz Water Co. vs. Kron (Cal.) 30 Pac. 772.
Board of Supervisors vs. Keedy, 34 Ill. 293.
People vs. Johnson 6 Cal. 674.
State vs. Peel, 124 Ind., 515, 8 L. R. A., 222, 34, N. E. 440.
People vs. Inglie, (Ill.) 43 N. E. 1103.

The rule laid down as given by Mr. Bronson, is as follows:

"The authorities seem all to be in accord that where there is an appointment, or even an election, made or had under a law, creating an office, before said law has been enacted or become effective as a law, that such appointment or election is void and a nullity."

In view of the facts in the case and the law applicable thereto it is my opinion that there are no legally appointed members of such board at this time, that vacancies exist and may so be declared by you and such vacancies filled.

As to appointments to be made will say that they should be as follows:

Regular Appointments: Two members whose terms shall run for six years and who shall take office July 1, 1917.

Vacancy Appointments: Two members to take office at once, who shall serve until July 1, 1917, who may or may not be identical with the two regular appointees contioned above.

Two members to take office at once, who shall serve until July 1, 1919.
One member to take office at once who shall serve until July 1, 1921.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—Authority to Compel Elevator Company to Pay Difference in Wheat Grades

January 2nd, 1918.

Hon. J. A. Little, Rate Expert and Statistician, the Capitol.

Dear Mr. Little: I am in receipt of your favor of the 31st ultimo relative to whether or not Mr. Stroback can compel the elevator company to pay him the difference between the amount actually received from the Nelson Grain Company on the grading of northern spring and what would have been paid to him on a dark northern grade, if he can produce evidence in court which will establish the facts which he alleges.

From an examination of Section 3101 of the 1913 Code I am satisfied that if the Railroad & Warehouse Commission after making an inves-

tigation becomes convinced that the Railroad and Warehouse Commission can make such order by due notice given to the Nelson Grain Company, giving them a chance to be heard and that the Railroad and Warehouse Commission can enforce such order by the revocation of the warehouse license, being noted, of course, that there must also be notice and hearing The Nelson Grain Company would, of course, have the right to appeal.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—Order to Examine Books of Railroad Companies

September 7, 1917.

Mr. J. H. Calderhead, Secretary of Board of Railroad Commissioners, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You state that your Chief Examiner, Mr. F. M. Schulz, has been denied permission to examine the books of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Milnor, North Dakota, as they appear in the general office of the Company at St. Paul, until an order is so issued by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. You desire to be informed as to your power in this matter, and under what Section of the Compiled Laws, such an order may be made.

Permit me to advise you that said order may be issued by virtue of the power conferred upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners by Section 4749 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

Since formulating the above opinion, your further communication, relating to this matter has been received by me, in which you quoted from a letter from Mr. Schulz. In answer to your question as to the power of the Commission to enforce its order outside of the state, I desire to state it is my opinion that under the laws of this state, foreign corporations doing business herein, can be forced to produce its books showing transactions arising in this state, before the proper authorities, even though such books or records are in part kept without the state.

I would therefore suggest that you make your order in the instant case read as suggested by Mr. Schulz, and if he is then refused the permission to examine the books of the company at St. Paul, this order can be withdrawn, and a demand of order be served upon the proper parties requiring them to produce the records desired before the Commission at some designated place within the state.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—Power to Order Sand or Gravel Pit of Railway Company to be Used for Commercial Loading

June 1, 1917.

Hon. J. A. Little, Rate Expert & Statistician, Board of Railroad Commissioners Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Little: From your letter it substantially appears that the Northern Pacific Railway Company operates a sand or gravel pit track near Gladstone, for the purpose of obtaining and handling sand for the locomotives, such track being mainly used during a few months in the summer. The gravel pit belongs to the railway company and is used only for the purpose of providing sand for its own use. One C. C. Turner, of Gladstone, has a gravel pit near this sand pit track, and is desirous of having cars spotted from that track for commercial loading. The railway company declines to spot cars for Mr. Turner or anyone else.

You desire to know the power of the Commission to afford relief in this case, and whether the commission can require the use of this track for commercial purposes.

It is quite impossible to state arbitrarily what can or can not be done with reference to such a situation. The commission has the jurisdiction to investigate the matter and if it finds, after considering all the circumstances, that said track can properly serve private commercial interstate, without unreasonable inconvenience to the railway's own business, then it may order such track to be so used for commercial purposes.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Assistant Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Authority Re-licensed Architect

May 3rd, 1918.

Mr. Charles Liessman, Sec'y. State Board of Regents, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion upon the following proposition, namely: That the State Board of Regents has had under consideration the employment of a licensed architect, in connection with the addition of a wing of the Science Building at the Agricultural College, under a plan to revise and modify the plans of Assistant Professor of Architecture at the Agricultural College, who is not a licensed architect of this state, and then to make use of the corrected plans in his work.

I note that the State Board of Architects questions the legality of this proceeding, and that you, as Secretary of the State Board of Regents, wish to know the legality of the proposed steps.

It is my opinion that the arrangement you mention is absolutely legal in every respect.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Authority Re-Salary for Combined Chief Clerk and Bookkeeper

June 6th, 1918.

State Board of Regents, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Gentlement: Your communication of recent date addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. You state that under the existing appropriation the Board of Regents is entitled to a Chief Clerk at $1300.00 a year and a Bookkeeper at $1200.00 a year and that until May 1st, 1918 the Board of Regents employed a Chief Clerk and Bookkeeper at the designated salaries. Since that time you have consolidated the work of the two positions and have employed a person to fill said position at a salary of $125.00 per month. You ask for an opinion from this department as to whether or not said salary can be drawn from both of the appropriations above named.

I have studied this matter carefully and am of the opinion that it is not permissable for you to pay this salary from the appropriations above mentioned without obtaining a transfer authorized by the Emergency Commission.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Bond of Secretary

March 9th, 1918.

State Board of Regents, Mr. Charles Liessman, Sec'y., Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of yesterday requesting my opinion as to whether the Secretary of the State Board of Regents should be bonded and if so to what amount and also whether the premium should be paid out of the State Treasury.

It is my opinion that the Secretary of the State Board of Regents is a "civil officer" within the meaning of Section 660 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota and as such is compelled to give a bond as prescribed in such section. The amount of the bond not being fixed specifically in the Act, is controlled by section 663, 1913 Compiled Laws and should be in the sum of $5,000. It is my opinion that the premium should be paid out of the State Treasury.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Legal President

November 28, 1917.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Secretary, University of North Dakota.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion relative to the University being embarrassed by the present situation which exists in the Board of

Regents. I note that there are some official papers that the President of the Board of Regents is required to sign, in order that the University's financial affairs can properly be taken care of. I further note that Dean Babcock wishes to know which of the disputing candidates is the legal president of the Board, and who is legally entitled to sign your documents.

Immediately upon receipt of your letter I examined the minutes of the State Board of Regents from October 30th to November 2nd inclusive, and from the record as shown in the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Regents it is my opinion that the rules and regulations adopted by the former Board of Regents for its official procedure were not rescinded by the present Board, and that the former rules provided that the President should be elected for a period of one year.

Investigation shows further that although an attempt was made to elect Hon. Robert I. Muir president, yet the said election was of no force and effect because it was in conflict with the rule established by the former Board of Regents, and consequently the action was illegal.

Consequently, until the rules and regulations governing official procedure established by the former Board of Regents has been rescinded and new rules established in their place, and thereafter a new president elected, under the new rules established, Lewis F. Crawford continues as President of the Board of Regents.

In conclusion I wish to say that he is the proper person to sign the vouchers as president of the State Board of Regents.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Power to Engage Advisory Architects from Other States for State Educational Institutions

October 31, 1917.

Mr. Charles Brewer, Sec'y. of State Board of Regents. Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of this morning requesting an immediate opinion as to the power of the Board of Regents to engage a firm of architects to act in an advisory and consulting capacity with reference to the construction of a building at a state educational institution. It is the plan of the State Board of Regents in this connection, to engage a local firm of architects to draw the plans and exercise a general supervision over the construction of the building.

Section 1829 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 in part is as follows: "And in all cases here expedient, such plans, drawings and specifications shall be procured from an architect or architects maintaining offices or residing and doing business in the State of North Dakota."

It is my opinion under the above Section, that if the State Board of Regents decides that it is expedient and for the best interests of the state

to hire a firm of consulting architects, under the conditions set forth in your letter, such action would be legal and within its power.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Traveling Expenses

July 5, 1917.

Hon. Charles Brewer, Secretary, State Board of Regents, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Brewer: I have your letter of June 27th in which you state that the appropriation made by the last session of the legislature for traveling expenses for the State Board of Regents was vetoed, and you. therefore, are instructed to make the following requests:

1. That the State Auditor be allowed to change the heading of the appropriation of $6,000 enacted under the heading of Salary and Per Diem of Members of the Board, to read, Salary, Per Diem of Members of the Board and Traveling Expenses."

2. That whatever balance of the 1915 lump sum appropriation remains to the credit of the State Board of Regents after the payment of all bills incurred up to and including June 30, 1917, be permitted to remain a balance to the credit of the foregoing amended heading."

With respect to the first request, I am of the opinion that this cannot be done; and as to the second request, it is a matter that your board ought to take up with the Governor, Secretary of State and myself, as Attorney General, for such action as may seem proper and legal.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Travel Expenses and Per Diem

August 30, 1917.

Emergency Commission, Thomas Hall, Secretary, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: From your letter dated August 28th addressed to the Attorney General, it appears that the Board of Regents is without sufficient money to pay the traveling expenses of the members of the Board, and that the Board has applied to the Emergency Commission, asking the commission to permit the transfer of the unexpended part of the appropriation of $36,000.00 for the Board of Regents for the biennial period from July 1st, 1915 to July 1st, 1917, to an account for the payment of traveling expenses.

You ask in substance, first, whether or not the appropriation above referred to became of no effect, after the beginning of the present biennial period on July 1st, last, second, if the unexpended money is now available, whethr or not such transfer as above suggested to is authorized by law.

In reply I beg to state, first, that in my opinion, no part of the said appropriation $36,000.00 is now available. Second, Section 2 of Chapter 152 of the laws of North Dakota for 1915, expressly provides that "the term emergency" shall be limited to calamaties or unforseen happenings subsequent to the time of the making of appropriations to be effected by

such transfer, and which were clearly not within the contemplation of the legislative assembly and the Governor at the time of making such appropriation.

Senate Bill No. 136, when it passed the fifteenth legislative assembly (Chap. 24, laws 1917) contained an item in sub-division 26, which provided an appropriation of $7,000.00 for traveling expenses for the Board of Regents. This item, however, was expressly vetoed by the Governor, see page 18, Chap. 24, laws, 1917.

I am therefore of the opinion that the Emergency Commission has no power to transfer from one fund to another fund any money for the purpose of paying expenses of the Board of Regents.

Very truly yours,
Geo. K. Foster
Asst. to Attorney General.

BOARD OF REGENTS—Salaries

April 25, 1917.

Hon. C. R. Kositzky, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter requesting an opinion relative to the salaries of the old Board of Regents due them for services rendered since January 1, 1917 and also the requisition for the salary of Charles Brewer, the present acting Secretary of the Board of Regents for the month of March, 1917.

It is my opinion that until the present case in the Supreme Court involving the legality of the personnel of the present Board of Regents is determined that you should not issue warrants for the payment of either salaries or expenses of this board.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BOARD OF UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL LANDS—Authority

March 25th, 1918.

Board of University and School Lands, Bismarck N. D.

Gentlemen: In response to your request for an opinion as to the validity and legality of the Board of University and School Lands accepting payment from the state before maturity for the bonds issued for the State Hospital for the Insane, which bonds were issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 99 of the Session Laws of 1899 and were purchased and are now held by the Board of University and School Lands, I submit the following as my opinion:

I find neither constitutional nor statutory provisions which are prohibitive of such action on the part of the Board. From the standpoint of the state I assume that there are sufficient funds in the fund designated by

aforesaid chapter to retire the bonds and if the Board of University and School Lands is willing to accept payment of the bonds at this time, and the Board of Control (the legal successors to the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane) consents to such payment, it is my opinion that such transaction is legal and valid.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS—Powers

Feb. 15, 1918.

Dr. C. H. Babcock, New Rockford, N .D.

Dear Sir: Your letter addressed to the Attorney General requesting an opinion as to the power of the Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners with references to requiring an examination to be taken by a veterinarian, whose registration has elapsed through the non payment of renewal fees for more than two years, has been referred to me for reply.

Permit me to state, that it is my opinion, that by virtue of the provisions of Section 2715, Compiled Laws 1913, it is within the powers of the above mentioned Board to adopt a rule requiring a veterinarian, whose registration has elapsed for a longer period than two years to submit to an examination as to his qualifications, as such.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BONDING OF CITIES—Selling Certain Funding Bonds, Not Yet Issued to State

May 19, 1917.

Hon. Frank S. Henry, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Henry: You state that the City of Stanley desires to sell certain funding bonds, not yet issued, to the State, and in that connection you advise me that the assessed valuation of that municipality, for 1916, is $145,000; that it has outstanding warrants to the amount of $12,500 and that it is proposed to issue funding bonds in the sum of $12,000.

It appearing that the constitutional limit of indebtedness would thereby be exceeded, such issue cannot legally be made.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BONDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICT—For Heating and Ventilating Plant

July 31, 1918.

Hon. W. J. Prater, Commissioner of University and School Lands, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your favor of today you ask whether or not under the pro-

visions of Section 1332 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, a school district may issue bonds for the purpose of installing in a school building a heating and ventilating plant.

In reply I beg to state that, in my opinion, it may.

In this connection I call attention to the case of State ex rel. Carrolton School District No. 1 Tp. 53, R. 23 vs Gordon, State Auditor, (Mo) 133 S. W. 44, 54, in which a statute similar to the one under consideration was construed; also to the discussion in "Words and Phrases" under the title "Furniture"—of School House"; and to the case of Territory ex rel. Overholser et al vs. Baxter, Auditor, (Okla.), 83 Pac. 709.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Attorney General.

BONDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICT—To Purchase School Site and Build School House

May 8, 1917.

Mr. Clinton Cottingham, Clerk, Van Hook School District No. 8, Van Hook, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Cottingham: I have your letter, with reference to the proposed new school building in the village of Van Hook. You state that the district has voted to issue bonds in the sum of $7,500.00, the limit of indebtedness that the district could incur. That the building will cost about $17,000.00, as you will require a building of this size within a couple of years. You therefore wish to know whether the following proposition can be employed by your school board:

"Local parties will purchase the school house site and the banks will loan on said real estate an amount sufficient, with the amount we can raise, to build a suitable school house. In a few years, when the district is able to do so, it could take this property over, paying the indebtedness against the property."

In my opinion this cannot be done. Among the objections are that the district may secure good title in the corporate name of the district to the schoolhouse site, and cause the deed to be recorded, after the title has been passed upon by the state's attorney. The Board could not authorize the expenditure of public funds to build upon and improve privately owned property.

While I can appreciate the desire of your community to provide suitable and adequate school facilities, yet I would caution the school board to adopt such building program as will keep the district within the limit of indebtedness, and the limit of tax levy for each year.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

BONDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICT—Validity of Election

Nov. 20, 1917.

Hon. Adria H. Williams, County Supt. of Schools, Steele, N. D.

Dear Miss Williams: Your letter of recent date inclosing a request for an opinion from Mr. F. C. Eastwold, your State's Attorney, and his reply thereto, has been handed me for attention.

You state that you desire an opinion from this department on the questions submitted Mr. Eastwold.

It appears from your letter that the two questions to be voted on by the electors of Union School District Number 13, were submitted on separate ballots, and from the facts submitted, I am of the opinion that the election as to the bonding of the District was in all respects legal; but the matter of removing the school house which was voted upon on the same day, but after five o'clock, cannot so easily be disposed of. The mere fact, however, that the election took place as to this matter after five o'clock, does not make the same illegal, and it would be necessary for a person claiming such election to have been illegal, to show that on account of the same being held after five o'clock that the real sentiment of the district was not expressed by the result of the election. For example it appears from the facts submitted that the proposition to remove the school house was lost by four votes, and if it were shown that all of the votes of the district had been cast at this election or that the number of electors who had not cast their votes would be insufficient to change the result of the election, the fact that the same was held after five o'clock in the afternoon would be immaterial; and as stated above, the burden of the proving that the will of the majority of the electors of the district was not expressed by the said election is upon the party seeking to set the election aside.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BONDING OF SCHOOL—To Fund Outstanding Warrants

May 6, 1918.

Hon. C. E. Ward, Supt. of Schools, Stark County, Dickinson, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date, addressed to the Attorney General, you request an opinion as to whether or not it would be possible for a school district to bond and sell said bonds to the state, the proceeds from said bonds to be used to fund outstanding warrants of the district. The amount of said bonds to equal the debt limit of the district, warrants having already been issued exceeding said debt limit..

The Board of University and School Lands could not purchase the bonds of the district under the conditions outlined in your letter, and before so doing. it would be necessary for the district to reduce its outstanding indebtedness to within the limit prescribed bl law, before they could issue and sell funding bonds.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BONDING OF VILLAGES—For Completed Auditorium

Noveber 15, 1917.

Mr. L. Leroy Evans, President of Village Ward, Halliday, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. You desire to know if an incorporated village can bond itself for the purpose of buying and taking over of an auditorium.

Section 4014 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 in part is as follows: "Any city or municipal corporation in the state may incur a bonded indebtedness for the purpose of erecting pubilc school buildings or other buildings for city purposes. * * * * * " Assuming that an auditorium would come under the clause "other buildings for city purposes" it would necessarily follow that the bonds issued for such purposes would be issued under the provisions of this section and attention is called to the fact that bonds may be issued under the conditions set forth in said section for the purpose of erecting public school buildings and other buildings for city purposes. It does not provide for the issuance of bonds for purchasing property of this nature which is already erected.

I realize that this is placing a narrow construction upon the act of the legislature, but in the issuing of bonds it is necessary that the statute authorizing their issuance must be strictly followed, and construing this act strictly, I am of the opinion that your board would have no authority to issue bonds to purchase an auditorium which is now completed.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Assistant Attorney General.

BONDING OF VILLAGES—For Electric Light Plant

March 20, 1917.

Mr. O. S. Dundas, Watford City, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the second instant will say that we herewith enclose copy of Chapter 269, 1915 Session Laws, granting villages the right to operate electric light and power plants.

There is no provision in the 1915 Session Laws relating to the general proposition of villages bonding, although Chapter 267 does validate village election to issue bonds held previous to the enactment of the law, and Chapter 270 authorizes villages to redeem bonds held by the Board of University and School Lands. No provision has been made for the compilation of any code this spring. There will, of course, be a copy of the 1917 Session Laws. Your village can bond for five per cent of its assessed valuation. On a petition of five-eights of the citizen owners of taxable property of the village, as evidenced by the assessment roll of the preceding year, the board of trustees may incur an indebtedness and issue bonds therefor within the legal limit. I do not believe that village trustees have any right to bond a village against a majority vote of the tax payers. Though there is no specific provision requiring an election, yet where one is held the board should be bound by it, at least until a new

five-eights petition authorizes them to bond. In regard to the bonding of villages we refer you to Sections 3868 and 4039 of the 1913 Compiled Laws. It is not possible to issue special bonds to take care of warrants issued in payment of an electric light plant. I take it that you refer to bonds issued direct. We suggest that, in the future, you submit all these questions first to your state's attorney.

While the rule of this office is to compel the submission of questions of this character to the state's attorney of each county, the state's attorney being your official advisor, yet owing to the possible urgency of your request and the necessity for haste, and in view of the fact that a reply has been delayed by a rush of business in this office, we are writing direct. We suggest that, in the futur, you submit all these question first to your state's attorney.

Yours very truly,

DANIEL BRENNAN,

Assistant Attorney General.

BONDING OF VILLAGES—For Electric Light Plant

April 25, 1917.

Hon. Theodore Nelson, Clerk, Village Board, Courtenay, N. D.

Dear Sir: This office has your request for an opinion as to the authority of a village to issue bonds for the purchase or construction of an electric light plant.

In connection with this will say that I am unable to find that the statute anywhere, in terms, expressly authorizes a village to issue bonds for the purchase or construction of an electric light plant. Section 3868, which section, in so far as it is material, reads as follows:

"Section 3868. Contracting loans. Payment of Judgment. No village incorporated under this chapter shall have the power to borrow money or incur any indebtedness, liability or issue bonds to fund any existing indebtedness unless five-eights of the citizen owners of the taxable property of such village as evidenced by the assessment roll of the preceding year, petition the board of trustees to contract such debt, loan or bonds, and such petition shall have attached thereto, affidavits establishing the genuineness of the signature of the same; ....."

Certain specific purposes for which bonds may be issued by municipal corporations, in which term are included villages, are set forth in Section 4014 of the 1914 Compiled Laws, which reads as follows.

Section 4014. Bonded Indebtedness. For what Incurred. Limit of. Any City or municipal corporation in this state may incur a bonded indebtedness for the purpose of erecting public school buildings for city purposes, purchasing fire apparatus, putting in water works, sinking public wells or cisterns and putting in sewers and improving streets, which said indebtedness, together with the indebtedness which then exists shall not, except as otherwise provided, exceed five per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in such city or municipal corporation as shown by the return of the assessor for the year next preceding the time at which such indebtedness shall be incurred. Provided, that any incorporated city may by a three-fourths vote of resident property owners increase such indebtedness three percentum on such assessed value beyond said five per cent limit."

In 1915, however, the legislature did pass what is known as chapter 269 of the 1915 Session Laws, which reads as follows:

"The boards of trustees of villages shall have the power upon petition of five-eighth of the citizen owners of the taxable property of such villages in the manner and form provided by Section 3868 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913, to purchase, erect, lease, manage and maintain any electric light and power plants or gas works and to supply the electric light and power or gas for village and commercial purposes and to pass all ordinances, penal or otherwise, that shall be necessary for the full protection, maintenance, operation, management and control of the property so leased, purchased or erected."

It will be noted that this law does not specifically authorize the issuance of bonds to make the purpose of the law effective, althouguh it does directly authorize a village to purchase and erect electric light plants. There is also considerable weight of authority to the effect that a municipal corporation does not possess the power to issue bonds for any purpose unless such power is expressly granted to it, or unless the issuance of bonds is absolutely necessary to make a law operative at all.

Dillon Municipal Corporations Sec. 278-290. The conclusions reached by Dillon are summed up as follows:

1. "The power to borrow money as a means of raising a fund to make future local improvements, or to carry on the ordinary operations of the municipality, cannot be implied from the mere authority to make such improvements or from the usual grants of municipal power. These usually contemplate that the expense of the execution of the ordinary municipal powers shall be met by the revenues derived year by year from taxation.'

3. "The power to issue commercial paper which is unimpeachable in the hands of the holder is not among the ordinary incidental powers of a public or municipal corporation. It must be conferred expressly, or by fair implication, as a necessary, or at least a reasonable and usual, means of executing the particular power to which it is claimed to be identical. The strong tendency of the decisions is to the effect that the power to issue negotiable bonds payable at a long-distant day, must be express, or, if not express, the implication must be so clear in the particular case as to be equivalent in force and cogency to express authority. Any fair or substantial doubt on this point is fatal to the existence of such power.'

See also Dillon Munic. Corporations 872-878.

In addition to that, a case was decided in Michigan which is very pertinent in view of the point being raised therein as to the effect of a statute setting out specific purposes for which bonds might be issued. In this decision it was held that the naming of specific purposes excluded any purpose not named.

"A provision of a city charter authorizing the city to construct and operate an electric light plant, provided that no indebtedness for such purpose shall be incurred unless by vote of the electors, does not authorize the city to borrow money for such purpose, and issue its bonds therefor, payable in the future, where, by other parts of the charter, power is given to issue bonds for other specific purposes, under limitations carefully defined. Farr v. City of Grand Rapids, 70 N. W. 411, 112 Mich. 99."

There is authority to the contrary which holds that the power to contract debts implies the power to issue bonds for the amount of such debts.

28 Cyc. 1575 and cases cited.
78 Ind. 192.
104 N. Y. 223.

Thus, it being doubtful as to whether or not a municipality can issue bonds for a certain purpose which purpose is authorized but which might be attained out of current revenues, I am of the opinion that as a practical proposition the purpose in question herein, namely the purchase or erection of electric light plants by villages, could not be attained by simply using the funds from current revenues. In other words, it is altogether probable that not a single village in North Dakota could supply the funds necessary for installing an electric light plant out of current revenue and if the terms are confined to the erection of plants only from current revenues the purpose of the Act would be entirely defeated. A light plant is not like an improvement in roads or an extension of sewer, it cannot be built piecemeal, hence, I am inclined to the opinion that the power to issue bonds for electric light plants in villages is implied in the provisions of Chapter 269, 1915 Session Laws, as such section would be for all practicable purposes inoperative without such power. Thus this case would come under the one exception to the general rule that the power to issue bonds must be expressly conferred. Whatever doubt there is as to the correctness of this view, it is resolved in favor of this power being granted to villages by implication by House Bill No. 260, 1917 Session Laws, which contains the following, emergency clause which duly passed both houses:

"Section 2. Emergency.) Whereas an emergency exists in this, that it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety that this law shall become effective without delay for the reason that the installation of light plants and improvements authorized in villages in the state is being delayed on account of defects, errors, or omissions in proceedings connected with the elections and bonds issued to authorize and pay for such improvements, and residents of such villages will otherwise be put to great expense, inconvenience and delay and benefit from proceedings with necessary building operations; therefore this Act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval."

From this it will be seen that the legislature considered that this power was granted to villages by implication or otherwise and, in my opinion, the interpretation placed upon previous laws by the legislature may be safely followed, and bonds for the purchase or erection of electric light plants by villages can be legally issued, the procedure outlined in Section 3868, 1913 Compiled Laws being followed.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

BONDING OF VILLAGE—For Municipal Electric Light Plant

May 3, 1918.

Mr. C. E. Laughlin, Ardoch, N. D.

Dear Sir: This is in reply to your letter of recent date, addressed to the attorney general, in which you state that a petition signed by all

the property holders and voters of the village of Ardoch has been filed with the board of trustees. In substance your petition requests that the board of trustees take the necessary steps to bond the village of Ardoch and install a municipal light plant. You understand that two members of the board are against putting the plant and you desire to be informed whether you can force the same in over their objections. You also ask for information with reference to bonding the village.

In answer to your first question, I refer you to Chapter 81 Session Laws 1917, and in particular to the following language:

"The board of trustees of villages shall have the power, upon petition of five-eights of the citizen-owners of the taxable property of such villages * * *"

You will note from the language used in the Act, above quoted, that it would appear that it was discretionary with the board as to whether or not they would act favorably upon the petition presented. The language used clearly does not make obligatory upon the board to install the plant petitioned for, and it is my opinion that you could not successfully maintain an action to compel the board to accede to the questions of the voters, and that your only recourse will be to change the personnel of the board at the next election.

It is possible, although personally I do not think it probable, that the supreme court might construe this Act as making it obligatory upon the board of trustees to install the plant afer being petitioned as provided by law, but it would appear to me that the language used conclusively shows that the power to act is discretionary.

In reply to your second question, with reference to bonding the village. I am enclosing herewith a copy of an opinion rendered by this department on this subject some time ago and which covers the matter very fully.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Assistant Attorney General.

BOND ISSUE—For Park Purposes

September 6, 1917.

Mr. R. H. Bosard, President Board of Park Commissioners, Minot, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of recent date in which you ask for my opinion with reference to the power of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Minot, by virtue of the provisions of House Bill 192 which became effective as a law July 1st, 1917.

Permit me to state that the following represents my opinion as to the questions raised in your letter.

The park commission by resolution may issue bonds for the purposes enumerated in the Act in a sum not to exceed three per cent of the taxable property within the park district without submttiing the question of the issuance of the bonds to a vote of the electors.

The length of time the bonds should run is not designated by statute. I am informed unofficially that at the present time the funds at the

disposal of the Board of University and School Lands are such that probably at this time they would not desire to purchase the bonds you contemplate issuing. This condition will be remedied by January 1st, 1918, and you may now, or at that time, submit a written synopsis of the proposition you have to offer to the board of University and School lands and upon consideration of the same they will advise you of their decision as to the purchase of your bonds. A casual examination of the files discloses that most of the bonds of this nature which have been purchased by the Board in the past run for twenty years.

It is my opinion that you have correctly interpreted Section 7 of House Bill 192, and that by virtue of this section your Board would be empowered thereunder to levy a maximum tax of five mills on the assessed valuation of the property within the park district.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BOND ISSUE—Two Propositions to be Voted at the Same Meeting

May 9, 1917.

Hon. F. E. McCurdy, State's Attorney, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr McCurdy: I have your request for an opinion upon the following proposition:

A township is contemplating the purchase of a site and the building of a town hall, under the statute, and it will be necessary to issue bonds to pay for it. Can the electors vote upon the question of building the hall and issuing bonds at the same meeting?

If so, must separate notices of the meeting be posted and separate petitions for the calling of the meeting be filed with the clerk; or can both purposes of the meeting be set out in the statement and in the notice?

If they can do both things at the same meeting, must they use separate ballots, or may the single ballot contain both quesions?

Answering these questions, I will say that the notice of election and for bond issue should be separately stated in all resolutions, notices, and on the ballot, so that the two propositions are kept district, and voters are allowed to vote separate for or against each proposition, and are informed at all times of the two separate and distinct propositions. The two propositions may be upon one ballot, when separately stated. It is, perhaps, safer to use separate ballots.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Assistant State Engineer.

BONDS—Assistant State Engineer

October 4, 1917.

Mr. J. W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 29th ult. regarding bonds for your assistant and the members of the State Highway Commission, will say that Section 660 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota provides

that each civil officer elected by the people or appointed by the Governor or other authority provided by law, etc., shall, before entering on his duty, give bond, etc.

Section 8240 provides that the State Engineer shall have power to appoint, from time to time, one or more assistant engineers. This makes it an appointive office, and is covered by the part of Section 660 which provides that assistants shall be "appointed by the Governor or any other authority" etc.

Section 663 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, provides, "the bond of each state officer required to give a bond, the amount of which is not otherwise provided by law, shall be in the penal sum of five thousand dollars."

There is no law compelling a surety bond. Personal bonds may be furnished, but of course have to be approved by the proper officials, the same as any other bonds.

Very truly yours,
J. A. HYLAND,
Assistant to Attorney General.

BONDS OF CIVIL OFFICERS

September 5, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favors of the 11th and 12th instant relative to the official bond of Arthur Van Horn will say that, in my opinion, Mr. Van Horn as a member of the State Board of Architecture, provided for in Senate Bill No. 245, Session Laws 1917, is a "civil officer" within the meaning of Section 660 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota and as such is compelled to give a bond as prescribed in such section. The amount of the bond not being fixed specifically in the act, is, I believe, controlled by Section 663, 1913 Compiled Laws and should be in the sum of $5.000. As I understand the situation Mr. Van Horn, as a member of the Board of Architecture is acting as secretary and treasurer of the board. When the bond for $5,000 mentioned above is given by Mr. Van Horn as a member of such board, I am of the opinion that such bond will be sufficient and that no separate bond as such secretary or treasurer is required.

Papers returned herewith.

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

BONDS—Elective State Officials (Premium)

July 13, 1917.

Hon. John Steen, State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Steen: I have your letter of the 10th instant, with reference to House Bill No. 18, passed at the last session of the legislature, which

provides, that the premium on the bonds of elective state officials shall be audited and paid out of the general fund of the state. There was no appropriation made for this purpose.

In this connection you say that you have been notified that the Emergency Commission, at a meeting held July 5th, 1917, authorizes a transfer of $500 from the contingency fund to a special fund to be used in payment of premiums on official bonds of state officers, and you desire an opinion as to the legality of such transfer.

The Act in question was approved February 20, 1917, but carried no appropriation, nor does the general appropriation bill, passed toward the close of the session, contain any appropriation for this purpose.

In my opinion, this situation does not bring the Act in question within the terms of the Emergency Commission Act, so as to authorize said Commission to make an original appropriation for the above purpose, and such transfer of funds is unauthorized and contrary to law.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BONDS—Officials—Constitutionality of Bonding Act

January 5, 1918.

Hon. S. A. Olsness, Commissioner of Insurance, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your request of yesterday wherein you state that your department is deluged with inquiries as to whether it would be compulsory, under the State Bonding Act, for the respective political subdivisions to take out State Bonds in addition to bonds their officers may already hold, either personal or with some recognized private surety company. I further note you comment relative to the harshness and burdensomeness of these bonds on certain small subdivisions.

Replying thereto I wish to state, first, that the law creating the State Bonding Fund, passed in 1913, was attacked by the surety companies on the case carried to the Supreme Court, and the court held the same unconstitutional. The legislature, thereupon, in 1915 again passed an Act creating a State Bonding Fund and the surety companies again attacked the validity of the same, and again carried the case to the Supreme Court of this state at which time the Supreme Court in a well-reasoned clear-cut decision held the law constitutional. This decision was rendered in March 1916. Thereupon, instead of abiding by the result of the decision of the Supreme Court of our state, the bonding companies, in an absolutely unwarranted proceeding, took this case to the United States Supreme Court, filing, in a case which involved premiums of over 115,000.00 for a two-year period, a nominal bond in the sum of only $10,000.00. From April, 1916, nothing was done in the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, no briefs were filed, and when shortly after I assumed office and saw what shape the case was in, I made a motion to have the United States Supreme Court dismiss it, because of the fact that they had no jurisdiction, and the Court promptly dismissed the case.

In the meantime, however the bonding companies had accomplished their object, which was that for two years more, in spite of the fact that the state Supreme Court had held the law constitutional, they were getting their premiums from the officers of the different political subdivisions. Although the county commissioners knew that the law had been sustained by the Supreme Court of this state, nevertheless, they advertised for bids, and in the face of that decision, and in utter disregard for it, attain awarded contracts for the bonding of the various county officers for a period of two years. The county commissioners and the bonding companies both knew that this contract was made in defiance of law, and the county commissioners knew that under the law as sustained by the Supreme Court of this State they should only have made their contracts up to such time when the United States Supreme Court would have passed upon the appeal. It is, of course, obvious that such contract will not be sustained by any Court.

In accordance with your request letters were written to the different county auditors asking that the commissioners cancel the bonds and, in as much as in a great many instances they feel this should not be done, the bases for our suit against the bonding companies on the $10,000 bond is laid and this suit will be instituted at an early date, and the money recovered will be apportioned among the different counties in such proportion as is right. In the meantime, if the present plans are carried out, it is plain that the county auditor, who already has a huge amount of work, will be put to a great deal of inconvenience and much useless work. The different subdivisions will be put to a great deal of expense and, in spite of the fact that money is pro-rated back to the different political subdivisions if this fund reaches $100,000.00, yet the double payment of the premium means a waste of money. Furthermore, the legislature made no provisions for a circumstance of this kind. It is the plain intention of the legislature, apparently, by Section 6 of the Act wherein it is stated that

"All bonds executed and furnished hereunder by the Commissioner of Insurance shall be made to remain until the expiration of the officer's Term of office, and where such term is less than one year, a full year's premium shall be charged."

that the law should go into effect in March, 1915. To me, personally, it looks like an outrage that a bonding law, approved in March, 1915, should not go into real active effect until 1919, because of the actions of a few individuals.

Under the law, of course, the officers of small political subdivisions can meet the time from now until next election by getting a personal bond I understand that a great many personal bonds have been exclusively used in school districts and townships. These, of course, should not be disturbed, but everything possible should be done to get them to take out a State Bond after the next election.

With reference to the County officers, of course, personal bonds can also be accepted, except in those cases, where by law, personal bonds are banned. Every effort should be made to get the different counties to take

advantage of the benefiits of the State Bonding Fund, keeping in mind all the while that the State Bonding Fund should be built up by every county doing its equitable share.

It is my opinion that all county officers, subject to bonding, must be provided with a state bond in compliance with this law, except where a personal bond is preferred.

True, this will inflict a double expense for premiums for balance of the unexpired terms, but, in the event the state wins its suit to compel the respective surety companyies to refund unearned premiums, such will revert back to the districts proportionately.

I am inclined to believe that all the county officers will cooperate with you to their fullest extent, and the State Bonding Fund, and the benefits thereof, will depend absolutely upon the way you administer the same.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BONDS—School Contractor

May 3, 1917.

Hon. N. C. Macdonald, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor enclosing request for an opinion as to the necessary requirements in regard to securing bonds from contractors.

It is my opinion that Section 1340 of the 1913 Compiled Laws is mandatory and that it requires that when the school board accepts a bid for the building of any school house, such board "shall award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and shall require of such contractor a bond in double the amount of the contract, conditioned that he shall properly account for all money and property of the school district that may come into his hands and that he will perform the conditions of his contract in a faithful manner and in accordance with its provisions. * * * *

Likewise, the school board before entering into a contract for the "erection, repair, alternation or betterment of any school house" should insist upon a bond, the terms of which are described in Section 6832 of the 1913 Compiled Laws, namely: "To take from the contractor a good and sufficient bond for an amount at least equal to the price stated in the contract, conditioned to be void if the contractor and all sub-contractors shall pay all bills and claims on account of labor or materials furnished in and about the performance of said contract, including all demands of subcontractors, said bond to stand as surety for all such bills, claims and demands until the same are fully paid. The obligee in said bond shall be the state of North Dakota; but any person having any lawful claim against the contractor, or any subcontractor, on account of labor or materials, or both, furnished in and about the performance of said contract, may institute an action to recover the same in his own name upon said

bond, in the same manner and with like effect as though the said bond were made payable to him."

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BONDS—Signature of Insurance Commissioner

January 31, 1918.

Hon. S. A. Olsness, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Attorney General with reference to the execution of a state bond under the state bonding act has been referred to me for reply. You desire to be informed if in the opinion of this department it would be legal for you to use a rubber stamp in attaching your signature to bonds issued under the provisions of said act and whether or not it is necessary for your signature to be witnessed.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that if you desire you may adopt a ruubber stamp for your signature and that this with the seal of your department will be a substantial and satisfactory compliance with the statute as to the execution of the bonds issued thereunder and will bind the State Bonding Fund.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

BONE DRY LAW—Bringing Liquor into North Dakota

June 25, 1917.

Hon. R. W. Craig, Lisbon, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion relative to the Bone Dry Law. It is my interpretation of the present state and federal statutes that a person will not be able to bring liquor into the state, no matter whether he attempts to bring it in by machine, wagon, automobile or in any other manner. Neither will any one be allowed to bring it in in a grip or on his hip. The only way liquor can be shipped into North Dakota is to have it shipped in to registered pharmacists, and it can only be shipped in to them for one of the four purposes alowed by law, i. e. medical, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BONE DRY LAW—Physicians Getting Alcohol

August 9, 1917.

Dr. H. B. Wentz, Verona, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of August 7th, requesting an opinion as to whether a dispensing physician could get five gallons of

grain alcohol out of the depot, and I note further that the local agent refused to release the goods because you are not a registered pharmacist. I wish to state the attitude of the local agent is right and that there is no way you can get the goods out of the depot, as under House Bill 33 as passed by the last legislature only registered pharmacists can sign up for liquor.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

BONE DRY LAW—Registered Pharmacists Receiving Liquor

June 28, 1917.

Hon. H. L. Haussamen, President, North Dakota Druggists' Association, Grafton, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for my interpretation of the Federal and State Bone Dry Laws and how it will affect the registered pharmacists of the state. The Federal law is as follows:

"Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause to be transported in interstate commerce any intoxicating liquor * * * except for medical, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes shall be punished * * *."

The State law is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to deliver or receive or have in possession for delivery within this state any intoxicating liquor for any purposes whatsoever, except that such liquor may be delivered, or received by common carriers to registered pharmacists to be disposed of by them as provided by law."

All the express companies have been supplied with the affidavit books mentioned in the State Bone Dry Law and it is my opinion that no liquor will be able to be delivered to anybody in this state except through registered pharmacists signing the affidavit provided for by said Bone Dry Law.

It is further my opinion that alcohol may be received for compounding medicines and for bathing purposes by registered pharmacists who have no permits to deal in liquor, but alcohol is not to be sold except compounded and denatured by some of the many ways suggested by the United States Government. The United States Pharmacopea having declared that whiskey and other intoxicating liquours are not medicines it will be illegal to sell such as medicine.

It is further my opinion that registered pharmacists have a right and should ship in any alcohol needed at the hospitals or any wine needed by any clergymen provided that such arrangement does not conflict with the interpretation of the Federal Bone Dry Law as placed thereon by the Federal authorities.

No liquor of any kind, including alcohol should be sold by druggists as a beverage

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

BONE DRY LAW—Sacramental Wine

September 13, 1917.

Hon. Rollo F. Hunt, Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, relative to the shipping into the state of fermented wine to be used for sacramental purposes.

As stated in your letter, this matter raises a difficult question, and I have been flooded with letters as to this point. The following represents the decision I have reached, and which has been concurred in by United States District Attorney Hildreth, of Fargo. I suggest, that inasmuch as the law provides that fermented wine may be shipped into the state for sacramenal purposes, that the priest, rector or minister desiring the same for this purpose, go to any druggist—stating the purpose for which he wishes the wine—and request that the same be ordered for him. When the wine comes, the druggist should deliver the same in the original package, and should indorse on an affidavit for the depot agent that the wine is for sacramental purposes.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BONE DRY LAW—Working of Same

April 30, 1917.

Hon. W. S. Parker, Secretary of North Dakota Board of Pharmacy, Lisbon, North Dakota.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of April 23rd, asking for an opinion regarding the working of the Bone Dry Law that takes effect in North Dakota, July 1st, 1917.

Replying to your question it is my opinion that a registered pharmacist can not legally secure alcohol and other alcoholic preparations prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia and use them in the manufacture of medicines without having a permit, unless they be mixed with other ingredients so that the identity of the alcoholic liquor is lost.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BOOTLEGGING—Indian Receiving Liquor Through White Man

March 19, 1917.

Hon. H. R. Plymat, States Attorney, Rolla, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: We have your request of the 14th instant, enclosing a transcript of the testimony taken at the preliminary hearing in the case of State of North Dakota vs. Chris Olson, in which Olson is charged with the crime of Bootlegging.

The gist of the facts shown in the transcript in that Olson allowed an Indian named Azure to send for six quarts of alcohol in Olson's name, agreeing to get the liquor when it arrived; that Olson got the liquor at St. John and gave it to Azure; that Olson and Azure then went to Azure's home and drank a portion of it; that Azure paid no money directly to Olson nor apparently did Olson handle any money in any way in connection with the matter.

After careful consideration of these facts and of Chapter 194, 1915 Session Laws, being the present statute defining and providing a penalty for Bootlegging, I am of the opinion that the facts show in the hearing constitute the crime of Bootlegging and would warrant a justice in binding over the defendant to District Court under either of the following provisions: declaring a person guily of the crime of bootlegging.

"Who shall act directly or indirectly, with or without compensation as the agent of another in connection with the purchase or sale of intoxicating liquors" or

"Who shall solicit, procure or receive from any person any order providing for the purchase, sale or furnishing of intoxicating liquors, either for delivery from within or from without this state."

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,

Assistant Attorney General.

BRIDGES—Bridge Over Cannon Ball River

June 1, 1918.

Hon. Edw. S. Johnson, State's Attorney, Solen, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have requested this office for an opinion as to the legality of the appropriation of money by Sioux County for its proportion of the cost of construction a bridge across the Cannon Ball River in conjunction with Grant County. You state that Grant County has agreed to construct the bridge under an annual contract which that county has with a bridge company and you ask whether or not Sioux County would have the right to appropriate the money for such a purpose.

Section 1955 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 permits counties to appropriate money for the construction of bridges across navigable streams and sets out the procedure but you state that Grant County intends to build the bridge under an annual contract. I beg to call your attention to the decision of our Supreme Court in the case of Baynes & Company vs. Thorson et al, 163 N. W. 822 which directly holds that a contract entered into by the Board of County Commissioners for the purpose of constructing bridges on an annual contract is without authority and illegal and I am therefore of the opinion that if Grant County constructs a bridge under such circumstances, the County would be appropriating money for illegal purposes and therefore your County Commissioners woulud have no such authority.

Respectfuully submitted,

WILLIAM G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

BRIDGES—Petition for Such in Unorganized Townships

April 25, 1917.

Hon. H. L. Berry, State's Attorney, Stanton, N. D.

My dear Sir: Answering your inquiry as to whether or not it is necessary to have a petition for the erection of a bridge, under Section 1951, Compiled Laws of 1913, in counties where there are no organized townships, and where the proposed bridge is located outside of an organized village in such county, I will say that, in my opinion, no petition is necessary in such cases.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Assistant Attorney General.

BRIDGES—Rebuilding of Same by R. R. Companies

August 30, 1917.

Board of Railroad Commissioners, Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: I have your favor in which you state that you desire my opinion as to the power of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to grant permission to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to rebuild certain bridges on their line—numbers 74 and 188—as requested in their communication to you under date of August 13th, 1917.

As stated in your letter, the blue prints of the proposed bridges show that the same are to be constructed so that the girders are less than eight feet on either side from the center of the track, which is contrary to Section 4700 of the Compiled Laws of 1914.

Your question with reference to this matter arises due to the fact Section 4701 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides that the Board of Railroad Commissioners, after a thorough investigation, are impowered in their discretion, to exempt certain semi-permanent structures, enumerated therein, which are built contrary to the provisions of Section 4700 above cited, provided that such structures were in existence prior to the enactment of said Section, and that the other conditions set forth in Section 4701 have been complied with.

The Sections of the Statute above cited, do not provide that the Board of Railroad Commissioners may exercise their discretion as to permitting a bridge or other structure to be built or rebuilt which is not in accordance with the requirements of the law.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the oard of ailroad Commissioners would not be justified under the existing laws, to issue the permit to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to rebuild bridges 74 and 188 according to the plans and specifications as shown by the blue prints submitted.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BRIDGES—Foot Bridge Over Small Creek so That Children May Attend School

March 14, 1918.

Hon. C. E. Ward, Superintendent of Schools, Stark County, Dickinson, North Dakota.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date you request an opinion from this department as to whether or not a school board of a common school district may build a foot bridge across a small creek in order to make it possible for a number of children of the district to attend school.

It is my opinion that the expenditure above referred to may be made by the school board. Permit me to suggest that in making the motion calling for the expenditure the fact that the bridge is necessary in order that certain children may attend the school be set out therein.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX.
Assistant Attorney General.

BRIDGES—Validity of Law Requiring Construction of Same by County, on Section Lines Crossed by Drain

May 1, 1917.

Hon. S. A. Sweetman, State's Attorney, Forman, N. D.

Dear Sir: You ask for an opinion concerning the validity of Senate Bill No. 145, requiring the construction of bridges by the county on section lines crossed by drains. It appears that Sargent County is about to construct five large drains, and the estimated cost of the construction of such bridges will be many thousand dollars, and probably in excess of the amount available for bridge purposes.

Section 2150, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 111, Laws, 1915, permits a levy of not to exceed four mills, for county bridge purposes, instead of two mills, as formerly.

I believe the Act in question is valid, and would not advise the institution of a test case. However, that is a matter within the discretion of the parties affected by this act.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BRIDGES—Who Shall Construct the Same Over Ditch or Canal

November 21, 1917.

Hon. Wm. G. Owens, State's Attorney, Williston, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date inclosing a copy of an opinion furnished by you to J. J. Raastad, Town Clerk of Buford, North Dakota, has been handed me for reply. Your opinion deals with a construction of Section 8293 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

As stated in your opinion, there is no question in my mind, but what

the last sentence appearing in said Section is irreconcilible with the first sentence therein. It is therefore necessary to attempt to arrive at the intent of the legislature by other means than the Section itself.

On account of the fact that the ditch, canal or other structure for storing or carrying water, as mentioned in Section 8293 is for the especial benefit of the person constructing the same, the legislature has provided beyond question that the owner of the ditch or canal shall construct a bridge over the same, and that if he does not do so within the time prescribed by the statute, the County may do the same and collect from him for the work and material used in building the bridge.

In the first part of this Section they have followed the same reasoning and have provided that the owner of the ditch shall maintain the bridge after it has been erected. There is the only logical provision for them to make, as there is no better reason for requiring the owner of the ditch to construct the bridge in the first place than there is for him to be obliged to maintain the same after it has been erected.

It is therefore my opinion that the last sentence of Section 8293 should be disregarded as being surplusage, and that the true intent of the legislature is expressed in the first sentence of said Section.

My opinion as to this construction placed upon Section 8293 is further strengthened by the provisions of Section 1934 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which is somewhat analagous to Section 8293.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. Cox,
Asst. to Attorney General.

BUDGET BOARD—Appropriation

August 2, 1918.

Hon. John Lyngstad, Deputy State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your request for an opinion with reference to the two warrants for $200.00 each drawn against the appropriation of the Budget Board, sub-division 56, chapter 24 of the Session Laws of 1917, said warrants having been issued for clerkhire in each instance for the month of July. I submit the following:

Under Section 2 of Chapter 61 of the Session Laws of 1915 the Budget Board is empowered to employ "such expert accountants, clerks and stenographers as it shall deem necessary, and fix their compensation."

For the month of July 1918 William Robinson and Lydia Kelthahn of the State Auditor's office force, were employed by the Budget Board as is shown by the minutes of said Board under date of June 28th, 1918. It will be noted that for the month of July neither of the above named clerks drew any salary as employee's of the State Auditor's office.

In view of the fact as stated above it is my opinion, that although the arrangement adopted in this instance is somewhat unusual the reason for the same becomes apparent upon reading the minutes of the Budget Board, and that the claims for services represented by said war-

rants are legal and properly chargeable to the Budget Board appropriation above referred to.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.
June 11, 1917.

BUDGET BOARD—Claims of Treadwell Twitchell and Carl O. Jorgenson

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Kositzky: Pursuant to your request for an opinion I wish to state that it is my opinion that neither Treadwell Twitchell nor Carl O. Jorgenson are entitled to the amounts they claim as members of the North Dakota Budget Board. It is my understanding that the claim of Treadwell Twitchell is in the amounts of $72.55 and $105.00, and the claim of Carl O. Jorgenson in the amounts of $150.00 and $72.35.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BUDGET BOARD—Compensation of Members—Length of Time Which They are to Serve

May 22, 1917.

Hon. Treadwell Twitchell, Mapleton, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Twitchell: I have your letter, requesting, in effect, my construction of Chapter 61, Laws 1915, creating the State Budget Board, and particularly as it relates to the compensation of its members and the length of time which they are to serve. This matter has been given considerable attention, and I shall state my conclusions in regard thereto.

The State Budget Board, as created by said Chapter 61, consists of: The Governor, The State Auditor, The Attorney General, the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the Senate of the preceding legislative assembly, and the Chairman of the legislative assembly. Provision is made for paying their actual and necessary expense incurred in the performance of their work, and in addition thereto the two chairmen of the said committees shall each receive five dollars per day for each day of actual service, and traveling expenses. They shall meet and organize as such board on the third Tuesday in November, 1916. The purpose of the board, as stated in paragraph 4 of the Act, shall be to "prepare estimates for the State Budget of the amount required to be appropriated by the state legislative assembly for the conduct of the business of the state in all its offices, institutions, departments and undertakings for the two fiscal years next ensuing. . . . ..When said estimates have been prepared they shall be transmitted to the legislative assembly not later than the tenth day of the session thereof, together with such recommendations, reasons and explanations with regard to said estimates as shall be deemed necessary by the Budget Board. . . . ."

The ultimate purpose of the board is, therefore, the preparation of such estimates for a State Budget for the use of the legislative assembly. Having done so, it would seem that its labors were at an end. This also seems to have been the view of the members of the Board, for in its printed report, containing the minutes of its meetings, there is found this statement under date of January 22, 1917:

"The report of the Budget Board being complete the same was signed by the members present, and sent to the printery to be bound. The Board adjourned."

On January 24, 1917, being the 23rd day of the legislative session, the report appears to have been presented to the legislative assembly. On that day the House acknowledged receipt of the report and adopted a resolution directing that the members of such board be informed that "no further consideration of the same by them is desired".

While the law itself is indefinite as to the time when the Board goes out of existence, I believe it is fairly implied that the members of such Board who are entitled to payment for their services, under the terms of the Act, are not entitled to any compensation or re-imbursement for expenses incurred, after the purpose for which such Board was created has been accomplished, and its report submitted. The report marks the end of their work, and, as I view it, the expiration of the time for which they can demand or receive compensation or re-imbursement for expenses.

Newhere in the law can it be inferred that, subsequent to the filing of its report, the Board still continues to act in an advisory capacity, or otherwise, to either house of the legislative assembly. If this be so, action by either house, either dispensing with their services or requesting them to continue their labors, would appear to be of little effect, unless such house takes appropriate action to make them employees of that particular body, and reimburse them from its funds.

From the foregoing, I am of the opinion that it would be improper to pay per diem of expenses to member of the State Budget Board after the time when its report was submitted to the legislature.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

BUTCHERS—Physical Examinations

November, 3rd, 1917.

Mr. R. A. Nestos, Assistant State's Attorney, Ward Co., Minot, N. D.

Dear Mr. Nestos: I am in receipt of your request of the 31st ult., as to interpretation of H. D., 91, requiring the employees of butcher shops and meat markets who sell meat to the public to be examined by a physician and to file his certificate with the Secretary of the Board of Health.

It is my opinion that House Bill No. 91 does not apply to farmers who kill a few chickens or bring in part of a beef to sell to some customers in the city. If you will examine letter written to Dr. Knapp you will find

that this question was not raised in the opinion given to Dr. McGurren.

Further, it is my opinion that the law does not apply to farmers cooprative markets, where the farmers sell the live critters to their customers. In short, the law applies only to butcher shops, meat markets, etc., where meats are sold to the qublic.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES—Method of Placing Name on Ballot

March 15, 1918.

Mr. John Goehring, Streeter, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your request for an opinion as to whether or not it is possible for a candidate for a village office to have his name appear on the official ballot except through a petition.

Referring to Section 903, Compiled Laws of 1913, it is my opinion that a candidate for such an office can only have his name placed on the official ballot by virtue of a petition provided for therein. You will note that said section provides:

'It shall be the duty of the auditor or clerk of such city, town or village, as the case may be, to place only the names of the person or persons so nominated upon the ballot."

This does not necessarily mean, however, that you can not be a candidate for the office, but you may furnish stickers to the electors in the village and they may be placed on the ballot by them, or, if the electors desire, they may write your name on the ballot themselves.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Assistant Attorney General.

CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC OFFICES—Method of Having Name Placed Upon the Ballot at Primaries

May 10, 1918.

Mr. N. O. Haugen, Grand Forks, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have addressed to this office a request for an opinion as to the method of having your name placed upon the ballot in the coming primaries as a candidate for sheriff of the Democratic Party and you state that there was no candidate for the position of sheriff at the last election.

I am of the opinion that the auditor would place your name on the ballot, if you filed a petition having any number of names not to exceed two hundred fifty. If the auditor would not do this, you may become a legal candidate after the primaries by filing a petition and request as required by Section 854 of the Code, or you may be placed upon the primary ballot

without any petition whatever and you may be properly nominated as the candidate of your party by the use of stickers, or having members of the party write your name on the ballot, as provided by section 857, C. L. 1913. There is no provision in the statute exactly covering the conditions that you suggest, excepting the provision for nomination by stickers.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES—Number of Votes Necessary to be Placed on Ballot at Fall Election

Hon. T. E. Flaherty Auditor, Burleigh County, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of today in which you request an opinion as to the effect of section 862, Compiled Laws of 1913, as applied to the results of the last primary election with reference to the democratic candidates for the county offices enumerated in your letter.

The clear intent of said section 862 is that the total votes cast for the candidate or candidates for any particular office must, at least, equal twenty-five per cent of the average vote cast at the last general election in the political sub-division involved, for Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General of the political party he or they seek to represent, before the candidate for such office receiving the highest number of votes will be entitled to a place on the ballot in the succeeding general election. You state that twenty-five per cent of the average vote cast at the last general election in Burleigh County for Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General is 110 votes. Under section 862, as interpreted herein, it is my opinion that no Democratic candidate or candidates for county offices in Burleigh County are entitled to a place upon the ballot of the general election to be held this fall, unless the total vote cast for all candidates for any particular office added together amounts to at least 110 votes.

From the data submitted in your letter, following the rule as laid down supra, the only Democratic candidate entitled to a place on the ballot of the general election to be held this fall, as the result of the vote of the recent primary election, is H. A. Thompson, Democratic candidate for sheriff.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES—Number of Votes Necessary to Have Name Placed on Ballot at Fall Election

July 3rd, 1918.

Mr. M. H. Aaen, County Auditor, Williston, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have been requested for an opinion as to the issuing of

Certificates of Nomination and placing the names of candidates on the ballots for the general fall election and particularly the requirements of the number of votes to allow the names to go on the ballot.

Referring to section 862 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 which is Section 2 of Chapter 222 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, requiring that a candidate receive 25 per cent of the votes cast for Governor, Secretary of State Attorney General at the previous election before he is nominated by his party, I beg to say that this section is a re-enactment of the 1909 law referring o the nomination of candidates at the primary election. After the supreme court passed on it three times in the case of State ex rel vs Anderson in 18 N. D. and State ex rel vs. Hamilton in 20 N. D., it was re-constructed. and in my opinion this law as re-constructed by the session of 1913 is Constitutional and valid and a candidate in order to entitle him to a Certificate of Nomination is required to receive at least 25 per cent of the average vote cast for Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General during the 1916 general election. For instance, in Williams County any Candidate on the Democratic ticket, if he has no opposition, would be required to receive 177 Democratic votes at the primary. If he does not receive this number of votes you are not authorized to issue a Certificate of Nomination to such candidate or place his name on the ballot at the general election.

Trusting this information will guide you in the matter, I beg to be

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES—Number of Votes Necessary to be Placed on Ballot at Fall Election.

August 16, 1918.

Hon. T. E. Flaherty, County Auditor, Burleigh County, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry of recent date I will advise that it is the opinion of this department that Section 862 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, requiring certain candidates to receive a twenty-five percent vote of the average vote cast for Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General of the political party he represents in the political sub-division involved before said candidate will be entitled to a place on the ballot of the succeeding general election, does not apply to candidates for an office to which more than one person is to be elected. As for example candidates in Burleigh County for the House of Representatives and County Justices of the Peace, said section 862 provides that in such instances the persons to the number to be elected receiving the highest number of votes cast for such office shall be declared to be the nominee of the party for such office.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES—Placing Proper Title of Office on Ballot

June 10, 1918.

Hon. Victor Wardrope, State's Attorney, Benson Co., Leeds, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of June 6th in which you ask whether or not the auditor shall put on the ballot the name of a candidate who is designated in the petition as for the office of Clerk of Court, when the proper designation should be Clerk of the District Court.

In reviewing the statute I find that the legislature has sometimes designated this office as Clerk of Court, particularly in Section 925, and the Supreme Court, in 28 N. D. 411 has said that a substantial compliance with the statute is sufficient. While the authorities on this particular point are very limited, I am of the opinion that the auditor should place the name of this candidate on the ballot under the proper designation. This conclusion is arrived at and based upon the fact that there is no other office designated as Clerk of any court, excepting that of District Court. Consequently, the electors and petitioners could have no other office in mind.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES—Using Various Names

June 16, 1917.

Hon. V. A. Lovell, County Supt. of Schools, Stanley, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Lovell: I acknowledge receipt of your letter with reference to an election held in a certain school district of your county, wherein you state:

"In the district, there is a man whose proper initials are J. W.. However, he seems to be known by most people as Pearl Rogers. He received four votes as J. W. Rogers and seventeen votes as Pearl Rogers and one vote as J. D. Rogers. The question that arises is,—can these votes be combined or must they be counted for each individual name, altho there is only the one Rogers that these were meant for. However, there are one or two other Rogers in the same district but by different names. The man is known in that community as Pearl Rogers and having received the highest number of votes, can he qualify and serve as a director?"

The duties of canvassing officers are purely ministerial and extends only to the casting up of the votes and awardng the certificate of election to the person having the highest number of votes. The returns made by them are ministerial and not judicial acts.

Mc Crary on Elections, Sec. 261. 15 Cyc. 376.

The declaration by the canvassers of the result of such official canvass establishes a prima facie case of election.

In an election contest it would be competent to establish the identity of a person whose name appears on the ballot, spelled in various ways: but a canvassing body has no authority to assume facts, speculate as to the probable intentions of voters, or hear evidence of identity.

It is my opinion that Pearl Rogers, having received the highest number of votes, is entitled to qualify and serve as a director.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CHANGE OF VENUE—In Action Before Justice of the Peace

August 25, 1917.

Mr. T. J. Krause, Attorney at Law, Mandan, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date, in which you state that you desire my opinion as to the right of a Defendant to have a change of venue upon filing an affidavit of prejudice, and tendering the required fee, in an action before the Justice of Peace, said motion for change being made three days before the time set for trial of the matter—the Justice denying the motion on the ground that the same could not be entertained at any other time than on the day and at the hour set for the hearing.

This appears to be a private rather than a public matter, but I am glad to give you my opinion as to the matter, which is to the effect that the Justice of the Peace was clearly wrong in his ruling. Section 9036, Compiled Laws of 1913 clearly states that on motion "at any time before trial" the court may change the place of trial. The Supreme Court of this state has held that in this instance, "may" means "must", and under no reasonable construction could the words "at any time before trial" be held to mean only on the day and at the hour set for the trial.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CHANGE OF VENUE—In Action Before Justice of the Peace

May 23, 1917.

Mr. Willie Murphy, Sanborn, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Murphy: The question you ask is whether or not a change of venue must, upon application, be granted by the Justice of the peace of a village, in proceedings for the violation of a village ordinance. In that connection you refer to the case of Sioux Falls, v. Neeb, 20 S. D. 244, cited under several sections of our statute, and which you construe as holding that such change of venue must be granted.

This case was decided under a statute relating to city police justices of the peace, and which is materially different from our own statute. Under the statute in question in that case, the police jusice of the peace has concurrent jurisdiction to hear, try and determine offenses against the ordinances of the city. Consequently, the above case does not govern in the construction of our statute. Our statute relating to the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace of a village declares that he shall have

exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all offenses against the ordinances of such village. Section 3917, Compiled Laws 1913.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the provisions relating to change of venue do not apply in such cases, and that no change should be granted.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—Affidavit of Renewal

April 27, 1917.

Mr. C. K. Cady, Auditor, St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th, asking whether the state laws of North Dakota require an affidavit of renewal of chattel mortgage to be satisfied after the original chattel mortgage has been satisfied.

It is my opinion that both the original mortgage and the affidavit of renewal should be satisfied.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES—Recording and Filing

June 11, 1917.

Hon. John W. Carr, State's Attorney, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Carr: You have referred me to Senate Bill No. 18 of the session laws, which reads as follows:

"No mortgage shall be received for record by any register of deeds in this state which does not contain the post office address of the mortgagee, and which does not in full describe the indebtedness secured by the said mortgage as to the amount, rate of interest, when and where due. No assignment of mortgage shall be received for record which does not contain the post office address of the assignee."

You ask whether or not this act includes chattel mortgages also.

It is my opinion that this act does not include chattel mortgages. As the bill originally read, deeds were also included and were required to contain legal description of the property conveyed. As finally passed this part was eliminated leaving the act as relating to mortgages and assignments of mortgages only.

It would therefore seem that the legislature had reference only to the foregoing instruments affecting real property. It will also be noted that the act recites both as to mortgages and assignments of mortgages that neither class of instruments "shall be received for record." This also goes to show that the act included only such instruments as were recorded, namely, mortgages and assignments of mortgages on real property and not chattel mortgages which are merely required to be filed.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CHECKS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—Time Limit of Such Outstanding

Nov. 20, 1917.

Hon. Chas. Brewer, Bismarck ,N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday stating that the Secretary of one of the educational institutions wishes to know how long checks issued by that institution may remain outstanding, and be carried on the books of the institution before cancellation. It is my opinion that there is no time limit, in which the checks must be cashed, and that there is also no time limit as to when the checks can be cancelled.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General.

CHIEF DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF GRAIN—Jurisdiction of Railroad Commission Over Clerical Help in His Office

April 9, 1918.

Mr. J. A. McGovern, Chief Deputy Inspector, Fargo, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor requesting an opinion as to whether the Board of Railroad Commissioners have any jurisdiction over the clerical help of Chief Deputy of Mr. Ladd, Inspector.

Chapter 14 of the Decisions of the 15th Legislative Assembly, among other things, provides that the Railroad Commissioners shall appoint a member of the faculty of the North Dakota Agricultural College, to be the State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures. A later Section 4, provides that the said State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures shall appoint a chief deputy grain inspector, who shall have the power to appoint skilled and competent deputies. Consequently, in my opinion, in as much as the Board of Railroad Commissioners have appointed Dr. E. F. Ladd to the position of State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures, and since Dr. Ladd in turn has appointed you as his deputy, the Board of Railroad Commissioners have no jurisdiction over said appointment, and that you are responsible to Dr. Ladd alone.

It is further my opinion that the Commissioners of Railroad have full authority in the matter of the employment of clerical help, in the amount of help needed, but the actual employment is letf to the State Inspector.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General.

CITY AUDITOR—Fees, as Registrar of Births and Deaths, Under Vital Statistics Law

March 17, 1917.

Mr. G. S. Mattenson, Enderlin, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter with inquiry as to fees of city

auditor where he acts as registrar of births and deaths, under the Vital Statistics Law.

In my opinion it is plain that in cities where the officer who performs this duty receives a fixed salary, in lieu of fees, is not entitled to any further compensation for acting as such registrar.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

CITY AUDITOR—Voting Power in Meeting of Commission

Feb. 22, 1917.

Mr. R. L. Best, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In reply to your request, reading as follows:

"In your opinion, under section 3643 of the revised code of the state of N. D. or any other section, does the city auditor have voting power in the meeting of the commission, when meeting as an Equalization Board. Also, in your opinion, is there anything in the law to prevent a man from acting as city auditor and assessor at the same time."

Will say that, in my opinion, the city auditor has a vote as a member of the Board of Equalization, the same as any other member.

In regard to the same man acting as city auditor and assessor, will say, while I find nothing specific preventing him from doing so, in view of the fact that he must sit as a member of the board of Equalization to review assessments, I think his holding the two positions would be inconsistent and improper.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

CITY COUNCILS—Member Being Also Justice of the Peace

May 1, 1917.

Hon. William Riley, Harvey, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Riley: I am in receipt of your favor of April 30th, asking an opinion as to whether you can be a member of the City Council and also hold the office of Justice of the Peace.

You can hold both of these offices.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CITY COUNCIL—Member Being Stockholder in a Corporation Doing Business with the City

Apr. 19, 1918.

Mr. Edward P. Kelly, Lawyer, First National Bank Bldg., Carrington, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your favor of the fifth instant you ask for an opinion in the way of an interpretation of Section 3618, Compiled Laws of 1913, North

Dakota, and state that a member of the Council is an officer and principal stock holder in a corporation and that that corporation is in a position to furnish from time to time work, supplies, and to make contracts to and with the City of Carrington. In connection with this you ask "Would such relations between the city of Carrington and this corporation be in violation of Section 3618 in view of the fact that one of the aldermen is a stockholder and officer of the private corporation?"

Section 3618 reads as follows:

"No officer shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business of the city, or the sale of any article, the expense, price of consideration of which is paid from tthe treasury or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance; nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the corporation or which shall be sold for taxes or asssessment, or by virtue of any process at the suit of the corporation, mayor or other person.

It is my opinion that under the facts as stated above, in the first paragraph, the alderman who is a stockholder and officer in a private corporation would be indirectly interested in seeing the contract, work or business done by said corporation for the city, and for that reason the relations between the city of Carrington and this corporation would be in violation of Section 3618.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CITY COUNCILS—Requirements for Quorum

March 12, 1918.

Mr. Alex R. Wright, Oakes, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Attorney General Langer has referred to me your letter of recent date in which you request an opinion from this department with reference to certain questions of law set out therein.

You first inquire as to how many constituting a quorum of the city council when there are six aldermen and a mayor, and in reply thereto I refer you to Section 3588 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides that a majority of the aldermen elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

In view of the provisions of this section, it is my opinion, that four aldermen will constitute a quorum in the case mentioned, and that the mayor and three of the aldermen will not constitute a quorum In this connection, however, it has occurred to me that possibly section 3584 of the compiled laws of 1913 would be of interest to you.

In your second question you refer to the adoption of the commission form of government in cities, and ask whether or not the ten percent of the voters required on the petition must include the women voters, and in this connection you state, "women vote in this spring and should they be included in arriving at the ten percent."

Referring to Section 3771 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 66 of the Session Laws of 1915, it will be noted that the following language is used: "Whenever one tenth of the legal voters of such city

or one tenth of the legal voters of such incorporated town or village voting at the last preceeding general election * * * * *"

The election herein referred to and which would govern in case you petitioned your city council at this time would be the general election held in November, 1916, and in as much as women did not vote at that election your question is answered by the above.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

CITY PARK COMMISSION—Member Acting as Clerk Thereof

Apr. 23, 1917.

Mr. C. S. Anderson, Hillsboro, N. Dak.

My Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to whether or not a member of the city Park Commmission can, under section 4059, Compiled Laws of 1913, act as clerk of such commission.

Section 4058 provides, among other things, that "the members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services as such;" and that "they shall not be interested in any contract entered into by said commission."

It is therefore my opinion that a member of such city Park Commission cannot act as Clerk of such Commisison.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CITY WARRANTS—Discounting of Same

Sept. 4, 1917.

Mr. J. F. Gardner, Cashier, Farmers State Bank, Belfield, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of August 28th addressed to the Attorney General, you state that "Gorham School District No. 7 of Gorham, Billings County, North Dakota never designated a depository nor advertised for bids to deposit its school funds as provided by No. 1473-4 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. The Treasurer of said District gave a bond and arranged with us to have us carry said funds until June, 1918. He did not deposit such funds in a Billings County institution, because on account of the bad lands, Belfield is the only accessible town to most of the people living within said Billings County."

You ask whether or not, in case the board should designate a depository now, the treasurer could, if he chooses, leave the funds with the Bank in which he has already deposited the funds until after the regular July meeting of the Board in 1919.

You ask whether or not, in case the board should designate a depository now, and I beg to state that in my opinion, it is the object of the law as expressed in Sec. 1473, Compiled Laws of 1913, to have the school board arrange at its first meeting after the election for a depository of the school funds, and I am further of the opinion that in the event of failure

on the part of the board to designate at such meeting a depositary, that the board should then, either at a special meeting a depositary, designate such depositary.

I am further of the opinion that when such depositary is designated by the Board it is the duty of the treasurer to deposit the funds of the school district in the manner designated by the board.

You ask in substance, whether or not a municipality has power to discount its warrants.

In reply, I beg to quote from the case of Erksine vs. Steele Co., found in Vol. 4, N. D., 339, 347, the following paragraph taken from the case of Arnott vs. City of Spokane, 33 Pac. 1063, as follows:

"Such a proceeding is manifestly beyond the scope of legitimate corporate power, and a practice of that character might lead to ruinous results. City warrants are evidences of indebtedness, or promise to pay, and are payable with interest prescribed by law; and the corporation cannot cast upon the tax payers any further burden in respect thereto, and the courts have uniformly, as far as we are advised, disapproved of any effort to do so."

In the case of Erskine vs. Steele County, cited above, the court quoted with approval the following sentence from Judge Dillon, in his learned treatise upon Municipal Corporations, as follows:

"Without express authority from the legislature a municipality cannot discount its warrants for more than the sum actually due the claimant, and as to the excess they are void, and the holder will be treated only as the equitable assignee of the valid, legal claim of the payee."

Yours truly,
Geo. K. Foster
Assistant Attorney General.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT (Increased Jurisdiction)—Fees

Jan. 30, 1917.

A. M. Greenfield, Clerk of Court, Fessenden, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of Jan. 19th enclosing written opinion of the state's Attorney of Wells County regarding clerk's fee's in county courts in counties with increased jurisdiction, has been submitted to me for answer.

The question raised in this matter is whether or not the last paragraph of section three, of chapter 112 of the session laws of 1915 applied to fees received by the clerk of the district court acting as clerk of a county court with increased jurisdiction, as provided for under section 8970 of the compiled laws of 1913.

I agree with the conclusion reached by the states attorney of your county in his written opinion of the 19th inst., and will state that in my opinion such fees obtained by the clerk of the district court while acting as clerk of the county court with increased jurisdiction can not be retained by him.

The provisions of section 3, chapter 112, of the 1915 session laws are

sweeping in this scope and intent and clearly apply to the county court fees in question.

The section referred to, in part, reading as follows:

"All moneys received as fees of every nature, kind or description in his official capacity, or commissions and compensation for services on boards created by law, shall be paid by the register of deeds and the clerk of the district court at the end of each month into the general fund of the county."

In my opinion the clerk of the district court acting as clerk of the county court is acting in his "official capacity." Courts place a very broad construction on the words "official capacity" goin to the length of holding almost any activity of a public officer to come under that head.

90 N. W., 775 Minn.

Moreover, the provisions of chapter 112 of the session laws of 1915, clearly intend to repeal the conflicting provision of section 8970 of the compiled laws of 1913, relating to such fees.

Yours very truly,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT (Increased Jurisdiction)—Fees

May 7, 1917.

Hon. John A. Layne, State's Attorney, Fessenden, N. D.

Dear Mr. Layne: You desire the opinion of this office, bases upon the following statements:

Section 8970, Compiled Laws 1913, provides that the Clerk of the District Court is ex-officio Clerk of the County Court (where such county court has increased jurisdiction), and as compensation for his services as such clerk he may "demand, receive and retain" certain fees. In counties having a county court with increased jurisdiction, and whose population is not less than 15,000, the judge of the county court has the power to appoint a clerk of such court; and in counties having a population of less than 18,000, the salary of such clerk shall be $1200.00 per year; and in counties having a population of more than 18,000 such clerk shall receive a salary of $1500.00 per year, to be paid by the county.

Chapter 112, Laws 1915, fixes the salaries of county officials, including the salary of the clerk of the District Court, and requires "all moneys received as fees of every nature, kind or description in his official capacity," etc., to be paid by the Clerk of the District Court, at the end of each month, into the general fund of the county. This Act is very plain and sweeping in its provisions, and after the first Monday in January, 1917, when the foregoing salary law went into effect, the fees collected by Clerks of the District Court, acting as Clerks of County Courts with increased jurisdiction, must be paid into the general fund of the county. They could not be retained by the clerk, as heretofore, under Section 8970, Compiled Laws 1913, for the reason that the provisions of Section3, chapter 112, Laws of 1915, dealing with the specific subject of the salary of the Clerk of the District Court, were in direct conflict with said

Section 8970, Compiled Laws 1913, and therefore qualified and modified the provisions of that section as to disposition of fees.

Now coming to another phase of the question, we find that House Bill No. 27, entitled,

"An Act to amend and re-enact Section 8970 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913, Relating to Clerk of County Court." made but few changes in said Section 8970, as it originally stood. The changes are in reference to population only, substituting the word "twenty-five" (thousand) for the word "fifteen", and the word "twenty-eight" (thousand) for the word "eighteen", where they occur in said section 8970.

In construing Section 8970, Compiled Laws 1913, as amended and re-enacted in House Bill No. 27, Laws 1917, I am of the opinion that Chapter 112, Laws 1915, still applies, and requires the Clerk of the District Court, acting as Clerk of the County Court, to pay into the County Treasury all fees so received or collected by him as such ex officio clerk of the County Court.

"A later law which is merely a re-enactment of the former does not repeal an intermediate act which has qualified or limited the first one, but such intermediate act will be deemed to remain in force, and to qualify or modify the new act in the same manner as it did the first."

Powell v. King, 78 Minn. 83.

1 Lewis Sutherland Stat. Const. Section 273.

I, therefore, adhere to the ruling heretofore made in the opinion given to the Clerk of the District Court of your county on January 30th last, requiring such fees to be paid to the County Treasurer.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT (Increased Jurisdiction)—Fees

July 21, 1917.

Hon. Almor Rufsvold, Clerk of County Court, Lisbon, N. D.

Dear Mr. Rufsvold: As clerk of the county court (with increased jurisdiction) you ask whether you are entitled to retain the fees collected by you for services, in view of the passage of House Bill No. 27, Session Laws 1917, which amends Section 8970, Comp. Laws 1913. In my opinion all such fees must be turned in to the county treasurer. The clerk can not retain them.

The clerk of such county court having increased jurisdiction must "charge and receive for acts performed by him the same fees and commissions as are now allowed by law to clerks of district courts, except as modified by the provisions of this Act." The Act referred to is Chapter 80, Laws 1909, relating to practice in County Courts having increased jurisdiction, said section 8970 being paragraph 41 of said Act.

Section 8958 (Chapter 80, paragraph 29, Laws 1909) provides what fees shall be collected by the clerk of a county court having increased jurisdiction. You will notice that this section provides that such clerk of the

county, court shall collect the same fees as provided in the fee bill for the clerk of the district court, EXCEPT as enumerated in said Section 8958.

The statute relating to fees of the clerk of the district court, Section 3498, must, therefore, be read with said Section 8958, to determine what fees must be charged and collected by the clerk of a county court having increased jurisdiction.

You also call my attention to that part of said section 3498, which provides that in actions in which an issue of fact is tried, the clerk's fee is seven dollars, for all services prior to execution; and you wish to know whether this includes criminal actions. In my opinion this provision does not apply to criminal actions.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General,

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT—Fees to be Turned over to the County

February 21, 1917.

Hon. Almer Rufsvold, Lisbon, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th inst, and wish to advise you that the opinion of Hon. J. Victor Backlund, your states attorney, which you enclose with your letter, is correct and the legislature intended that the clerk of the county court is not entitled to retain fees but must turn them over to the county.

I gave an opinion some time ago to the Clerks of the District Court in this matter and feel satisfied the opinion is correct.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Fees in "Issue of Fact"

January 29, 1918.

Mr. L. F. Hoffman, Clerk of District Court, Mott, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter addressed to the Attorney General with reference to certain costs provided for in Section 3498 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, has been referred to me for reply.

I realize that there is considerable controversy with reference to the matter of what constitutes an issue of fact under paragraph 4 of said section. I am unable to see, however, how there can be any dispute as to the meaning of the phrase "issue of fact" and it is my opinion that the statute is capable of only one interpretation and that a fee of $7.00 should be required by the Clerk whenever an issue of fact is tried whether before a Jury or the Court. It is customary for the Clerk to require a fee of $5.00 at the time of filing the papers in an action involving an issue of fact and in case the same goes to trial, whether before a Jury or the Court, to require an additional $2.00. It is clear from paragraph

5 of said section that where the issue is a question of law alone that the Clerk shall charge and collect a fee of $5.00

It is my opinion that in a divorce case where there is a default judgment that the fee charged and collected by the Clerk should be as provided for in paragraph 2 of said section.

In answer to your question as to who should pay the fee on the remittitur from the Supreme Court and as to when this fee should be paid, permit me to state that it is my opinion, that the prevailing party should pay this fee at the time the remittitur is sent down.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Fees in Naturalization Proceedings

September 6, 1917.

Hon. J. R. Waters, State Examiner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of September 6th, requesting an opinion as to the duty of the Clerk of the District Court to account for fees received by him in connection with Naturalization proceedings, has been received.

In reply, I beg to state that by the terms of the Act of Congress, June 29, 1906, c. 3592, Sec. 13, as amended by Act of June 25, 1910, c. 401. Sec. 1, being Sec. 4372 of United States Compiled Statutes of 1916, the Clerk of the Court is authorized to retain one-half of the fees collected by him in Naturalization proceedings, the remaining half of said fees is to be accounted for by him to the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration. However, Sec. 3 of Chap. 112 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1915, regulates the amount of salary for the Clerk of the District Court, and provides that all moneys received as fees—of every nature, kind and description—in his official capacity as Clerk of the District Court or commissioners and compensation for services of boards created by law, shall be paid by the Clerk of the District Court at the end of each month into the general fund of the county.

Accordingly, I am of the opinion that the act of Congress above referred to, is "easily construed, and its purpose entirely accomplished by requiring an accounting of one half of the fees to the United States," and leaving the other half to be disposed of as provided by Sec. 3 of Chap. 112 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1915, requiring the Clerk of the District Court to pay such fees into the general fund of the county.

Mulcrovy v. San Francisco (1914) 34 Sup. Ct. 260, 231 U. S. 669, 58 L. Ed. 425; Berkshire County v. Cande (Mass. 1915) 109 N. E. 838; Barron County v. Beckwith (1910) 124 N. W. 1030, 142 Wis. 519.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Assistant Attorney General.

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Recording of all Orders Made by the Court

December 20, 1917.

Hon. Rollo F. Hunt, States Attorney, Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. You enclosed therein a copy of an opinion given by you to Mr. Herman Stenseth, Clerk of the District Court in your County, such opinion having been written in answer to the following question: "Under the law is it necessary in the performance of his duty for the Clerk of the District Court to record at length, in an order book, all orders made by the Court."

Permit me to state that I have examined the statutes with reference to this matter and I am of the opinion that the conclusion you arrived at, namely that the Clerk of the District Court is not required to keep an order book, and record at length therein all orders made by the court, is correct.

It would appear to me from the examination made that the only section in any way answering this question is Section 3387, Compiled Laws, 1913, and having performed the duties as required by this section, it is my opinion that the Clerk of the District Court has complied with the law.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Assistant Attorney General.

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Removal from Office

March 8th, 1917.

Mr. Rollo F. Hunt, State's Attorney Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: With reference to your letter of January 27th to us concerning proceedings for removal from office of Hon. Herman Stenseth, Clerk of the District Court, by reason of his refusal to make any entry of Judgment in this case upon the Order of the Court to vacate the Judgment, as far as the Devils Lake State Bank is concerned, we beg to advise you that we have investigated this matter and have conferred with W. M. Anderson of Devils Lake, yourself, Herman Stenseth, the Clerk F. T. Cuthbert, and the Honorable Judge C. W. Butts.

We have also examined the records as far as the same would be material concerning the questions involved, and our understanding of the facts is substantially as follows:

That during the month of September, 1912, a certain action was commenced by said Miller against Thompson and the Devils Lake State Bank. That thereafter in July, 1914, Judgment was entered against Mr. Thompson and the Devils Lake State Bank for $4,343.33. That thereafter on October, 1914, a motion was made to vacate the Judgment and for a new trial. That thereafter on November 30th, 1914, Judge C. W. Butts made an Order in this matter, the material portion of which is as follows:

"It is now on motion of Middaugh, Cuthbert, Smythe & Hunt, ADJUDGED and DETERMINED, that the judgment heretofore and on the 7th day of July, A. D., 1914, duly made, rendered and entered on record

in the said Court against the Devils Lake State Bank, a Corporation, be and the same is hereby vacated, anulled, and set aside, and the said Defendant discharged; that the said Judgment stand against the said J. M Thompson; and It Is Further Ordered, that the Defendant's motion for a new trial be and the same is hereby in all things denied."

That thereafter the Defendant Thompson appealed to the Supreme Court of this State from the Judgment and perhaps from the Order, although we are not certain about this, and that thereafter the Supreme Court of this State set aside the judgment as far as the same affected the said Thompson.

Afterwards in January, 1917, a motion was made by Attorney W. M. Anderson to enter Judgment upon the order so made by Judge Butts on November 30th, 1914, and there was submitted to the Clerk a form of judgment to be signed by such Clerk.

Concerning this matter, the order above recited was fifiled by the Clerk of the District Court, and such Order was entered in full in the order book in the Clerk's office sometime in January, 1917. That in the judgment lien book opposite this case, there was also an entry by the clerk stating in effect that a judgment was vacated by order of the Court filed March 17th, 1915 as to the Devils Lake State Bank.

As we understand it, the Clerk accordingly has been requested to enter judgment on this order so made by the Judge of the District Court Nov. 30th, 1914. The Clerk has been notified by the Attorney for the Bank not to enter such judgment, and has been requested by the Attorney for Mr. Miller to enter it. We further understand that the Clerk has received instruments from the Judge of the District Court not to enter any judgment on his order until he receives further instructions from the Court. The Clerk himself is willing, so he states, to do whatever the Court orders him to do, and to do whatever may be directed to be done upon any legal construction that may be given to such Order.

The Clerk states, as we understand it, that he is not able to determine what his proper duty is in the premises. That the order itself does not say that he should enter judgment, and that he does not know from the terms of the Order what his duty is in the premises.

As far as the question of whether Judgment on such order should properly be entered, or whether it ought not to be entered, and as to whether or not the Order itself is a judgment, or the effect of the same as a final Order and as a Judgment is a matter which in our opinion is not for consideration upon the matter before us, but is practically a civil matter for the parties interested to determine themselves, and for the Court to pass upon.

We ought suggest that perhaps it might be proper in order to get some determination of the character of the Order, that a Motion be made perhaps even ex parte, before the Court, which might serve to determine the status of the character of the order.

We are of the opinion that on the present status of the matter, as we have understood the facts, the Clerk has not so acted so that we should say that proceedings for his removal should be brought against him.

Respectfully Submitted,

H. A. Bronson,

Assistant Attorney General.

CLERKHIRE FUND—Legality of Using Purposely Accumulated Clerkhire to Employ Extra Stenographer During Rush Season

June 5, 1918.

Hon. Geo. E. Wallace, Chairman, North Dakota Ttax Commission. Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General, you state that your department has purposely accumulated a surplus in a fund appropriated by the last legislature for the salary of a stenographer. This surplus has been created due to the fact that during a certain period you have not employed a stenographer to be paid from this appropriation. At the present time your department is rushed with work and you have employed two stenographers to be paid out of this fund. it being your intention to continue employing the second stenographer during the rush season or until the surplus so accumulated has been spent and you ask whether or not it is the opinion of this department that you may legally make this arrangement.

After considering the above facts, permit me to state that it is my opinion that such an arrangement may legally be made and the salary for both stenographers may be paid from said appropriation so long as you do not at any time draw more from this appropriation than the amount which would be available at any designated date had you employed one stenographer continuously.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

CLERKHIRE FUND—Unexpended Portion to be Used for Employment of Extra Deputies and Extra Office Help

February 21, 1918.

Hon. J. R. Waters, State Examiner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your request for an opinion on the following question:

In a case where on account of illness in your office force and delay in procuring competent men as deputy examiners $848.39 of your clerkhire appropriation and $861.06 of your deputy salary fund remain unexpended between July 1, 1917 and July 1, 1918, same being part of the appropriation granted by the 1917 Legislative Assembly, can these unexpended amounts be used for the employment of extra deputies and extra office help between now and the first of July, 1918?

In response to this question will say that in my opinion the unexpended amount of your clerkhire appropriation, namely $848.39, may be used for the purpose of additional stenographic help in your office upon the approval of the State Banking Board, as provided by Section 1 of Chapter 219, 1917 Session Laws. In view of the form of the appropriation for your department, as provided for in subdivision 17 of Chapter 24, 1917 Session Laws, in my opinion it would be advisable to have the extra help, employed as above set forth, draw the same salary as provided for

stenographic help in such subdivision 17. In other words, the legislature having fixed the wages of this class of employees by its appropriation, in expending the portion of such appropriation in question it should be expended at the same rate per annum as provided for by the legislature.

As to the second item, the same being the amount in the deputy salary fund unexpended for the same period, will say that in my opinion the same is not available for the employment of a deputy or deputies in addition to the thirteen regular deputies now employed and specifically authorized by law. Chapter 219 of the 1917 Session Laws, Section 1, in part reads as follows:

"The state examiner may, subject to the approval of the state banking board, appoint and at pleasure remove, not more than thirteen deputy examiners, one reconcilement clerk, one stenographer and such other employees as may in the judgment of the state banking board, be necessary for the proper discharge of the business of his department."

It will be noted that the law specifically states that not more than thirteen deputy examiners may be appointed. I take it that this means that at one time not more than thirteen deputy examiners can be serving or drawing salaries. The use of the words "not more" is too definite and specific to admit of any question as to the intent of the legislature.

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

CLERKHIRE—Unexpended Balance to be Transferred to Provide for Payment of Extra Help

March 6, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: You ask this office for an opinion in reply to the following question:

Can an unexpended balance, or part of it, be transferred by the Emergency Commission to a special clerkhire fund in order to provide for the payment of extra help, which is now necessary for the department to employ?

In my opinion that Emergency Commission may, in a proper case and upon due request, make a transfer of the unexpended appropriation for clerkhire of the department in question, and permit the salary of such extra clerk or clerks to be paid therefrom.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Assistant Attorney General.

COAL BEARING LANDS OF STATE—Unsalable

July 31, 1917.

Hon. Frank S. Henry, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Henry:

I have your letter of July 24th calling my attention to chapter 242,

Laws 1915, which permits the sale of right of way and sites for school houses, churches, cemeteries etc., upon state lands. You also call my attention to Section 334 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 which prohibits the sale of coal-bearing lands owned by the state.

In this connection you state that your department has before it an application for a railroad right of way, an application for right of way for a public highway, and also an application for a school site. All the lands affected by these applications have been designated as coal-bearing by the state engineer.

The Constitution of North Dakota, in section 155, expressly declares that the coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the legislative assembly may by general laws provide for leasing the same. The same section declares that the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

Section 158 of the Constitution, and the several amendments thereof, provide for the sale of state lands, and said Chapter 242, Laws 1915, is based upon the amendment to said section 158 of the Constitution of North Dakota, which was adopted in 1912. We do not believe this last section in the Constitution refers to coal-bearing lands so as to permit their sale. It is my opinion that section 155 of the Constitution, expressly prohibiting the sale of the coal-bearing lands of the state, controls and will prevent the sale by the state of the title in fee for any of the purposes which you mention.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General,

COAL MINES—Owner's Right to Prohibit Persons Taking Coal Therefrom

October 19, 1917.

Mr. Frank Phillips, Slope Center, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter addressed to the Attorney General, in which you state that there is in your neighborhood a certain coal mine out of which it has been the practise for persons living near the same to get their coal, is received. The land upon which this mine is situated has recently changed ownership. The new owner, you state, has decided to fence his property and close up the road to the mine. You also state that the new owner of the land does not own the coal and mineral rights thereunder, but you fail to state who does own the same.

You ask for the opinion of this Department as to whether or not the owner of this land can lawfully close the road to this mine and refuse to allow the people of the vicinity to come upon the same and take coal therefrom.

It is my opinion that under the laws of this state, the owner of the land may refuse permission to anyone to come upon the land and take coal from the mine, except the owner of the coal and mineral reservations, or

to a person holding proper authority from said owner of the coal and mineral reservations.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

COAL MINES—Owner's Right to Prohibit Persons Taking Coal Therefrom

October 31, 1917.

Mr. E. W. Sander, Morristown, S. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter with reference to the coal mine on Section 35, Township 130, Range 88. You state that it has been the custom of the neighborhood to take coal from this mine, and that just recently this section has been leased. It is now the intention of the holder of the lease to prohibit anyone from coming on the land and taxing coal from the mine.

An investigation of the records show that said land is owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and doubtless under their grant they are the owners of the coal deposits, and if such is the case, in order for you to get any relief, it will be necessary that you get permission of the Railroad Company, and I would suggest that you address the legal department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at St. Paul, Minn.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Attorney General.

COMMITTEEMEN—Right to Vote by Proxy

July 13, 1918.

Mr. Val Kuhn, Richardton, N. D.

Dear Sir: Pursuant to request sent to this office for an opinion as to the right of county committeemen to give their proxy and have the proxy voted at the regular meeting for organization of the county committee. I beg to call your attention to the law relating to the procedure of selecting committeemen. Section 889 and 890 provide for the election of county committeemen, but Section 898 provides:

"It is not the intention hereof to destroy or impair the organization of any party or principles now existing or hereafter to exist * * * and each and all of the State, County and other committees thereof shall possess all of the ordinary powers and authority heretofore established by the usages and customs of such parties not inconsistent of any of the provisions hereof."

Then in Section 9294 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 which have not been amended provides a penalty for the misuse of proxies and says in effect that any person who uses or attempts to use the proxy of a delegate sent or elected from a political subdivision recognized as the unit of representation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor unless he is an actual resi-

dent of such political subdivision. Thus it appears that the law contemplates that a duly elected and qualified committeeman may use a proxy and appoint someone to represent him at such convention, but that such representative must be a bonafide resident of the subdivision intended to be represented and a qualified elector of the party.

Therefore, it is my opinion that a committeeman may use proxy at such convention, but he can only use the proxy of the committeeman from the precinct or subdivision from which he comes.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I beg to be

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

COMMON COMMUNION CUPS—Legality of Using Such

September 18, 1917.

Rev. F. R. Whitney, Guelph, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date you also state that you desire to know whether there is a state law forbidding the use of the common communion cups and requiring individual cups for this service.

Section 2952, Compiled Laws 1913, is as follows:

"The use of public drinking cups on railroad trains, in railroad stations, in the public parochial and private schools and other educational institutions and other public buildings of the state of North Dakota is hereby prohibited from and after September first, 1913."

It would appear from the wording of this section that a common cup used for the communion service is not expressly prohibited, and while it is easy to understand that a common cup used in a church is as objectionable as it would be if used in a public school, yet, apparently, the statute does not cover this use. I would suggest, however, that if it is possible the spirit of the law be complied with and that individual cups be used.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Possibility of Municipal Saloons and Breweries Under Sec. 24, H. B. 44

April 13, 1917.

North Dakota Total Abstinence Association, Harlow, N. D.

Gentlemen: In your letter of April 6th, 1917, written by your Secretary, Mr. Olson, you inquire as to the opinion of the undersigned concerning the possibility of municipal saloons and breweries under Section 24 of House Bill No. 44, if accepted as a constitution for this state.

I should be very much opposed to House Bill No. 44, if such provision would in any manner open up the way to the installation of the liquor traffic in this state.

In my opinion there is no merit whatsoever to the contention that House Bill No. 44, by reason of Section 24 opens the doors to the operation of either municipal sallons or breweries.

It takes only a very cursory reading of the provision of the constitution that you mentioned to disclose that the prohibition clause in House Bill No. 44 is just as strong and effectual as it was in the old constitution.

Section 203 of House Bill No. 44 provides for prohibition of the liquor traffic in the same words and terms as the same now stands in our present constitution, being Section 217 of our constitution, which reads as follows:

"No person, association, or corporation, shall within the state, manufacture for sale or gift, any intoxicating liquors, and no person, association or corporation shall import any of the same for sale or gift, or keep or sell or offer the same for sale, or gift, barter or trade as a beverage. The legislative assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation thereof."

Section 24 of House Bill 44, reads as follows:

"The right of state, or any political subdivision thereof, to engage in any occupation or business for public purposes shall not be denied or prohibited."

Section 138 of House Bill No. 44, which you likewise mentioned, reads as follows:

"The term 'corporation' as used in this article shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political subdivisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships."

At the outset, it should be particularly noticed that section 138 is exactly the same as it stands now in our present constitution, and furthermore it should be particularly noticed that the word "corporation" as there mentioned is confined to its use in this article, that is to article 8 of House Bill No. 44, just the same as in the present constitution, the same term "corporation" is confined in its use and application to article 8 of our present constitution.

Now, if the term "corporation" as used in the prohibition clause of House Bill No. 44, does not cover the state or any political sub-division thereof, then it does not cover it in the present constitution.

In other words, if a municipal corporation, or any other corporation, could, by any possible construction, engage in the liquor traffic under House Bill No. 44, it could likewise do so under our present constitution.

But the argument might be advanced that under our present constitution, Section 185, the state cannot engage in any work of internal improvement, and therefore, the state could not engage in the liquor traffic. However, it will be noted that this same section 185 of our present constitution does not prohibit any county, city, town, township or school district, or other political subdivision from engaging in any work of internal improvement.

Consequently, if the word "corporation" as mentioned in the prohibition clause does not cover in terms, the state or any political sub-division thereof, such as a municipal corporation, which term "corporation" is again repeated in House Bill No. 44, in exactly the same language, then under such construction there is nothing to prohibit, under the constitutional provision now existing, any county, city, town, township or school district, or other political subdivision from engaging in the liquor traffic, as well as under the proposed constitution.

It might just as well be contended that since the provision in our present prohibition clause in the constitution, (which is the same as in the new constitution, set forth in House Bill No. 44), provides that "no person, association, or corporation shall within the state manufacture for sale or gift any intoxicating liquors, etc." that therefore a partnership or a joint corporation, which in legal terms might be distinguished from the words person, association, or corporation, might engage in liquor traffic in North Dakota so far as the constitutional provision is concerned.

But in any event it is wholly clear under the authorities and the construction that is usually given to the term "corporation" that it covers, in its broad application, a state and any political sub-division thereof, except when otherwise specifically limited by definition.

I am therefore clearly of the opinion that there is no merit whatsoever to any contention that may be made that Section 24 of House Bill No. 44 would in any manner permit the engagement of the state or any political sub-division thereof in the liquor traffic.

Of course, under the new proposed constitution as set forth in House Bill No. 44, the prohibition clause might be wiped out by an amendment to the constitution, just the same as it now can be wiped out of our present constitution by an amendment of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LANGER

Attorney General.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Method of Procedure by Which This is Sought to be Brought About

Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, State Capitol, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Honorable Sir: I have your request, under date of January 13, 1917, for an opinion as to the legality of House Bill No. 44. This is a Concurrent Resolution, embodying a new or revised Constitution and composed of over two hundred different sections, besides a "Schedule" which provides, among other things, that the proposed Constitution shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at a special election to be held on the last Wednesday in June, 1917.

In giving this opinion I shall confine myself to the single question of the legality of the method or procedure by which this revision is sought to be brought about, and shall make no comment upon the wisdom or expediency of such method or upon the substance of particular sections contained in such Resolution.

At first glance and in the light of methods of reasoning applicable to ordinary statutory and constitutional questions, it might seem that the proposed method of revision is illegal, but when viewed in its true light—that of the fundamental principles of our government and of the people's sovereignty—in my opinion, formed after carefully briefing the strongest objections to it, the proposed method of revision is clearly constitutional and the arguments in favor of its legality unanswerable.

An examination of our State and Federal Constitutions shows that no procedure for revision or for the adoption of a new State Constitution, as an organic, is provided for.

The Constitution of North Dakota, Section 2, however, does contain the following declaration:

"All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people; and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require."

Moreover, in our system of government, constitutions derive their power from the people, not the people from constitutions. The rights and powers of the people existed before a constitution was formed. In other words, before the establishment of a constitution, the people possessed sovereign power.

That power they still possess, except in so far as they may have delegated it to State or National Governments, or have voluntarily restricted themselves in its exercise under their constitutions. In determining what portion of the sovereign power the people have temporarily parted with under their constitutions, the rule is clear, namely, that the people have delegated no sovereign power unless such delegation of power is set forth in express terms.

In the United States, out of their original sovereign power, the people have carved, first, the Federal Constitution, with its delegation of power to the National Government, and, second, the State Constitutions, with their delegations of power to the various state governments. Neither National nor State Governments have any powers except such as are conferred upon them directly, nor are the people restricted in the exercise of their sovereignty, except as they have expressly laid down restrictions in the Federal and State Constitutions.

Many of our states have adopted express methods of revising their constitutions through constitutional conventions. However, for generations, many states had no express method of revision, and at least a dozen states, North Dakota being among them, have none today.

However, in view of the admitted theory of the people's sovereignty it is universally agreed that the people of a state do have the inherent power to revise their constitutions, that is, to adopt a new and complete organic law, even though no special method for the exercise of such power is prescribed in the existing constitution.

The power of revision being thus conceded on all sides, the question then arises as to how states without any express method of revision could in the past, or can today, proceed to revise their constitutions.

The answer to this question is that the people of such states, being without practical facilities to convene as a body and initiate new constitutions themselves, have in their legislatures, instruments through which the initiative may be taken to bring before the people, for ratification or rejection, new and revised constitutions. This practice is inevitable, and is founded upon the broad right of the people to retain their inherent power of revision unstifled by a mere lack of express methods of procedure for revision.

In initiating revision and in setting in motion machinery by which revision are placed before the people so that they may act upon them in their sovereign capacity, it is conceded on all sides that legislatures do not act in a strictly legislative capacity, but are of necessity for the time being mere instruments for setting in motion the sovereign power of he people.

This right of the legislature is conceded by every authority on constitutional law, upon the simple ground of necessity. The sovereign power of the people works to that extent through the legislature, as the human body breathes through the mouth or nostrils for the reason that no other method of breathing is provided by nature. Thus far authorities are in harmony and there is no ground for dispute.

Bearing these facts in mind:

1. That the people, in the absence of express provisions as to procedure in their constitutions, nevertheless, have the right of revision, and

2. That the initial step to start the sovereign power in motion must under circumstances be taken by state legislatures,

the question further narrows down to the particular method which a state legislature must pursue in initiating a revision.

This, in my opinion, brings us to the crucial point of the entire question.

In cases where constitutions contain no express provision for procedure and no express restriction on procedure, and where it is conceded that the people have the power to revise their constitutions, as well as that the legislature must initiate such revision by one method or another, IN MY OPINION AND METHOD FOLLOWED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN PLACING BEFORE THE PEOPLE A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR ADOPTION OR REJECTION IN THEIR SOVEREIGN CAPACITY IS LEGAL. Any other conclusion is a denial of the sovereign power of the people or a partial restriction of that power utterly unwarranted by our Constitution and accepted rules of constitutional interpretation. It would be in direct contravention of our American theory that popular sovereignty is restricted in the exercise of its powers only by express written prohibitions contained in constitutions, as set forth in the first section of this opinion.

The truth is that the argument in favor of revision by constitutional convention as opposed to revision by commission or legislative action is not an argument of legality, but solely of expediency. The possible great-

or expediency or wisdom of the convention method has been mistaken by its advocates for exclusive legality.

Dodd, in his authoritative work, the Revision and Amendment of State Constitutions, page 261, has stated this point clearly and conclusively:

"Judge Jameson has said as to the legislative method of proposing amendments: 'It ought to be confined, it is believed, to changes which are few, simple, independent, and of comparatively small importance. For a general revision of a Constitution, or even for single propositions involving radical changes as to the policy of which the popular mind has not been informed by prior discussion, the employment of this mode is impracticable, or of doubtful expediency.' Judge Jameson's point is purely one as to expedience, and it is legally proper, it would seem, in the absence of specific constitutional restrictions, to propose to the people by the legislative process any constitutional alternation short of a complete revision, or even complete revision."

The real merit of revision by convention over legislative revision appears to lie in the fact that the constitutional convention, elected solely upon the issue of revision, is likely to be more carefully selected, to contain a greater number of men specially fitted for the task and to approach its task with greater deliberation and more concentrated energy. This may all be true. The same consideration probably will hold good in connection with revision by a commission appointed by the legislature, and yet all these considerations merely go to the expediency of the method, not to its legality.

When once we concede that the legislature has authority to set in motion this great sovereign power of the people by initiating revision, then, upon the mere ground of reasoning by implication and without written authority, who are we to say the sovereignty of the people shall from thence on be exercised only in one certain narrow way? We may say that it is inadvisable, that it is unwise, that it is inexpedient, for it to be exercised in that manner, BUT WE ARE UNABLE IN THE LIGHT OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS, TO SAY THAT IT CANNOT BE SO EXERCISED.

The sovereign power of revision having reached the threshold of the legislature without express written authority and solely by its irresistible right to expression what mysterious power can then, without vestige of authority, assume the right to bridle it and lead it tamely down the narrow, though highly respectable, avenue of revision by convention?

Any other conclusion as to the rule under our constitution must wrongfully seek by mere implication to restrict the sovereign power of revision to the narrow channel of constitutional conventions. The ground for conceding to the legislature the right to initiate revision is the compelling power of necessity, no other method being provided. No such necessity exists to restrict the sovereign power as to any particular method of revision through the initiative or the legislature. In face, such a restriction would rest upon the most doubtful reasoning (as to legally distinguished from expediency.) Opposed to it would be the inherent right of the people to secure the freest possible expression of their sovereign power. Under these circumstances, and, in the absence of any written restriction to the

contrary, every presumption of legality is in favor of whatever method the legislature may adopt and such method will prevail.

It is urged, that since our Constitution provides a method of amendment, by exclusion the Legislature is prohibited from initiating a revision itself by drafting a new Constitution. This argument is untenable when dealing with sovereignty of the people seeking expression through revision. It is an instance where the ordinary doctrine of exclusion, applicable to contracts is not binding. Moreover, if such an argument were applicable to legislative revision it would be equally applicable to revision by convention, and on that subject our own Supreme Court, in 68 N. W. 421 (N. D.), has said:

"The decided weight of authority and the more numerous precedents are arrayed on the side of the doctrine which supports the existence of this inherent legislative power to call a constitutional convention, notwithstanding the fact that the instrument itself points out how it may be amended."

A revised constitution, in the sense applicable to this question, is a constitution, altered in part or changed completely, but in form a complete document and to be submitted as a whole and standing or falling as a whole. Amendments relate to particular sections, and are submitted as such to be voted upon separately. It is the submission of a document as an organic whole which distinguishes a revised and new constitution from mere amendments.

In connection with this I will also say that the case of Fllingham vs. Dye, 99 N. E., 1, apparently opposed to the legality of legislative revision, is clearly not applicable to the situation in this State, owing to an unusual and, perhaps, entirely unique occurrence in the history of Indiana when the provisions for revision contained in the Indiana constitution up to 1851 when then stricken out with the express intention that NEVER AGAIN WOULD THE INDIANA CONSTITUTION BE REVISED. BUT ONLY CHANGED BY AMENDMENT.

In the future the people of North Dakota may decide that this method of legislative revision is unwise, inexpedient, or over-hasty. Speaking through their sovereign power under the Constitution, the people may prohibit this method of revision. With that side of the question, in this opinion, I have no concern and hence made no comment thereon. I merely state my conclusion as to the bald legal right to revise the Constitution by this method under our institutions as they exist today. As yet the people of North Dakota have not seen fit to prohibit this method of legislative revision. Hence, I am of the opinion that the method of revision proposed in House Bill No. 44 is legal.

If there is any doubt about the matter it is resolved in favor of the legality of the method proposed, by a principle of supreme and controlling force, a principle which has been set out by Jameson, the great authority upon constitutional questions:

"But in practice, where doubt arises, and there is nothing to indicate decisively the intention of those who framed the instrument, perhaps the people, assuming to exercise power under one construction, rather than another, should be given the benefit of the doubt. It is questionable policy

to attempt, by abstract rules of law in doubtful cases, to prevent or to control great organic movements of the people."
Jameson Con. Con., page 603.

Respectfully,
D. V. BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.
Submitted with my full approval,
WILLIAM LANGER.
Attorney General,

CONTAINERS FOR GASOLINE, BENZINE, DENATURED ALCOHOL AND NAPHTHA—Labeling Thereof

May 20, 1918.

Colgan Hardware & Implement Co., Colgan, N. D.

Gentlemen: Replying to your favor of recent date in which you ask for an opinion from this office as to the labeling of containers for gasoline, beg to advise that Section 3075 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep for sale or use or to sell any gasoline or petroleum products of less than one hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit, flash test, in any barrel, cask, package, can or receptacle, unless the same is painted red, or to keep for sale or use or to sell, any petroleum, illuminating oils, in any barrel, cask, package, can or receptacle, if the same is painted red; provided, however, that in case of gasoline, benzine or naphths being sold in bottles for cleaning and similar purposes, it shall be deemed sufficient if the contents are so designated by red label securely pasted or attached thereto bearing the words, "gasoline," "benzine," or "naphtha", as the case may be; provided, however that the provisions of this article shall not apply to any barrel, cask, package, can or other receptacle, the capacity of which is over sixty gallons."

"Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall bepunished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed sixty days, or both."

Consequently it is necessary to have gasoline containers of less than sixty gallons painted red and that all bottles or containers of denatured alcohol or naphtha shall have a red lable.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

CONVICTS—Costs of Prosecuting State Convicts

January 17, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositsky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 11th, relative to the bill of Burleigh County for costs of prosecuting state convicts in the sum of $1,635.83.

It is my opinion that the legality of these bills should be controverted in court and that they should not be paid unless Burleigh County brings suit to recover the same. The chief reason for this is that during the

time mentioned, various items were paid and there must have been in my judgment good reason why certain items were not allowed. Further, I doubt whether the state is legally liable for any more than a very small share of this claim.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER
Assistant Attorney General.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Filing Declaration (Chapter 97, Session Laws of 1917)

August 25, 1917.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You ask for my opinion as to whether or not it is necessary for existing co-operative associations to file declarations in order to come under the provisions of Chapter 97, Session Laws of 1917—In view of the fact that this Chapter repeals all existing statutes relating to the formation of co-operative associations.

Section 16 of Chapter 97, Session Laws of 1917, provides that a co-operative association organizing and doing business at the time this act becomes effective, must file a written declaration with the Secretary of State, to the effect that the stock-holders have, by a majority vote, decided to accept the benefits of this act. It is my opinion that such provision is mandatory; and that the declaration as provided for by this act, must be filed with the Secretary of State, by any previously existing co-operative association desiring to come under the provisions of the act under discussion.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General,

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—House Bill No. 99, S. L. 1917 Repealing Former Legislation

April 30, 1917.

Hon Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You ask for an opinion "as to whether or not House Bill No. 99, Co-operative Associations, approved March 12, 1917, does not repeal all of Chapter 13, Civil Code, Compiled Laws of 1913, and Chapter 92, Session Laws of 1915, upon the date said House Bill No. 99 takes effect."

Chapter 13 of the Civil Code, Compiled Laws 1913, was passed in its entirety at the Legislature Session in 1909, being Chapter 62, Laws 1909, entitled,

"An Act Authorizing and Regulating the Incorporation, organization and operation of Co-operative Associations, and Providing for the Regulation and Control of the Same."

It provides that a co-operative association may be formed for the pur-

pose of engaging in any lawful mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural or other industrial pursuit, upon complying with the provisions of his act and the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Civil Code, Revised Codes 1905, relating to corporations. The Act provides that the purpose for which the association is formed shall be distinctly specified; enumerates the officers and declares how they shall be chosen; limits the capital stock of the corporation and the amount of stock which any one member may own; and also provides that no member shall be entitled to more than one vote. The distribution of profits is provided for, and also provides how the corporation may be dissolved in certain cases.

Relating to the same subject in Chapter 92, Laws 1915, entitled,

"An Act to Define Co-operative Associations and to Authorize Their Incorporation, and to Declare an Emergency."

Herein the words "co-operative company, corporation or association' are defined. It then provides that any number of persons, not less than twenty-five, may be incorporated for the co-operative transaction of any lawful business, including the construction of canals, railways, irrigation ditches, bridges and other works of international improvements. The corporate powers of such co-operative corporation are enumerated. There is also a proviso that any co-operative corporation, being under the definition given in this Act, may, by a method of procedure indicated, consent to come under the provisions of this Act, and be entitled to the same legal recognition as though originally incorporated hereunder.

House Bill No. 99, passed at the Legislative Session in 1917, is entitled,

"An Act Relating to the Incorporation of Co-operative Associations and the fees to be paid therefor, the powers, duties and obligations thereof."

By this Act any number of persons, not less than fifteen, may incorporate for the purpose of conducting any agricultural, dairy, mercantile, mining, manufacturing or mechanical business on the co-operative plan. Matters relating to articles of incorporation, fees for filing same, officers of the corporation, amendment of articles of incorporation, capital stock, stock issue, earnings, dividends, annual reports, etc., are covered by the various sections thereof. It is also specifically provided that all co-operative corporations, companies or associations heretofore organized and doing business under prior statutes, or which have attempted to so organize under prior statutes, shall have the benefit of all the provisions of this act upon filing a written declaration, properly executed, with the Secretary of State.

It is further declared:

"No association organized under this act shall be required to do or perform anything not specifically required herein, in order to become a corporation or to continue its business as such," and,

"No corporation or association hereafter organized or doing business for profit in this state shall be entitled to use the term 'co-operative' as part of its corporate or other business name or title, unless it has complied with the provisions of this act."

The Legislature must have considered this act as complete in itself, with reference to the formation of corporations of this character. It is,

therefore, in conflict with the statutes above mentioned, relating to the same subject.

"Where the later or revising statute clearly covers the whole subject-matter of antecedent acts, and it plainly appears to have been the purpose of the legislature to give expression in it to the whole law on the subject, the latter is held to e repealed by necessary implcation."

Winslaw v. Morton, 118 N. C. 486; 24 S. E. 417.

I am of the opinion that said House Bill No. 99 supercedes Chapter 13, Civil Code, Compiled Laws 1913, and Chapter 92, Laws 1915, and repeals each of them insofar as they authorize new corporations to be formed thereunder, after said House Bill No. 99 goes into effect.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General,

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—License for Organizing Such

August 31, 1917.

Jas. H. Howard & Co., Auditors and Accountants, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen: In your letter of the 24th saying that you form co-operative associations under the co-operative laws of the different states, and charges a reasonable amount as compensation for service you perform, and asking whether in the opinion of this office you are required to take out a license to perform this character of service in this state.

I am of the opinion that it is not necessary for you to take out such license, unless you are a foreign corporation, association or joint stock company. If you are, I am of the opinion that before you could transact business within this state, it would be necessary for you to comply with Section 5238 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota, which provides in part as follows: "No foreign corporation, association or joint stock company, except an insurance company, shall sell or otherwise dispose of its capital stock or transact any business within this state, or acquire, hold or dispose of property real or personal within this state, until such corporation shall have filed in the office of the secretary of state a duly authenticated copy of its charter, articles of incorporation and by-laws, and shall have complied with the provisions of this chapter."

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General,

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Minor's Right to Vote at Stockholders' Meeting.. Company's Authority to Transfer Stock to Minor

June 13, 1918.

Mr. Alfred A. Keel, Secretary Equity Elv. and Trading Co., Turtle Lake, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Under date of June 6th you requested this office for an opinion as to whether or not a minor has a right to vote at a stock-

holders meeting and whether or not the company has any authority to transfer the stock to a minor.

I beg to call your attention to Section 4516 of the 1913 Code, which requires that stock held or owned by a minor shall be voted or represented by a guardian. Consequently any person who is a minor can not exercise his right or vote at a stock-holders meeting unless he does so by and through a legally appointed guardian.

I do not know of any law which would prohibit a stock-holder from transferring his shares to a minor but in view of the fact that your by-laws would require this transference to be made on the books of the company, the Board of Directors or its officers may refuse to make the transference on the books by passing a resolution at a stock-holders meeting prohibiting the same.

Trusting this will furnish the information you desire, I beg to be.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Organization, Procedure, Duties

May 9, 1918.

Mr. C. Theo. Nelson, Pres., Farmers Co-operative Shipping Ass'n, Brocket, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of May 6th, addressed to this office, has been referred to me for reply, wherein you request an opinion as to who is to keep a railroad crossing in repair and passable condition, and also as to the proper procedure of organization of your co-operative association, under the corporation laws of this state.

Referring to the railroad crossing, I beg to call your attention to Section 4686 C. L. 1913, which provides:

"All railroad companies operating a line of railroad in this state shall build or cause to be built and kept in repair good and sufficient crossings over such lines, at all points where any public highway in use is now, or may hereafter be, intersected by the same."

It is, therefore, my opinion that it is the imperative duty of the railroad company where its tracks intersect a public highway to at all times keep such crossing in proper repair and condition, and that the township or its officers would have no right whatever to go upon the railroad right-of-way for such purpose.

Referring to your second request as to the method of organization and incorporation of your shipping association, I beg to say that all co-operative association or organizations perfected in this state under the co-operative plan must strictly comply with the provisions of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 1917, in every respect, as to the number of members, the issuance of stock and method of organization, also the distribution of money and benefits made by the company, and when an organization complied with this law it would have the right to use the word "co-operative" in its corporation name. I do not think that it is the intent of this law to prohibit the use of the word "co-operative" as part of the name, if

the company is in business for profit, but the law does require that such profits as are made by such organization shall be properly distributed among its members. If you are contemplating the organization of a co-operative association, it would be well for you to consult an attorney who is familiar with the legal procedure and have his assistance, for the reason that your papers will have to be approved by the proper state departments before a charter can be granted.

Trusting this will assist you in the matters you refer to, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Paying Dividend to Shareholders in Cash, Not Merchandise

January 31, 1918.

Belfield Co-Operative Mercantile Co., Belfield, N. Dak.

Dears Sirs: Your letter to the Attorney General requesting an opinion as to certain phases of Chapter 97 of the Session Laws of 1917 relating to co-operative companies has been referred to me for reply.

You desire to be informed if it is the opinion of this department that the Board of Directors of your corporation may, at their option, pay the 8 per cent. dividend of the shareholders thereof provided for in Section 13 of said Chapter, in merchandise, trading certificates or coupons in lieu of cash. Permit me to state that it is my opinion that said 8 per cent. dividend is to be paid out of the net earnings of your association and cannot be paid in merchandise or trading certificates or coupons in lieu of cash at the option of your Directors. Such an arrangement no doubt, could be made but it is my opinion that under the law each shareholder is entitled to his dividend in cash and unless he would consent thereto your Directors would have no authority to pay the same in any other manner.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Portion of By-laws Thereof Preventing Members from Selling Their Stock

June 23, 1917.

Mr. Charles Liessman, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your letter, asking whether those portions of by-laws of co-operative corporations (such as elevators) requiring the stockholders thereof to be members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, and also requiring stockholders to make a showing that they are members of said Union, in good standing, before receiving dividends, can legally be enforced. This involves the question of the right of stockholders to sell their stock to non-members of said Union, and the rights of such purchasers.

Generally, in the absence of express statutory authority, a corporation cannot restrict the right of a stockholder to dispose of his stock.

Our statutes relating to Co-operative corportions enumerates the corporate powers of such organizations, and among them is the right to regulate and limit the right of stockholders to transfer their stock. Chapter 92, Laws 1915.

In view of this statute, I believe the regulations which you mention may be enforced.

However, the question is not free from doubt, and, owing to its importance, the matter should be decided by the courts in an appropriate action.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General,

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Procedure in Increasing its Authorized Capital Stock

August 6, 1917.

Brisbane Co-Operative Equity Exchange, M. O. Jacobs, Mgr., Brisbane, N. Dak.

Gentlemen: In your letter to me, of July 27th, you state that you desire my opinion as to the procedure to be followed by your company in increasing its authorized capital stock.

In answer to the above inquiry I desire to call your attention to House Bill No. 90 passed by the last legislature and approved by the governor on March 12, 1917, and which became effective as a law July 1, 1917. This Act will be found beginning on page thirteen of the popular edition of the Session Laws of 1917.

It is provided in Section 16 of this Act that co-operative associations heretofore organized may adopt the provisions of this act and shall be entitled to the benefits thereunder, upon filing with the Secretary of State at Bismarck a written declaration signed and sworn to by the president and secretary of said association, to the effect that said association has, by a majority vote of its stockholders, decided to accept the benefits, and to be bound by the provisions of this Act.

Section 6 of the Act above referred to provides for amending the articles of incorporation of associations doing business under its provisions, as follows:

"SECTION 6. AMENDMENTS. HOW ADOPTED. RECORDING. The association may amend its articles of incorporation by a majority vote of its stockholders at any legal stockholders' meeting, or at any special stockholders meeting called for that purpose, upon ten days notice to the stockholders. Said power to amend shall include the power to increase or diminish the amount of capital stock and the number of shares. Provided, that the amount of the capital stock shall not be diminished below the amount of paid up capital stock at the time the amendment is adopted. Within thirty days after the adoption of an amendment to its articles of incorporation, an association shall cause a copy of such

amendment adopted to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State and of the Register of Deeds of the County where the principal place of business is located."

Under Section 4 of the Act will be found the schedule of fees for amending and filing the articles of incorporation of said association, in which it is stated that the fee for amending the said articles of incorporation shall be the sum of $5.00. This sum should accompany the certified copy of the amendment of the articles of incorporation, which is sent to the Secretary of State, as provided for in Section 6 of the Act as above quoted.

I trust that the above may be of some assistance to you in making the contemplated change in your association.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General,

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Purchasing Stock in Other Co-operative Associations

July 21, 1917.

Mr. I. W. Overton, Mgr. Co-operative Grain Co., Cogswell, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Overton: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, wherein your ask whether a co-operative corporation can lawfully buy stock in another co-operative corporation, where there are no provisions covering the matter in the by-laws. In this connection you state that the directors of your company have recently bought stock in a proposed co-operative mill at Lidgerswood and that some of the stockholders questioned the propriety of doing so.

I do not believe a co-operative corporation, as organized under prior laws, has the power to purchase stock in another co-operative corporation.

House Bill No. 99, Session Laws 1917, relating to the incorporation of co-operative corporations expressly provides that an association created under this Act may by a majority vote of the stockholders subscribe for shares and invert its reserve fund, not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of its capital, in the capital stock of any other co-operative association. This Act also provides that co-operative corporations heretofore organized may accept the provisions of this Act, namely House Bill No. 99, in the manner therein provided in paragraph 16 of said Act. If your corporation elects to adopt the provisions of said Act, then they may purchase stock in any other co-operative association, subject to the limitations contained in said Act.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER.

Attorney General,

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS—Right to Limit Vote of Its Stockholders to One, Regardless of the Number of Shares.. Limit That May be Placed Upon the Number of Shares Each Member May Hold

June 17th, 1918.

Mr. C. A. Ryder, Esq., Farmers Union Elevator Co., Pettibone, N. Dak.

Dear Sir. You have requested this office for an opinion as to whether or not a corporation can limit its stockholders to one vote regardless of the number of shares held and I beg to inform you that a co-operative company has the right to limit by its by-laws each stockholder to one vote regardless of the number of shares he may hold. This would not however prohibit any stockholder from voting another members stock limited however to one vote for each member. You also ask if a limit may be placed upon the number of shares each member may hold and I beg to advise you that Chapter 97 of the Laws of 1917 limits the holding of any member of a co-operative association to $1,000 worth of stock. A stockholder may pass a resolution placing the limit smaller if he desires.

Trusting this will give you the information you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

CORONERS—Duties and Fees

September 13, 1917.

Dr. W. F. Maertz, Coroner, Lidgerwood, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date you state that you desire my opinion as to the fees which may be collected by a coroner in the performance of his duties as provided by statute; also, whether he is required to receive authority from the State's Attorney before making examination of a body.

By virtue of the provisions of Section 3406 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, it is made the duty of the coroner to hold an inquest upon the dead bodies of such persons only as are supposed to have died by unlawful means, unless otherwise provided for by statute. It is not my opinion that "unlawful," as used in this section, means only such instances in which the decedent came to his death by reason of a crime having been committed; but rather that it is used as meaning the opposite of death by natural causes. Under the wording of the statute, it is also not necessary that the examination or inquest held by the coroner should bring out the fact that the decedent came to his death by unlawful means, in order that the coroner's action in making such examination or holding an inquest may be justified, but if the facts are such as raise a presumption or suspicion in the mind of the coroner that the death of the decedent was occasioned by other than natural causes, it is my opinion that an examination of, or an inquest over the body is justifiable.

The fees to be charge by, and to which a coroner is entitled, are provided for by statute, and it is my opinion that if you have followed the schedule as set forth in the statute, and if you have actually performed the services, that neither the State's Attorney nor the Board of County Commissioners, would be justified in cutting down your fees.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

CORPORATIONS—Duties—Cancellation of Certificate of Foreign Corporations for Failure to Perform Requirements of Law

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You have asked for an opinion on the following question relating to the duties of foreign corporations doing business in this state, as to their annual reports to be made to your department.

"Should not the certificate issued by this department to foreign corporations qualifying under our laws to do business in this state be cancelled, by advertisement, for failure to make annual reports, just the same as domestic corporation charters are cancelled for such failure, as provided by Section 4522, Compiled Laws 1913."

It is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions of Section 4518, Compiled Laws 1913, that a foreign corporation duly authorized to do business within this state is required to make annual reports to your department and that upon failure to do so their certificate to do business within the state should be cancelled, as provided by law.

I wish to state that it has been urged that if the certificate of authority of a foreign corporation doing business within the state is cancelled for failure to file its annual report, that the appointment of the Secretary of State as their attorney for service would likewise be terminated to the possible detriment of the citizens of the state holding unsatisfied claims against the corporation. If this contention were sustained, such a corporation by intentionally failing to make its annual report could virtually deprive a citizen of the state recourse to the courts of the state for the settlement of outstanding obligations. This objection, in my opinion, is fully refuted by the wording of the appointment of the secreary of state as such attorney for service in that said appointment provides that the same shall continue in force and shall not be revoked so long as any liability of said corporation remains outstanding in the state.

In addition to the authorities mentioned in your letter I find that the Supreme Court of the United States in passing upon this point in the case of Mutual Reserve Fund Association vs. Phelps, 190 U. S. 147 has held that the revocation of the certificate oif a foreign corporation doing business within the state does not, of itself, revoke the appointment of an officer of the state to act as attorney for service.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

Forms returned herewith.

CORPORATIONS—Filing Fees

May 22nd, 1918.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter in which you state that the Bemmels Milling Company, a domestic corporation, whose charter expired in 1915, did cause to be filed with your department their annual corporation reports for the years 1916 and 1917, each report accompanied with a fee, as required by law, of $2.50.

You state that this corporation now requests that the fifiling fee for the two years be returned.

The annual reports having been offered, accepted and filed and the fees of $2.50 having been tendered and accepted as having been voluntarily made and that the same could not be recovered back in an action for such purposes.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

CORPORATIONS—Liability When Charter has Been Cancelled for Failure to Comply with Law

April 17th, 1918.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your request for an opinion as to whether or not remedies created by Section 4567 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 are available to a creditor corporation whose charter has been cancelled under the provisions of Section 4518 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

I have examined the authorities in your letter and acknowledge your courtesy in submitting same but I am of the opinion that the questions as to the power of the State to revoke the charter of a corporation for failure to comply with the provisions of Section 4518 and the effect of such a revocation are not involved in answering your query. Section 4567 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is found under Article 9 of Chapter 12 of the Civil Code. The title of this article "Dissolution of Corporations," by its terms is limited to the voluntary dissolution of corporations. You will note that in said Section 4567 the words "of the affairs of such corporations at the time of its dissolution" are used and must be construed as referring to corporations dissolved under the provisions of this article.

The dissolution of a corporation under Section 4518 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is not deemed voluntary nor is said section included in Article 9, supra.

It is my opinion therefore that the procedure outlined in said Section 4567 is not applicable to corporations whose charters have been cancelled through failure to comply with the provisions of Section 4518 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

CORPORATIONS—Reinstatement, if They Failed to Make Report as Provided by Law

April 26, 1917.

Mr. A. L. Martin, Sentinel Butte, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 22nd ult. has been held without reply until the Popular Edition of the Session Laws was printed. You inquire whether or not there was passed by the last legislature an act, providing for the reinstatement of corporations, if they failed to make their report as provided by law.

House Bill No. 113, amends Section 4521, Compiled Laws of 1913, and provides that a corporation failing to make its report may be reinstated upon the records of the office of the Secretary of State, upon filing the annual domestic corporation report provided for in Section 3418, the payment of a fee of $2.50 and the payment of an additional fee of $5.00 for such reinstatement. There must also be filed with the Secretary of State an affidavit, setting forth the fact that such corporation was at the time of such default and still is, in active business in the State of North Dakota.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

CORPORATIONS—Reinstatement After Failing to Make Annual Report

April 11th, 1917.

Mr. A. L. Martin, Sentinel Butte, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 22nd ult., has been held without reply until the Popular Edition of the Session Laws are printed. You inquire whether or not there was passed by the last legislature an act, providing for the reinstatement of corporations, if they failed to make their report as provided by law.

House Bill No. 113, amends Section 4521, Compiled Laws 1913, and provides that a corporation failing to make its report may be reinstated upon the records of the office of the Secretary of State, upon filing the annual domestic corporation report provided for in Section 3418, the payment of a fee of $2.50 and the payment of an additional fee of $5.00 for such reinstatement. There must also be filed with the Secretary of State an affidavit setting forth the fact that such corporation was at the time of such default, and still is, in active business in the State of North Dakota.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

CORPORATIONS—Reinstatement After Failing to Make Annual Report. Authority of Secretary of State to Reinstate Such Corporations

January 18, 1918.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General request-

ing an opinion as to the authority of your department to reinstate corporations whose certificates of corporate existence have been cancelled for failure to file their annual corporation report, has been referred to me for reply.

It is provided by Section 4518 Compiled Laws of 1913 that the corporations described therein shall annually, between the first day of July and the first day of August file a report with the Secretary of State. Upon failure in this respect the Secretary of State is required to notify corporations by registered mail and unless said corporations shall within sixty days thereafter file such report and pay the fee provided for, the Secretary of State shall enter upon the record of his office the cancellation of its charter or certificate to do business, as the case may be.

Section 4521 as appearing in the Compiled Laws 1913 provides that any corporation actually engaged in business and coming under the provisions of 4518 above cited, having failed to make the required annual report within the time provided by law at any time within six months of such default be reinstated upon the records of the Secreary of State upon complying with the provisions of said section which include the filing of an affidavit, the payment of the regular fee of $2.50 and in addition the sum of $5.00 as a penalty. This section as above set forth has been construed as permitting a delinquent corporation to be reinstated upon filing the proper affidavit and upon payment of the usual fee and penalty provided for thereunder at any time within six months of the time of default.

The last session of the legislature amended Section 4521 by leaving out the words, "provided by law at any time within six months from such default." Your specific question is as to the interpretation of the amended section and in answer to the same it is my opinion that under said section as amended that a corporation having failed to file its annual report in the manner and within the time provided for by Section 4518, Compiled Laws 1913, may be filing the required affidavit in proper form and tendering the fee of $2.50 and in addition the $5.00 penalty provided for in said section as amended be reinstated upon the records of your office at any time within the life of its charter, provided, of course, that for each year it has failed to make a report the annual fee of $2.50 and the penalty of $5.00 must be tendered.

My opinion as to this matter is strengthened by referring to the records of the last legislative assembly. I find that House Bill 113 as originally introduced contained the words, "within six months from date of such default and before the publication of cancelled charters in each year." In this form House Bill 113 was identical with Section 4521 Compiled Laws of 1913, with the exception that the words, "and before the publication of cancelled charters in each year" were added. The bill as introduced was passed by the House and sent to the Senate wherein it was amended by striking out the words, "within six months from the date of such default and before the publication of cancelled charters in each year" and was passed in this form as is shown by the Journal of the Senate for the 28th day of February, 1917, and was passed as amended by the House as

is shown by the House Journal for March 2nd, 1917. It is therefore apparent to me that the Legislature by amending Section 4521 Compiled Laws 1913 intended to remove the time limit decribed in said section as it appears in the Compiled Laws and that that was the only purpose for which said section was amended.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

CORPORATIONS—Renewal of Charter

April 13, 1917.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion upon the following question:

The certificate of corporate existence of the First State Bank of Abercrombie expired by the expiration of the twenty-five year period for which it was issued, February 2, 1917. The corporation failed to file certificate of renewal of corporate existence as provided by law on or before February 2, 1917.

Under date of April 5th, the parties interested, owing, managing and controlling the above named banking corporation offer for filing in your department, articles of association and organization certificate in the matter of a new corporation, using the name of the expired or lapsed corporation.

Section 5148 of the 1913 Compiled Laws specifically provides that "The name assumed by such association, which name shall not be the name of any other bank in the state, nor of any bank heretofore incorporated in the State of North Dakota or in the territory of Dakota.

It is therefore my opinion that your department should reject the articles of association and organization.

With reference to dating the new charter back to February 2, 1917, it is my opinion that should not be done by your department.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

CORPORATIONS—Renewal of Corporate Existence

January 30, 1917.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of January 29th, enclosing letter from Rourke, Kvello & Adams, attorneys at law, Lisbon, N. D., and their enclosure, being certificate of renewal of corporate existence for the corporation "Adams & Frees Company," whose original term of corporate existence expired December 26, 1916. I notice the enclosed certificate was offered for filing on January 29, 1917; and you request my opinion as to

whether this certificate renewing corporate existence can legally be filed after December 26, 1916.

It is my opinion that under Section 4562, of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides:

"Renewal of corporate existence. Any private corporation now existing in this state or which may hereafter be created under the laws of this state may at any time prior to the expiration of the period of its corporate existence as limited by its articles of incorporation or by this chapter renew the term of its corporate existence for another term of years, not exceeding the period limited by law, by amending its articles of incorporation in the manner and upon the notice prescribed in Section 4561."

That under said section, which refers back, as you notice to Section 4561 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, a certificate must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State before the original term of corporate existence expires, and that therefore you cannot legally accept the certificate renewing the corporate existence, and file the same.

Is is further my opinion that instruments draws under Articles 6, 7 and 8 of Chapter 12, of the Compiled Laws of 1913, should be acknowledged before a notary public or sworn to before some officer having authority to administer an oath.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

CORPORATIONS—Unit Vote Plan

July 5th, 1918.

Mr. F. W. Keitzman, Lakota, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of July 1st to this office requesting an opinion as to the authority of stockholders has been referred to me for reply. I note that you ask, first, 'Can you adopt by-laws of a corporation organized under Chapter 12 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 providing for the unit vote plan and second, "If you cannot so provide in the by-laws that the corporation change the articles of corporation so as to embody this feature and what method should be used to so amend the articles of incorporation.

In answer to your first question I beg to say that it is my opinion that you cannot adopt by-laws which will provide for the unit plan of voting of the stockholders unless such a provision is incorporated in the articles of incorporation.

And second, the articles of incorporation of such a corporation may be changed so as to include this feature by complying with Section 4534 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 which section of the code in part provides as follows:

"The assent of stockholders representing a majority of all the subscribed capital stock, or of a majoritay of the members, if there is no capital stock, is necessary to adopt by-laws, if they are adopted at a meeting called for that purpose; and in event of such meeting being called for that purpose; and in event of such meeting being called notice thereof shall be published two times, once in each week, for two successive weeks

in some newspaper published in the county in which the principal place of business of the corporation is located, or if none is published therein, then in a newspaper published at the seat of government. The written assent of the holders of two-thirds of the stock, or of two-thirds of the members, if there is no capital stock, shall be effectual to adopt a code of by-laws without a meeting for that purpose; provided, however, that any corporation incorporated in this state after the taking effect of this act may by its articles of incorporation provide that each stockholder shall have only one vote on any question arising at any of its stockholders' meetings regardless of the amount of stock owned; *provided, further, that any corporation may amend its aricles of incorporation at any time and adopt such provisions of unit vote by a unanimous vote of all stockholders owing stock in such corporation.*"

You will notice by this section of the code that any corporation which is legally organized under this statute may amend its articles of incorporation at any time and adopt such a provision for the unit vote. You will notice that I am not attempting to pass on the regularity of your organization for the reason that I cannot do that without a full record of the proceedings had at the time of organization and this opinion is based upon the assumption that the corporation has been legally organized.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY AGENT—Better Farming

October 11, 1917.

Thomas Cooper, Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 1st inst. asking whether a county may arrange to carry on Co-operative County Agent work previous to the actual levying of taxes as provided for in Senate Bill No. 19, Session Laws of 1917, received.

I will say that we find no authority whereby money out of the general fund can be expended for this purpose, and the only possible funds that we can see would be available are such funds as are mentioned in Section 2190 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides that all penalty and interest collected on taxes shall belong to the county and become a part of the general fund *or such other fund as the County Commissioners may direct.* Then of course follow certain exceptions—such as taxes collected for special assessments due to organized townships, incorporated villages, towns and cities, school districts, assessments made for drains or other improvements.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AID—For Fair Associations

November 15, 1917.

Mr A. F. Borchert, Secretary, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the attorney general in which

you request an opinion from this department as to whether or not the primary elections held in June can be considered as general elections under Section 1874 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to the levying of a tax for aiding county fairs, has been handed to me for reply.

I am of the opinion that the primary elections are provided for in Chapter 11 of the Political Code, Compiled Laws of 1913, cannot be construed as general elections at which the question of levying a tax for giving aid to county fairs could be voted upon as provided for in Article 3, Chapter 21 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

There are various reasons which could be advanced in support of the opinion, but it is sufficient to state that the legislature has itself distinguished the primary election from a general election. This distinction is recognized in several sections of the primary election law and is first found in Section 852 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which is the second section of the article dealing with primary elections.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant to Attorney General.

COUNTY AID—For Fair Associations

November 5th, 1917.

Mr A. F. Borchert, Secretary Stutsman County Fair Association, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Borchert: I am in receipt of your favor of the first instant relative to having people vote on question of giving county aid to our fair. According to Section 1874 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 I fail to see how the question can be voted upon in as much as it has once been defeated, unless the County Commissioners submit the question to the voters of the county at the general election.

If there is anything further I can do for you in the matter, please let me know.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AID—For Fair Associations

July 18, 1917.

Mr. Torger Sinness, Attorney-at-Law, Minnewaukan, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Sinness: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, requesting an opinion upon the following proposition:

A fair association formerly existed, a number of years ago, and received county aid under the provisions of Sections 1867 to 1874, Compiled Laws, 1913. At the general election held in 1912 the proposition of continuing the county aid was defeated, and that since that time no fair has been held. A new fair association has now been incorporated and intends to hold a fair at Minnewaukan. It being desired to obtain county aid,

application is about to be made to the Board of County Commissioners under the provisions of the law above referred to, and the question arises: Does Section 1874 prohibit the County Commissioners from extending such aid until the question has been submitted to the voters at a general election?

A strict interpretation of Section 1874 would seem to prohibit the levying a tax until the question had again been submitted to the voters at a general election, and a decision favorable to the giving of county aid obtained. Chapter 70, Laws 1905.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AID—For the Poor

January 3, 1918.

Miss Aldyth Ward, Executive Officer, Public Welfare Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Miss Ward: I have your request for an opinion relative to Mrs. M— and her ten children, and note that Richland County now refuses to take care of this family claiming that the forty dollars they have been paying her is no longer needed. I understand the fact to be that Mr. M— is in the penitentiary serving a year's sentence.

If, as you state, these people have no property with the exception of a lot, they unquestionably come under the heading of County Poor, and in as much as the husband is still a resident of Richland County, in spite of the fact that he may now be in Burleigh County, it is my opinion that Richland County is responsible for the care of these people and if they refuse to do so, a mandamus action should be brought.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AID—For the Poor

January 3, 1918.

Miss Aldyth Ward, Executive Officer, Public Welfare Commission, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Miss Ward: I am in receipt of your favor relative to Mrs. L— who was deserted by her husband in February, 1917. I note that this woman was refused a mother's pension by the Board of County Commissioners on May first and that the refusal was based upon the fact that the woman was not divorced.

It is my opinion that the matter of divorce is absolutely immaterial and that no court would encourage divorce so that this woman could take advantage of the Mothers Pension Law.

The only necessary conditions are as follows:

1. The child or children for whose benefit the allowance is made must be living with the mother.

2. The allowance shall be made only when in its absence the mother would be unable to maintain a suitable home for her children.

3. The mother must, in the judgment of the county court, be a proper person morally, physically and mentally for the bringing up of her children.

4. When the allowance shall be necessary, in the judgment of the county court, to save the child or children from neglect.

5. No person shall receive benefifit under this Act who sall not have been a resident of the county in which the application is made for at least one year previous to the making of such application.

6. If the Judge of the County Court finds that the funds allowed under this Act are not used judiciously, he may order the allowance made in supplies and provisions, in which case it shall be administered by the overseer of the poor in the township, village, or city in which the applicant lives, or by some proper person appointed by the County Judge.

If you are satisfied that this woman is not strong and not fit to work, and that she has not enough money on which to live, I would recommend that an action in mandamus be instituted.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AID—For the Poor, Legal Resident of Applicant

January 24, 1917.

Hon. Thomas G. Johnson, Manning, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Johnson: I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th inst. relative to the dispute between Dunn and Mercer Counties as to who should support the family of Philip K., he having deserted his wife and family, they being destitute.

Section 2501 of the Laws of 1913 states that a family must first reside one year in a county to establish a residence for this purpose. If it can be shown that Philip K. resided one year in Mercer County before residing in Dunn County, and from your letter I take it that this is a simple matter of proof, in as much as K. had a homestead in Mercer County and proved up on the same, and unquestionably it would be up to Mercer County to support Mrs. K. and her destitute children.

I am sending a copy of this opinion to States Attorney Berry at Stanton, as I believe Mercer County is the proper county to support this family.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AID FOR THE POOR—Physician's Charges, When his Services Were Not Requested by the County Authorities

August 31, 1917.

Dr. H. L. Saylor, Cogswell, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In your letter to me of the 28th, you ask for my opinion as to whether the county is liable for the charges which a physician has made for furnishing medical aid to a poor person, when such doctor was not requested to give such aid by the county authorities.

I am of the opininon that the county cannot be compelled to pay the charges for such services. Our Supreme Court, in the case of St. Luke's Hospital Association versus Grand Forks County, 8 N. D. 241 77 N. W. 598 has held that to entitle one to recover from a county for services or supplies furnished to a pauper whom such county was under duty to care for under the statute, it must appear that the services given were in pursuance of an authorized proceeding from someone having authority to bind the county.

As it is necessary that someone having authority to bind the county must request the services when the county is in duty to support a pauper under the statute, it is not liable for services rendered unless such services were performed at the request of the someone authorized by the county to make such request. The county certainly would not be liable for services rendered to a poor person who had not been bound under the care of the county.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AUDITORS—Continuing to Act as Editor of Official Newspaper of the County

January 18, 1917.

C. Christianson, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your communication of January 10th received, requesting an opinion concerning the contract of your paper, the Sioux County Pioneer, in the County of Sioux, in connection with the office of County Auditor, which you will assume on April 1, 1917.

Although we are unable to find any direct provision of law hat applies to the state of facts that you have set forth in your letter, nevertheless, it would appear that there is considerable doubt of the propriey of your acting as county auditor and also continuing to act as editor of the official publication for your county, for the reason that there will many times occur situations where the duties of your office will require the scruntinizing of bills and the publications of such offcial paper, all of which may serve to place you in inconsistent positions.

For that reason we suggest, by way of opinion, that upon assuming your

duties as county auditor, you should dispose of your paper, during the period of your incumbency in the office.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY AUDITORS—Fees for Checking Lists

April 25, 1917.

Hon. M. F. Murphy, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You ask whether the County Auditor is authorized to make a charge (4 cents for each description) for his services in checking a list of lands for taxes due or delinquent thereon, such list being submitted to him by an insurance company holding mortgages upon the lands described in such list; and where the information as to whether or not the taxes upon the individual tracts of land are due or delinquent, and the amount thereof, is for the purpose of enabling such company, as the holder of the mortgages thereon, to pay any taxes that may be left unpaid by the several mortgagors.

No statute, authorizing such charge to be made, has been called to my attention, and I am of the opinion that the County Auditor is not permitted to charge any fee for such services.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AUDITORS—Fees for Issuing Hunting and Trapping License

May 15, 1917.

Hon. George M. Hogue, Secretary, Game and Fish Board, Steele, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Hogue: You ask whether the County Auditor may retain that portion of the fees designated in paragraph 39 of Chapter 161, Laws 1915, approved March 11, 1915, for his services in issuing hunting and trapping licenses under said game and fish law.

This section is in conflict with Section 1 of Chapter 112, Laws 1915 (approved March 8, 1915), fixing the salary of the County Auditor, and requiring all fees to be paid into the general fund of the county.

Notwithstanding the sweeping provisions of said Chapter 112, in the matter of fees, I am of the opinion that, under the specific language used in Section 39 of Chapter 161, Laws 1915, the County Auditor may retain the fees enumerated therein. It is therein declared that "the retention by such County Auditor of such specified fees for his personal use is hereby legalized and authorized."

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY AUDITORS—Right to Charge Fee of $3.00 for Filing Petition of a Candidate for the Legislature

June 14, 1918.

Mr. Fred Eckert, Williston, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter addressed to the attorney general in which you inquire as to the legality of your county auditor demanding $3 fee for filing the petition of a candidate for the Legislature, has been referred to me for reply.

You state that you understood that the Supreme Court of this state has held such a fee illegal. The Act providing for the $3 fee is found in the 1915 Session Laws and said Act has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court. Previous enactments of the Legislature in which fees ranging from $10 to $40, depending upon the office sought have been held unconstitutional on account of the size of the fees not being commensurate with the service rendered by the County Auditor. This objectionable feature is done away with by requiring the payment of the $3 and while, as stated above, the Supreme Court has never passed upon the statute and it is my opinion that the same is unconstitutional and legitimate charge for filing a Legislative petition.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY AUDITORS—Vacancy in Office on Account of Enlisting in the U. S. Army

January 2nd, 1918.

Mr. S. A. Sweetman, Forman, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Sweetman: I am in receipt of your favor of the 31st ult. and note that your county auditor enlisted during the early part of September in the service of the United States. That he did not resign his office but put a deputy in charge and put him under bond for the faithful performance of his duties. Under these facts it is my opinion that the County Commissioners have a right to declare the office vacant. They could have done this at any time after sixty days from the time the County Auditor left. The fact that he was drafted is immaterial. However, in his connection I wish to say that it has been the uniform custom since the draft law went into effect not to declare the offices vacant. Our Adjutant General, Mr. Fraser, is at the present time Register of Deeds of Cass County. Sheriff Craig of Ransom County and several others have entered the service of their country and put others in charge and it would seem to me that it would not be fair to treat a man who has enlisted with less consideration than one who was drafted, and any man should receive the same courtesy and protection as an officer in matters of this kind. I should think that as long as the affairs of the office of

County Auditor are in competent hands that the County Commissioners should be willing to permit the arrangements made by Mr. Dyste to stand.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH—Disposition of President's Fees

May 1, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 28th ult. asking for a construction of Section 409 of the 1913 Compiled Laws considered in connection with the last five lines of Section 7 of Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of 1915.

It is my opinion that the States Attorney as President of the Board of Health has the duty of first collecting the sum of $3.00 per meeting and then turn the same in to the County Treasurer.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH—Disposition of President's Fees

May 22, 1918.

Hon. O. B. Herigstad, State's Attorney Ward County, Minot, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: The Attorney General has referred to me for reply your letter of recent date in which you request an opinion as to the disposition to be made by yourself as States Attorney of the fees amounting to $3.00 per day received by you as President of the County Board of Health, which office you hold by virtue of the fact that you are State's Attorney of Ward County.

Your question arises due to the fact that Section 409 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides that the President of the County Board of Health shall receive $3.00 per day while acting as a member of said board engaged in the performance of the necessary duties of said office.

While Section 7 of Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of 19915 provides that all moneys received as fees of every nature, kind and description in his official capacity, or commissions or compensations for services on boards created by law shall be paid by the States Attorney at the end of each month into the general fund of the county, it will be noted that said Chapter 112 is a later enactment of the Legislature than Section 409 and that said Chapter 112 provides for a different salary for States Attorneys than existed at the time Section 409 above referred to was enacted. It is my opinion that in enacting Section 7 of Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of 1915, the Legislature intended that the salary therein provided for

for States Attorney should be, in lieu of other fees or commissions which a States Attorney had been entitled to before the passage of this chapter. It is therefore my opinion that under this interpretation the fee above referred to should be turned into the general fund of the County by the States Attorney as provided in said Chapter 112.

This opinion follows the opinion given by this department upon a similar question involving the fees received by the Clerk of the District Court and construing the provisions of Section 3 of said Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of 1915, which section, so far as the dispositions of fees, commissions and compensations is concerned, is identical with the language used in the section above referred to relating to States Attorneys.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Authority to Direct Publication of Their Proceedings in Brevier Type

March 12, 1918.

Hon. F. F. Wyckoff, State's Attorney, Mountrail County, Stanley, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: This office has your request for an opinion as to the power of the County Commissioners, under Section 3308 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, to direct the publication of Commissioners' Proceedinngs in Brevier type.

In reply thereto will say that in my opinion the County Commissioners, have authority to direct the publication of Commissioners' Proceedings in Brevier type and to thereby take advantage of the lower price for the same, designated in the statute. While no express authority is granted either to the commissioners or to the publisher, in view of the fact that the commissioners are managing the fiscal affairs of the county and control its expenditures, I believe the right to a choice between the different kinds of type to be used must be intended to be left with the commissioners, and not with the publisher.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Authority to Eject City Official from Office That Interferest with Transaction of Business in County Superintendent's Office

Hon. C. E. Cavett, Superintendent of Schools, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter to this office states that you have insufficient office room and that a city official uses for city purposes an office so closely connected with your office as to be interferring with the proper transaction of business pertaining to your office as County Superintendent.

You therefore wish to know whether it is the duty of the County Commissioners to eject the city official and to assign to you, and furnish the room now used by such city official.

Whether or not the office assigned to the County Superintendent of Schools is suitable, is largely an administrative question depending in part on the volume and character of the public business to be transacted and the general condition of the coiunty.

The matter of supervising the public schools of the county is an important duty and the County Superintendent should not be hampered in the exercise of his duty by lack of suitable office room and equipment, when the same reasonably can be provided.

This department can not, of course, declare what is, or is not, a suitable office for any particular county officer.

It is the duty of the Board of County Commissioners to furnish offices for the several county officials, they cannot authorize the use of county property for purposes other than those provided by law.

The county is not required to furnish office room for other than county officials, it would therefore seem proper for the county commissioners to cause the city auditor to vacate such room and to assign it to such county officer as may require additional room and equipment.

Yours very truly,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Duty to Provide State's Attorney with Proper Office if Courthouse is Too Small

August 9th, 1918.

Mr. Carl Hamann, County Commissioner, Richardson, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of August 8th inquiring if it is the duty of the County to furnish an office for the States Attorney in case the Court House is too small and if the County has more than ten thousand inhabitants.

Under the law it is the duty of the County to furnish an office for the States Attorney.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Expenses for Attending Legislative Session

Bismarck, N. Dak.,
April 5, 1917.

Hon. J. R. Poupore, County Commissioner, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

My Dear Mr. Poupore: Your request regarding the right of the commissioners to pay your expenses and per diem for a trip to Bismarck, re-

garding certain legislation relating to state highways and levies for road purposes, will say that, in my opinion, this is not a proper charge against the county, and though I know that the claim is made in perfect good faith and is for services that might have been of great benefit to your county, I do not believe it could legally be paid. If your claim could be legally paid, then similar claims could be legally paid by every board of county commissioners in every county. The legislative session could become an occasion for sending from one to give members of each Board of Bismarck, and the impropriety of such proceeding is thus made apparent.

Yours very truly,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Expenses for Attending Meetings of Board

June 7th, 1918.

Mr. O. H. Larson, County Commissioner, McVille, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of May 31st has been received and referred to me for attention in view of the fact that Mr. Langer is out of the city.

It appears to me from what you say that you have undoubtedly been flooded with opinions as to the legality of charges to be made by County Commissioner. It seems to me that this statute is quite plain as to its intent and purpose. In the first place the fees of the County Commissioners and the statute covering the fees of the Sheriff and the County Superintendent of Schools are not the same, the idea of the law was to pay the County Commissioner for expenses while he is going to attend to his business of meeting with the Board of Commissioners and also going home therefrom, but limits such expenses not to exceed 10 cents a mile, which has already been covered by the opinion by Mr. Foster from this office. For instance, if you live five miles from the County seat and you have a drive with a livery, which costs you $2, you could not charge the County only 10 cents a mile or 50 cents. If you live 90 miles from the County seat and your railroad fare amounted to $2.25 and your hotel bill and meals amounted to $2, you could only charge the County $4.25 expenses, although the mileage would amount to $9. Then again if you drove this 90 miles, the automobile would cost you $10 for livery, you could only charge the County $9. That is the intent and purpose of this law, whether or not it is for this department to say, we simply passing on the translation of the statute as it was constructed by he Legislature and if it is wrong it is up to the County Commissioners to have their representatives to go to the next session and use their influence to correct it so that it may meet their suggestions.

Trusting this will lay the matter before you as far as this department is concerned, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Expenses County Commissioners Engaged in Performing Their Official Duties

April 14, 1917.

Hon. Oscar Moon, Auditor, Nelson County, Lakota, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your request for an opinion relative to the charges that can be made by the County Commissioners.

It is my opinion that Chapter 104 of the 1915 Session Laws allows a County Commissioner not more than $5.00 per day for each day he is actually in attendance upon official duties. He can charge nothing during the time he is going to and from the meetings except his actual expenses, which in no case can exceed ten cents per mile.

If you have any further questions, I will be glad to have you ask them specifically.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Expenses, Engaged in Performing Their Duties

March 20, 1917.

Mr. O. H. Larson, McVille, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 5th, addressed to the Attorney General, in which you ask for information relative to the amount of compensation to be allowed to County Commissioners, has been referred to me for attention.

In reply I beg to state that this matter is covered by Chapter 104 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1915, which provides in substance, that a County Commissioner shall be allowed $5.00 per day and actual traveling expenses not to exceed ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled.

By the phrase "actual traveling expenses" I do not understand the law to mean simply the actual fare paid by you to the railway company for transportation over the number of miles actually traveled.

In my opinion the law means that the commissioner is to be allowed the actual traveling expenses which the commissioner incurs in connection with his traveling, but that such expenses shall not exceed an amount which is equivalent to ten cents per mile.

I am further of the opinion that if, while engaged in performing the duties of the office of County Commissioner, it should be necessary for you to hire a team or an automobile you would be entitled to reimbursement for the actual amount expended by you. So far as a commissioner's being entitled to any compensation for the time during which he is in attendance at conventions of county commissioners, I beg to state that I am of the opinion that it is not the intention of the law to pay the County Commissioner for any part of the time spent in attendance at such convention.

However, if it should happen that the County Commissioners in connection with such conventions are actually and necessarily employed part of the time in the duties of their office, then for such time as they are so necessarily employed they are entitled to their per diem of $5.00. The law knows no division of a day and if they are so necessarily employed for a part of the day they would be entitled to the fee for the full day.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that the office hours of the commissioners during regular or special sessions are to be no less than from nine to twelve o'clock A. M. and from two to five o'clock P. M.

Very truly yours,
Geo. K. Foster
Assistant to the Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Power to Enter Into Contract, and to Appropriate Funds

September 28, 1917.

Mr. H. A. Hanson, State's Attorney, Bowbells, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: We have your favor of the 27th inst., asking the opinion of this office as to whether or not the County Commissioners have power to enter into the contract mentioned in Chapter 117, Laws of 1913, in case where a levy has not been made to meet with the appropriation; and further, whether the County Commissioners could appropriate funds out of the general fund without levy, as prescribed by said chapter.

We find the provisions of said Chapter to be very explicit, and the powers of the County Commissioners would be limited so that they could not expend or appropriate any money, unless there was a levy made under said chapter; and consequently, it is our opinion that the County Commissioners could not appropriate any of the general fund for this purpose.

Very truly yours,
William Langer,
Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Right to Hold Office of Township Assessor

April 1st, 1918.

Mr F. J. Hill, R. R. No. 1, Sentinel Butte, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Replying to your communication of March 29th wherein you inquire concerning the right of a person to hold the office of County Commissioner and also that of Township Assessor, I am of the opinion that these offices should be considered incompatible for the reason that the duties may conflict, in others words; a County Commissioner has the right to view and pass on the acts of a Township Assessor concerning matters of assessment and therefore both offices should not be held by the same person at the same time.

Very truly yours,
H. A. Bronson,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Right to Refund Taxes to Lodges, Paid by Them on Assesment Made Under Direction of Tax Commission

January 15, 1917.

Hon. C. W. Durnham, Carrington, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Durnham: Replying to your favor of the 12th inst. requesting written opinion as to the right of your County Commissioner to refund taxes to lodges paid by them on assessment made under the direction of the State Tax Commission, I wish to say that unless the money was paid under protest the lodges have no right to get their money back. The payment of the taxes under protest is essential and the protest should be very full and complete in this case the same as in all cases in which taxes are paid in that way, in fact the protest should be almost as complete as the complaint would be in an action to recover taxes.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Right to Select One of Their Members to Attend Road Meetings (Chapter 129, 1917 S. L.)

October 26, 1917.

Mr I. L. Doherty, Publisher, The Dunn County Settler, Manning, N. Dak.

Friend Doherty: I am in receipt of your favor of the 23rd instant requesting my opinion as to whether or not, according to Chapter 129 of the 1917 Session Laws, the Board of County Commissioners can select one of their number to also attend road meetings, in addition to the other purposes enumerated in said chapter.

Under said chapter the County Commissioners can delegate one of their members "to personally lay out, oversee, or supervise the building or repairing of any such roads, bridges or property of the county." It is my opinion that the County Commissioners are limited by the terms of said Act to the duties stated above, and that these duties do not include attendance at road meetings.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Traveling Expenses and Per Diem

Hon. Thomas F. Mooney, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Fergus, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., requesting an opinion as to what pay you are entitled to as County Commissioner and especially note that you wish to know whether or not you are entitled to the sum of $5.00 per day while enroute to the County seat.

It is my opinion that you are not entitled to per diem while you are enroute either to or going from regular meetings. Under the law, all you are entitled to is your actual travelling expenses.

I am enclosing herewith copy of an opinion, recently rendered dealing with the pay of County Commissioners. If after reading it, you have any further questions, I will be glad to have you write me.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Extra Compensation for Overtime Work, on Account of Seed and Feed Bonding Act

April 9th, 1918.

Mr. J. M. Rohe, Chairman Board County Commissioners, Minot, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of April 6th, and note that you have put in a great deal of extra time in the seed and feed matter, and that you would like my opinion as to whether it would be illegal to ask for extra pay for overtime work, the same being for evening work.

I have examined the law carefully, and know of no way in which you could get legally paid for this overtime work, and would advise you not to take it.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

COUNTY COURT—(Increased Jurisdiction)—Duties

January 5, 1917.

F. C. Eastwold, State's Attorney, Steele, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your communication of January 1, 1917, received and contents noted.

You inquire concerning the necessity of filing a transcript of a judgment rendered in a county court of increased jurisdiction, in a foreign county to which it may be desired to issue an execution to the sheriff thereof.

This question is not without some dfficulty; it has been the subject matter of two opinions rendered by the former attorney general, namely, an opinion to Geo. A. Tillman, on February 16, 1915, and an opinion to A. Morgan, of Carrington on February 9, 1915, copies of which we herewith enclose to you.

Section 8930, Code 1913, makes applicable to county courts of increased jurisdiction the general provisions of law applicable to the district court.

Section 7691, Code 1913, provides that a judgment docketed by the clerk of the county in which it was rendered, may be filed in any other county by the clerk of the district Court by filing a transcript thereof.

Section 7716, Code 1913, provides for the issuance of an execution to the sheriff of any county where the judgment is docketed.

Section 8928, Code 1913, provides that the judgment rendered in a county of increased jurisdiction, docketed by the clerk of the district court of that county, thereupon becomes a lien upon the real property, etc.

Section 8915, Code 1913, provides that a judgment rendered in the county court may be transcripted into any county of the state for execution, with the limitation that no execution shall issue out of any such county court after the abstract of the judgment has been filed in the district court of the county wherein judgment was filed.

It is our opinion that the construction of these statutes and after an affort to render the same harmonious, that a transcript of the judgment rendered in the county court of increased jurisdiction should first be filed in the foreign county, before execution thereon is issued to the sheriff of such county.

Respectbully submitted,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY DEPOSITARY—Authority

May 9, 1918.

Hon. J. G. Patterson, County Treasurer, Grant County, Carson N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of May fourth has been referred to me for reply, in which you ask for an opinion as to the validity of the claim of a bank depositary to deduct from the credit account of your county interest accrued from the time deposits of checks, which deductions are figured from the date of the deposit of the checks in the bank until the money is actually received by the bank.

The statute requires, Section 3323,

"All funds of the county shall be deposited in the name of the county, by the County Treasurer, as soon as received by him in such bank or banks as shall have been designated as county depositaries."

The word "fund" is construed to mean not only moneys, but credits, and if the depositary accepts checks and gives the county credit therefor, it becomes a part of the daily balance. Under Section 3325 the statute provides:

"All sums of interest accruing on the funds deposited,"

and said section also provides:

"A statement of such interest shall be rendered by the depositary on the first day of each month."

Consequently, it is my opinion that if the bank accepts and credits checks to the county, it has no authority to deduct interest, but is required to pay to the county the interest on such deposits the same as though it was actually cash.

The county treasurer would, undoubtedly, be laying himself personally liable to accept as payment to the county any checks or items of

exchange which are not payable at par through the depositary, and the only legal credit that could be claimed by such depositary would be a personal claim on the county treasurer by the bank. Therefore, it is my opinion that you are not authorized to credit the bank with a deduction for the interest claimed, according to the bank's statement of May first, in the sum of $18.46, and that the bank is required to pay to the county the full amount of interest whether such deposits were cash, or checks, or other items of exchange.

Returned herewith you will find the statement of the bank submitted. Trusting this is the information you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY FUNDS—Commissioners' Right to Appropriate Such Funds for Patriotic Work Within the County

June 18th, 1918.

Mr. Dorr H. Carroll, Member State Council of Defense, Minot, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 14th addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply, in which you ask for an opinion from this office as to whether or not the laws of this state would permit the County Commissioners to appropriate funds for the purpose of furthering patriotic work within their county. I have carefully examined the statutes with reference to the powers and duties of the County Commissioners as well as those sections referring to the disbursement of the funds of a county raised by taxation and the only provision of the Code which I have been able to cite, which in any way touches the point, is Section 3280 C. L. 1913, providing for extraordinary outlays of funds. This section requires that such question of raising the money and expenditure of the same for extraordinary outlays must be done upon petition and vote of the people at a regular or specially called election. I am therefore of the opinion that the Board of County Commissioners would have no authority to appropriate funds unless the same were raised in accordance with this provision.

Trusting this will cover the situation, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY JUDGES—Authority to Conduct a Hearing on Labor Day

August 17, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, State's Attorney, Kidder County, Steele, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date in which you ask my opinion as to whether or not under the statutes of this state it would be unlawful for a county judge to conduct a hearing for the appointment of an administrator on Labor Day.

It is my opinion that the hearing as set forth, to be held by the county judge on Labor Day, would be unlawful. Section 7297 of the Compiled Laws enumerating the legal holidays within the State of North Dakota designates Labor Day as a holiday. Section 7338 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is to the effect that, with a few exceptions, courts are not open for business on legal holidays. The exceptions enumerated in this section do not include a hearing for the appointment of an administrator. It has been held that such sections are mandatory, and a discussion of same may be found in 19 L. R. A. 317 and 10 L. R. A.—N. S. 791.

I trust that this answers your question as set forth above and will reach you in good time.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY JUDGES—Fees for Copies of Records

March 16, 1917.

Hon. Scott Cameron, Linton, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Cameron: The Attorney General is in receipt of your letter of January 22nd asking for further information in regard to the fees of the county judge.

In my opinion the law contemplates that all fees must be turned in to the county treasury. While it is true that the statute may not specify any particular fees to be charged for making copies of records or files in the office, or may not prescribe any fee for certifying to such copies. I am of the opinion he should charge a reasonable fee for such service and that such fee and all thereof should be turned in to the county treasury. That will necessitate keeping a record of all fees received by him from whatsoever source.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY JUDGES—Fees for Making Certified Copies of Orders

April 9, 1917.

Hon. Karl L. Hjort, Hillsboro, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 6th inst. requesting an opinion relative to what fees the county judge is entitled to charge in connection with making certified copies of different orders and decrees issued by him.

In my opinion the law contemplates that all fees must be turned into the county treasury. The statute does not specify any particular fees to be charged for making copies of records or files in the office, nor does it prescribe any fee for certifying to such copies as you mention. However, in as much as Chapter 112 of the 1915 Session Laws, Section 5

states that all moneys received as fees of every nature, kind and description in his official capacity, or commissions and compensation for services on boards created by law shall be by the county judge paid in at the end of each month to the general fund of the county, it is my opinion that the judge should charge a reasonable fee for such certified copies and that such fee and all thereof should be turned in to the county treasury. This will necessitate keeping a record of all fees received by him from whatsoever source.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

COUNTY JUDGES—Fee for Marriage Ceremony

January 19, 1917.

Scott Cameron, States Attorney, Linton, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of January 17th received, requesting an opinion upon the following question:

"Whether the county judge should pay to the county fees for performing marriage ceremonies, clerical work in making copies of records, or whether he should perform these services and retain the fee, or whether he might refuse to perform the same."

Section 5, Chapter 112, Session Laws of 1915, requires as follows: "All monies received as fees of every nature, kind and description in his official capacity, or commissions and compensations for services on boards created by law, shall be paid by the county judge at the end of each month into the general fund of the county."

It is our construction of this provision of law that he must turn in all fees of every nature, kind and description, as states. That this covers marriage license fees and certificates, of every kind.

Concerning the solemnization of marriages, Section 4361 says that marriages may be solemnized by all judges of courts of record.

This does not impose an absolute duty on him, but gives him authority so to do.

The county judge accordingly should judge of the propriety of marriages that he may solemnize, in accordance with the manner in which it may or may not interfere with the performance of his other duties.

Generally speaking, the county judge should not refuse to perform a marriage ceremony, simply because the fee does not happen to go into his own pocket, instead of into the pocket of the state for whom he is an officer and whom he represents.

Very truly yours,

H. A. BRONSON,

Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY JUDGES—Fee for Marriage Ceremony

February 2, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Eastwold: I have your letter of the 1st inst., requesting an opinion upon the following question:

"Whether the county judge should pay to the county fees for performing marriage ceremonies, clerical work in making copies of records, or whether he should perform these services and retain the fee, or whether he might refuse to perform the same."

Section 5, Chapter 112, Session Laws of 1915, requires as follows: "All monies received as fees of every nature, kind and description in his official capacity, or commissions and compensations for services on boards created by law, shall be paid by the county judge at the end of each month into the general fund of the county."

It is our construction of this provision of law that he must turn in all fees of every nature, kind and description, as stated. That this covers marriage license fees and certificates of every kind.

Concerning the solemnization of marriages, Section 4361 says that marriages may be solemnized by all judges or courts of record. This does not impose an absolute duty on him, but gives him authority so to do. The county judge accordingly should judge of the propriety of marriages that he may solemnize, in accordance with the manner in which it may or may not interfere with the performance of his other duties. Generally speaking, the county judge should not refuse to perform a marriage ceremony, simply because the fee does not happen to go into his own pocket, instead of into the pocket of the state for whom he is an officer, and whom he represents.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY JUDGES—Fee for Marriage Ceremony

March 16, 1917.

Hon. George Van Arnam, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Van Arnam: I am in receipt of your letter of the eighth instant, requesting an opinion as to certain fees collected by your office and particularly as to the fee for performing a marriage ceremony.

This office has already passed upon the question and I hand you herewith a copy of the opinion heretofore rendered. From such opinion you will see that fees collected by the county judge for performing a marriage ceremony should be turned in to the county treasurer.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

Enclosed copy of opinion.

COUNTY OFFICES—Closing on Saturday Afternoons

July 7, 1917.

Hon. John Reuter, County Treasurer, Stark County, Dickinson, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In reply to your request by telephone, on the afternoon of July 6th. for information as to whether or not the office of the county treasurer may be closed on Saturday afternoon during the months of July and August, I beg to state that Section 2160 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, is, in part, as follows:

"The County Treasurer shall keep his office open from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M. of each business day."

I find no authority for lawfully closing the office of the County Treasurer during the hours above mentioned, on a regular business day.

Yours very truly,
Geo. K. Foster
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY OFFICIALS—Legality of Claim of Official of Mercer County, When Records Have Been Destroyed and Certificate of Indebtedness Cannot be Located

February 16, 1917.

Hon. H. L. Berry, Stanton, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 9th inst., requesting an opinion as to whether or not the claim of Carl Semmler against Mercer County is a legitimate claim and whether or not the statute of limitations has run against it.

The facts as I understand them are that in 1900, Carl Semmler received a certified certificate of indebtedness in lieu of payment for services as a county official. The certificate of indebtedness was registered but the records were destroyed by fire and since that time you have been unable to locate the certificate and the only record existing now of such certificate of indebtedness is the record of its legal cancellation by the Board of County Commissioners. Further, that there has never at any time been a levy made for the payment of this certificate of indebtedness and the County Commissioners or County Auditor never notified Mr. Semmler that there was any levy made to provide funds for its payment.

Your question is conditioned upon these facts and you desire to know what is the statute of limitations and when it began to run. The statute of limitations is found in Section 7375 of the 1913 Compiled Laws and runs upon a contract, obligation or liability for six years. It is my opinion that the statute begins to run at the time the county began to provide funds for the payment of this certificate of indebtedness and either notice to you or knowledge on your part that the money was in the treasury or could be collected into the treasury for the payment of this obligation. Barnes vs. Turner, 14 Okla. 284; 78 Pac. 108; Brown vs. White Lake Township, 17 S. D. 83, 95 N. W. 284.

If, as you state, Mr. Semmler, can substantiate this claim and that several of the officials remember about the certificate of indebtedness being registered, then it is my opinion that Mr. Semmler has a legal claim against Mercer County.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY OFFICIALS—Salaries—Basis for Computing Such Salaries

April 25, 1917.

Hon. O. E. Ingwaldson, Register of Deeds, Williston, N. Dak.

My Dear Sir: You ask whether the salaries of the county officials, for the year 1916 should have been based upon the assessed valuation for the year 1914, or 1915.

In my opinion, paragraph 8, of Chapter 112, Laws 1915, controls, and makes the assessed valuation for the year 1914 the basis for computing such salaries for the year 1916, as well as for 1915. It is therein expressly declared: "* * * That the salary of the officers herein enumerated shall be the same during the remainder of the term for which they may have been elected or appointed, as they are respectively receiving at the time this act takes effect."

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

COUNTY OFFICIALS—Salaries—Basis of Fixing Such Where County Has Been Divided

January 30, 1917.

Hon. L. H. Connolly, Mandan, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Connolly: I have your favor of the 16th inst., requesting an opinion relative to the salaries of different county officials.

The Attorney General's office in 1912 gave an opinion that county officers in the same position as the present county officers of Morton County were entitled to receive salaries according to the population as it was at the time of the last official state or federal census even though as a matter of fact the population of Morton County has been diminished by the organization of Grant County.

I note further that you have been informed that when a part of Billings County was segregated and Golden Valley County was organized that the officers of Billings County continued to receive salaries upon the basis of the population of all the territory embraced in the two counties and that the salary proposition was handled in the same way when a portion of Billings County was segregated and Slope County was organized.

I wish to state that since the opinion of the Attorney General was given in 1912 a case entitled W. J. Ray, plaintiff vs. J. A. Berry, Auditor of Billings County, North Dakota was tried before Judge Crawford at

Medora. A temporary injunction was issued restraining J. A. Berry as Auditor of Billings County from paying the salaries of the other county officers using the old basis as a method for arriving at the amount of the salaries. Judge Crawford in that case sustained the action and made the injunction against J. A. Berry as Auditor of Billings County permanent, holding specifically that the salaries of said Billings County officials was based upon statutory provisions as set forth in paragraphs 3492, 3494, 3500, 3505, 3508 and 3520 of the Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota for 1913, which said paragraphs specifically specify that the salaries of county officials shall be based upon the population as fixed by the State Board for the preceding years. This case has been appealed to the Supreme Court by the said J. A. Berry and will not be tried until March. I believe that in as much as this case will be tried out so soon that the present County Auditor of Morton County should pay the salaries upon the population of the county as it really is at this time and not as it was when Grant County was a part of Morton County. If the Supreme Court at the March term holds that Judge Crawford erred, then the different county officials of Morton County will be entitled to receive more money and the county will not be put to the expense of bringing an action to recover amounts paid in excess of what should be paid, provided Judge Crawford is sustained. I might add that there is a special provision which you have likely noticed, which states that the salary of the states attorney cannot be diminished during his term of office, so that this entire matter does not affect your own office in any way.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY OFFICIALS—Salaries—Basis for Fixing Such Where County Has Been Divided

May 3, 1917.

Hon. Lee Nichols, County Auditor, Mandan, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Nichols: I have given the matter of the basis for fixing salaries to be paid county officials in Morton County, after its division at the last election, considerable attention.

Chapter 112, Laws 1915, which relates to such salaries, declares, as to each official therein enumerated, that the salary "shall be regulated by the population of his county according to the last preceding official state or federal census."

The statutes relating to division of counties and salaries of county officials do not in terms provide how salaries shall be readjusted in case of division. It is fairly to be presumed that the Legislature had the division of counties and the formation of new counties in mind when Chapter 112, Laws 1915, was enacted; and it evidently saw fit to make no special provision for reducing salaries in counties from which territory was taken for the purpose of organizing a new county. An emergency was declared to exist "in that certain newly organized counties have now

no adequate assessment on which to base the salaries fixed by law for county officers," therefore as to such counties the act should be in force and effect after its passage and approval.

By making the last official state or federal census the basis for regulating salaries, other means of arriving at the population of a county are excluded.

Luzerne County vs. Glennon, 109 Pa. St. 564.

It is therefore my opinion that salaries of county officials of Morton County should be based upon the state census taken in 1915, before the county was divided.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY OFFICIALS—Salaries—County Commissioners Fixing Same

January 22, 1917.

Hon. Oscar Moen, County Auditor, Lakota, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Moen: I have you letter requesting an opinion relative to the resolution passed by the Board of County Commissioners of your county fixing the salaries of the county officers for the ensuing year. I note further that the board in fixing the salaries went according to the provisions of Section 2, Chapter 254 of the 1915 Session Laws.

Section 173 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota exclusively places the power of fixing county officers salaries in the legislature and after the legislature acted in the matter, the County Commissioners had no voice in fixing such salaries. As Section 3267 and Section 3289 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota taken with Section 173 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, make it the duty of the County Auditor to draw warrants for the salaries of county officials in accordance with the provisions of the salary law, you should disregard any instructions or resolutions passed by the Board of County Commissioners.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY OFFICIALS—Salaries—Date of Commencement of Such

January 8, 1917.

R. H. Wood, Clerk of District Court, Lakota, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am today in receipt of your favor of January 6th relative to the time when the new salary law taxes effect. There is an apparent conflict between Section 8 of Chapter 112 and Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 254.

The language of Section 8 of Chapter 112 seems to me very plain and unambiguous; this section specifically provides "the provisions of this act shall not apply to the present term of officers elected or appointed prior

to the taking effect of this act; provided, further, that the salary of the officers herein enumerated shall be the same during the remainder of the term for which they might have been elected or appointed as they are respectively receiving at the time this act takes effect."

In my opinion it is very plain from this section that the legislature intended that this act should apply to the salaries of all county officers at the beginning of the term of their respective offices in 1917, and would therefore apply to the salaries of all county officers, except auditor and treasurer, beginning on the first Monday in January, 1917. No question could arise as to the construction of this section if it were not for the language of Section 2 of Chapter 254, which provides in substance that no salary of any official now determined by the amount of the assessed valuation of property within any political subdivision shall be increased prior to July first, 1917, above the amount now authorized on the basis of assessed valuation for the year 1914. Thus there is a conflict between the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter 112 and Section 2 of Chapter 254, and the question to be decided is which of these sections controls, if effect cannot be given to both sections.

I am of the opinion that Section 2 of Chapter 112 will control for the reasons following:

Chapter 112 is an act specifically dealing with the subject of salaries of county officials, and deals with no other subject, and provides when the act shall become operative as to such salaries. Chapter 254, according to the title thereof is to limit tax levies during certain years, it is to restrict debt limits and to regulate salaries of officers, and thus embraces more than one subject; and it is a question as to whether or not Chapter 254 violates Section 61 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota which declares in substance that no bill shall embrace more than one subject. It is also a general rule as to the construction of statutes that a specific statute with reference to a specific subject shall prevail over a provision in a general statute treating of the subject embraced in the special statute or treating on that specific subject.

If Section 254 was a special act with reference to salary of county officials, and did not embrace other subjects, then there would be very little doubt that Chapter 254 would prevail over Chapter 112. But since Chapter 254 would prevail with reference to salaries, and since it does not specifically repeal Chapter 112 which had already been approved when Chapter 254 was enacted and since courts do not favor the repeal of statutes by implications, I am of the opinion that Chapter 112 will prevail as to the time when the salaries of county officers based upon population begins. The salary of county officials are annual salaries, and are not computed by the month, or any other portion of a year, which is an added reason in my opinion for assuming that the Legislature intended that the salaries based upon population should begin with the beginning of the term of office in the year 1917.

There are other reasons in my opinion why Chapter 112 prevails over

Chapter 254, but it would require too much time and space to set forth further reason in this letter.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY OFFICES—Two Held By Same Man, at Same Time

February 16, 1917.

Mr. J. E. McCue, Sheyenne, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt today of your favor of the 5th inst., and wish to state that a man cannot hold the two offices of County Justice and Constable at the same time for the reason that the two offices conflict as to their duties.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY SEATS—Procedure for Removal

December 20, 1917.

Hon. Thomas G. Johnson, States Attorney, Dunn County, Killdeer, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Attorney General requesting an opinion upon certain questions relative to Chapter 102, Session Laws 1917, has been referred to me for reply.

As stated in your letter Chapter 102, Session Laws of 1917, amends Section 3239, Compiled Laws 1913, as amended by Chapter 113, Session Laws of 1915. The acts above referred to relate to the removal of county seats. Your questions asking for an interpretation of this section as amended, are as follows: First, when is it proper to begin securing signatures upon the petition for removal; Second, how many signatures must be obtained before the question as to the removal can be submitted to the voters of the county; Third, when must this petition be presented to the County Commissions?

In this connection it may be stated that Chapter 102, Session Laws of 1917, provides that the provisions as to petitions, notices, ballots, etc., applicable to election for the removal of county seats at a general election shall apply to such an election held at the primaries.

The petition necessary and required before the question of the removal of a county seat can be voted upon is provided for in Section 3233, Compiled Laws of 1913. This section does not limit or designate the time when signers to the petition for removal may be obtained. It would, therefore, appear that this matter is discretionary with those seeking to have the question of removal voted upon.

Section 3234, Compiled Laws 1913, is applicable and answers your second question. This section provides that the question of removal shall be submitted to the voters of the county, if the petition is signed by

qualified electors of the county numbering at least three-fifths of all the votes cast in the county at the last preceeding general election.

In answer to your third question there is no explicit provision made by statute as to when the petition should be presented to the County Commissioners, however, by virtue of the provisions of Section 3234, Compiled Laws 1913, the County Commissioners must pass upon the question as to whether or not the petition contains the requisite number of signers, it would naturally follow that the petition should be presented in such time as would give the commissioners opportunity of determining this fact, and also an opportunity to have the ballot prepared in accordance with the provisions of the law relating thereto, provided they find the petition has been signed by the required number of qualified electors.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant to Attorney General.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Candidate for Such Office

July 17, 1918.

Myrtle Scorville, Forman, N. Dak.

Dear Miss Scorville: You have requested this office for an opinion as to whether or not you may become a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Schools of your county, having received sufficient votes to place you as second highest at the primary election.

Section 908 of the Compiled Laws of 1918 provides that the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the primaries shall be certified as candidates at the general election in the fall, consequently it is my opinion that if you are otherwise qualified that you are legally entitled to become a candidate at the general election in November.

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—Clerical Assistance

March 27, 1917.

Hon. C. W. Burnham, State's Attorney, Carrington, N. Dak.

My Dear Sir: County Superintendent Mary K. Beaty has written to this office for an opinion in regard to the authority of the County Commissioners to employ clerical assistance in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools of your county.

While the statute has direct reference only to deputies in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools and limits the number of such deputies it would seem that if, in the judgment of the Board of County Commissioners, it shall be deemed necessary for the prompt dispatch of business in the office of the County Superintendent, then such board may authorize a clerk to be so employed.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—Enforcement of School Laws

April 9, 1917.

Hon. C. E. Cavett, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 7th inst., requesting an opinion as to how the County Superintendent can enforce the law in the matter of keeping schools open for the legal period of seven months.

The law specially provides that the term shall be seven months and an action mandamusing the board to keep the school open that space of time will lie.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Expenses to Summer School

March 13, 1918.

Hon. Henry Ulve, Superintendent of Schools, Sargent County, Forman. N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You ask whether or not the travelling expenses incurred by you as County Superintendent of Schools of Sargent County, summoned by the conductor to attend for one or more days the summer school held at Ellendale last June, in connection with which you were not actually employed as conductor, assistant or lecturer, are chargeable to the County Institute Fund.

In reply I beg to state that in my opinion they are not so chargeable.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—Jurisdiction Over Special School Districts

April 12th, 1918.

Mr. F. A. Curtis, Attorney, Lisbon, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: This is in reply to your request for the opinion of this department as to the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent of Schools over special school district. In this connection your attention is called to Section 1252 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 amended by Chapter 136 of the Session Laws of 1915 which is as follows:

"The schools of each special district shall be under the immediate supervision of the Board of Education or the School Superintendent appointed by such Board, provided that where no superintendent is appointed by the Board, the schools of such district shall be under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools in the same manner as are the schools of a common school district."

You doubtless have before you the decision of the County of Dickey vs. W. W. Demming, found in 14 N. D. 771. Without being informed as to

the particular question involved, I am of the opinion that the decision in this case answers your question. The Court has construed to some extent the meaning of the words "immediate supervision." It is clear that the County Superintendent of Schools is relieved of such as applying to schools in special districts except in an advisory capacity as is suggested by Section 1135 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 or as to such as may be referred to him under the provisions of Section 1132. Otherwise as suggested by the decision above referred to, the duty of the County Superintendent of Schools as related to schools of special districts are administrative in their nature and among the most important of these are the duties relating to the apportionment of the State and County tuition funds as such, supra. I feel somewhat at a loss in rendering this opinion for the reason that your request is of a general nature and if you find upon reading the same that it does not cover the issue involved, you may feel free to state your specific question and we will endeavor to reply thereto.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Mileage of Field Deputy

January 6, 1917.

M. E. McCurdy, County Superintendent, Washburn, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of January 4, 1917, received, inquiring whether or not the County Superintendent of Schools should retain the ten cents per mile earned by his deputy in visiting schools, or whether the same should be paid to the deputy himself.

Under Chapter 104 of the Laws of 1909, it was provided that the County Superintendent should receive in addition to his salary ten cents a mile for the distance actually and necessarily traveled by him in the discharge of his duties.

This law with regard to salary and mileage was later amended by the Legislative Session of 1911, by Section 34 of Article 11, of Chapter 266 of the laws of 1911, which is now Section 1137, Revised Code of 1913.

Under this law it is provided as follows:

"The County Superintendent of Schools shall receive an annual salary equal to that paid to the Register of Deeds, of his county, which salary shall be paid monthly on the warrant of the County Auditor on the County Treasurer, and in addition thereto he shall receive ten cents per mile for the distance actually and necessarily traveled by him or his field deputy in the discharge of his duties within the county and in attendance at meetings of County Superintendents called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction as provided by law. He shall at the end of every three months make and furnish to the County Commissioners an itemized statement subscribed and sworn to of the distance so traveled in the discharge of his duties, which shall be audited and ordered paid by the Board of County Commissioners."

This Section 1137, Code 1913, was amended by Chapter 112, Session

Laws of North Dakota, 1915, Section 4, but reads concerning the mileage the same as Section 1137, theretofore.

Although we have understood that in some of the counties it has been the practice for the field deputies to render a separate statement of their mileage, on their own account to the Board of County Commissioners, nevertheless, it is our opinion, from the legislative provision made concerning the salary of the County Superintendent of Schools, as above recited, that the County Superintendent has had fixed by legislative provision his salary and his mileage, which includes by the specific terms of the statute, his own mileage and also that of his field deputy.

It will be noted from the provision of the statute itself that the recitation is made that he shall receive ten cents per mile for the distance actually and necessarily traveled by him or his field deputy.

The pronoun, he, in our opinion, refers to the County Superintendent.

Furthermore, under Section 1136 of the Revised Code of 1913, the salary of the field Deputy is fixed at fifty per cent of the salary of the County Superintendent with two hundred dollars added thereto, and with no other or further provision concerning the expenses or mileage of such field deputy.

Concerning this question we also enclose to you a copy of the opinion of a former Attorney General, dated February 3, 1913, which inferentially coincides with our opinion.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Qualifications

March 12th, 1918.

Elinore O'Donnell, 1104 Seventh St. N., Fargo, N. Dak.

Dear Madam: I am in receipt of your favor of March 11th relative to the qualifications necessary for the County Superintendent of Schools. Section 1122 of the 1913 Compiled Laws defines the qualifications needed and is as follows:

"No person shall be deemed qualified for the office of County Superintendent in any County, who is not a graduate of some reputable normal school or higher institution of learning, or does not hold at least a second grade professional certificate, and who has not had at least two years' successful experience in teaching, one year of which shall have been in this state."

You state that the person inquiring is a graduate from the State Normal School having a regular four years course, that he holds a State Life Certificate in North Dakota and has taught ten years in the state. If this person is a citizen and if by the time that he comes to assume office he has been a resident of the state one year he is qualified.

I have examined the facts in the case you mention and it is my opinion that the person you mention is legally a resident of the county and is eligible to office.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—Expenses for Attending Meetings of Superintendents, Called by State Superintendent of Public Instruction

April 14, 1917.

Hon. M. C. McCarthy, Beach, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. McCarthy: I have your request for an opinion on the new salary law relating to the County Superintendent of Schools and have the two bills which were presented by your County Superintendent, the bills being charged on the basis of ten cents per mile while the Superintendent was attending the superintendents' meeting called by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. I note your Board of County Commissioners contends that under the new salary law the payment of this entire amount except such as was spent for necessary expense is in their opinion illegal and that your Superintendent of Schools should receive simply a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and no more.

It is my opinion that your Board of County Commissioners is wrong in this matter. Section 3, Chapter 112, 1915 Session Laws, provides that the salary of the Register of Deeds shall be so much. Section 4, provides that the Superintendent shall receive a salary equal to that of the Register of Deeds and "in addition thereto shall receive ten cents per mile for the distance actually and necessarily travelled by her or her field deputy in the discharge of her duties within the county and in attendance at meetings called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided by law.

In as much as the two bills enclosed relate to a meeting called by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. MacDonald, your Superintendent is entitled to the money on the basis of ten cents per mile.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY SURVEYORS AND ASSISTANTS—Fees

June 8, 1917.

Hon. John W. Carr, State's Attorney, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Carr: I have your letter relative to the construction of Section 3532, Compiled Laws 1913, relating to fees of County Surveyors, and asking for an opinion in reply to the following questions:

1. If the County Surveyor is out in the county on his official work, is his remuneration limited to the per diem fixed, and mileage, or is he entitled to charge also for his expenses, such as livery and board, and hotel bills?

2. If he has one or more assistants with him, which are necessary to properly discharge his duties, is the surveyor entitled to charge to the County the cost of the hotel and other expenses of these assistants?

3. If the surveyor sends out on county work, assistants employed by

him (the surveyor) is the surveyor entitled to charge to the County, mileage, livery and hotel expenses of these assistants?

In my opinion, the County Surveyor is limited to the per diem and mileage fixed in said section, and can not, in addition thereto, charge for his expenses, such as livery, board and hotel bills. Neither can he charge to the County the cost of the hotel and other expenses of assistants. I am also of the opinion that the third question should be answered in the negative.

I am aware that the compensation of the County Surveyors is in many instances insufficient to leave him a fair remuneration, after paying expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of his duties. But the statute expressly fixes the per diem that he is allowed, and the mileage.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY SURVEYOR AND ASSISTANTS—Mileage and Per Diem

July 5, 1917.

Hon. T. E. Griffith, County Surveyor, Mott, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Griffith: I have your letter of the 24th ult., in which you ask for information concerning Subdivision 1, 5 and 9 of Section 3432 of the Compiled Laws 1913, being the fees of the County Surveyor.

Subdivision 1 declares "for time actually employed, four dollars per day and mileage." This per diem is the charge that he may lawfully make for services that he renders in his capacity as County Surveyor, either if so employed in the field or office. It includes the necessary office work as well as the outside or field work.

Mileage is at the rate of 10 cents per mile for each mile actually and necessarily traveled in going to and returning from work. Subdivision 5.

Under Subdivision 9 it is stated that the expenses of necessary assistants shall in addition be paid by the person requiring the work to be done. In the case of the County, it might seem desirable to have the Board of County Commissioners fix such per diem for assistants to the County Surveyor as to them seems reasonable and authorize the surveyor to employ such assistants at the rate so fixed by them. In this way misunderstandings between the assistants who may be employed by the County Surveyor and the Board of County Commissioners who finally pass upon the bills of such assistants would be avoided. The statute does not fix the per diem of assistants and, I believe, it would be proper for the Board of County Commissioners to pass a resolution authorizing the County Surveyor to employ the necessary help, and to fix the wages at not to exceed a certain amount per day.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY TREASURER—Compensation While Performing Duties of School Treasurer

February 2, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Eastwold: I have you letter of the 1st inst., requesting an opinion on the question as to whether or not the County Treasurer is entitled to compensation while performing the duties of School Treasurer where there is a vacancy in that office.

The question arises in this matter as to whether or not the last paragraph of Subdivision 2 of Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of 1915 applies to fees received by the County Treasurer while acting as School Treasurer, as provided in Section 1165 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota.

It is my opinion that the compensation which the County Treasurer would receive while acting as School Treasurer cannot be retained by him. The provisions of Section 2, Chapter 112, Session Laws of 1915. are sweeping in their scope and intent and clearly apply to the County Treasurer in question; the Section referred to in part reading as follows: "All monies received as fees of every nature, kind or description in his official capacity, or commissions and compensations for services on boards created by law. shall be paid by the County Treasurer at the end of each month into the General Fund of the County."

In my opinion the County Treasurer acting as School Treasurer is acting in his "official capacity." Courts place a very broad construction on the words "official capacity," going to the extent of holding almost any activity of a public officer acting under that head. 90 N. W., 775, Minnesota.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY TREASURERS—Duty to Give Notice to Tax Payers

February 1, 1917.

Hon. John Reuter, Jr., County Treasurer, Dickinson, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 29th ult., requesting an opinion relative to your duty as to giving notice to the tax payers after receiving the tax lists from the County Auditor and enclosing an opinion from States Attorney Burgeson.

Your belief that this law is obsolete is not founded on a good basis. Section 2155 is printed in the last Code published by the State of North Dakota and it is evidently the intention of the Legislature to permit the people of the community to come to the nearest town and pay the Treasurer the taxes, rather than to have the Treasurer sit at the County seat and have all the people journey in to see him. As to whether or not this is a wise provision you and I are not the judges.

However, there is no question but that this is a part of your official duties and that the same should be carried out to the minutest detail.

The fact that possibly some other treasurers have not done their duty in the past in Stark County or even in some of the other counties of the state does not relieve you from carrying out the provisions specified in Section 2155 of the 1913 Compiled Laws and if the law is not satisfactory to you and the other treasurers, you should take it up with the members of the Legislature and endeavor to get the same repealed.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY TREASURER—Term of Office

May 14, 1918.

Hon. W. J. Johnson, Sheriff, Slope County, Amidon, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Johnson: I am in receipt of your favor of May 8th and in reply to the same I beg to advise as follows:

I have heretofore rendered an opinion that Section 3259 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 does not apply where a sheriff was appointed for one term and was elected for another, so as to preclude him from running for election for another successive term. There is a constitutional provision, Section 173, which provides that,

"The Sheriff and Treasurer of any County shall not hold their respective offices for more than four years in succession."

Mr. Bronson did render an opinion holding that this constitutional provision applies to the sheriff or county treasurer, whether elected or appointed, and his opinion was given without referring to my former opinion, he not knowing that I had theretofore given such an opinion.

With reference to Section 173 of the Constitution, I have construed the same as referring only to elections and not to terms where an appointment has been made. Mr. Bronson is of the opinion that it applies to every term, whether elected or appointed. In view of the circumstances, and in my opinion, I hold, under my construction of Section 3259 C. L. 1913 and Section 173 of our Constitution, that the sheriff and county treasurer are eligible for election at two successive terms, even though they may have theretofore filled by appointement a term of office as such sheriff or treasurer.

There may be some question about this, as our Supreme Court does not seem to have passed upon the express point: nevertheless, this is my opinion.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY TREASURERS—Authority to Deduct Personal Taxes from Warrant Drawn in Payment of Claim Against County

January 31, 1918.

Hon. George Roadhouse, Cavalier, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. In the same you state the following facts and request an opinion from this department thereto. You advise that you advance money for postage, also other sums for running your office which is that of Register of Deeds of Pembina County and that in this connection you presented a bill, for November and December expenditures, to the County Commissioners, which was allowed at the January meeting and that when your warrant was given you it was stamped in language directing taxes therefrom. You desire to be informed as to in language directing the County Treasurer to deduct any due and unpaid personal taxes therefrom. You desire to be informed as to the validity of this act.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions of Section 4227 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 it was proper to stamp such warrants in this manner and that if you had owed the county any due and unpaid personal taxes at this time, that the same should have been deducted from your claim against the county. I don't find that under the provision in this section any distinction is made between claims originating as a result of money advanced the county and those arising from any other transaction.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

COUNTY WARRANTS—Rate of Interest

October 13, 1917.

J. Reuter, Jr., County Treasurer of Stark County, Dickinson, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Regarding your inquiry as to the legal rate of interest on County Warrants, will say that the same is governed by Section 3306 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. It provides that "all County Warrants hereafter drawn by the proper authorities, shall, after having been presented to the County Treasurer for payment, and by him indorsed 'not paid for want of funds' from such date draw interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum."

I do not believe that amount of interest is changed by the amendment of the law relating to the legal rate of interest generally, because in such amendment it reduces the rate of interest known as such, and in Section 3306 no mention is made of legal interest; and the fact that at that time it was seven per cent, the same as any other legal interest, does not affect Section 3306 by any amendment of the other statutes regarding legal interest.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.
By J. A. HYLAND.

COUNTY WARRANTS—Rate of Interest

January 30, 1918.

Mr. J. F. Tester, County Treasurer, Medora, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In your letter to the Attorney General you state you desire to be informed as to whether County Warrants drawn on the general road and bridge funds and registered should draw interest at six or seven per cent.

Section 3352 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides that County Warrants shall draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent. If there is no specific provision made in the warrants, themselves, as to the rate, they shall drawn interest at 7 per cent.

Your question arises due to the fact that Section 1, Chapter 176 Session Laws of 1915 provides that the legal rate of interest shall be 6 per-cent unless a different rate is contracted for in writing. It is my opinion, however, that in as much as said Section 3352 especially provides that County Warrants shall draw interest at 7 per cent and in view of the fact that it is an established principle of law that in case of a conflict between a general and special statute the general law yields to the special and the special law will not be repealed by a general statute unless by express words or necessary implication, that said Section 3352 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is still in force and effect as to County Warrants.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

COURT'S AUTHORITY—To Modify Original Order, in Dissolving Injunction Against Building Used as a Nuisance

November 26th, 1917.

Hon. H. A. Hanson, State's Attorney, Bowbells, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been handed me for reply.

You state that an injunction obtained under Section 10117, Compiled Laws of 1913, has been dissolved by the Court entering the original order. The injunction closed a building for the period of one year as having been used by the defendants, who were the owners thereof, as a nuisance, under the provisions of the above named section.

You state that you desire an opinion from the department as to whether it is within the discretion of the Court to modify the original order to this extent, which would allow the defendants to use the building before the expiration of the year it was closed for.

In reply permit me to state that it is my opinion that under the express terms of this section, the Court has no authority to modify the order as was done in this case. Such an order would only be permissible where the nuisance was maintained in leased premises, and then only under the conditions of the statute. In support of this interpretation I refer you

to the case of State ex rel, P. J. McClory vvs. E. I. Donovan, 10 N. D. 611 This case, I believe, is directly in point, and I quote the following from the opinion of Wallin, C. J.:

"It would, in our opinion, be a striking departure from this obvious policy of the law to so construe the statute as to permit an owner who has not leased his premises, and who is personally charged with the offense of maintaining a nuisance, to obtain full control of his property at any time, even before judgment, by the simple process of paying the accrued costs and giving a bond. We are certainly not at liberty to read any such language into Section 7605 of the Revised Codes of 1899."

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant to Attorney General.

CREDITS—Definition of This Term

May 10, 1918.

Hon. Charles A. Verrett, State's Attorney, Rolette County, Rolla, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of May 6th in which you request an opinion as to the meaning and definition of the term "credits" as defined by Section 2074 C. L. 1913, as to whether or not such term applies to balance due on a crop contract for the sale of land, on investigation of this subject I find that the term of "credits" is defined in our statute as follows:

"The term credits means and includes every claim and demand for money or other valuable things, and every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods due, or to become due and all claims and demands secured by deeds or mortgages due, or to become due."

This excerpt undoubtedly is taken from the Minnesota Code, wherein the same term was defined as early as 1888 by the Lebislature of that state. Upon examination of Court Instructions, I find:

"Credits are in effect the mere legal right with which one is clothed to demand the delivery of money or other property in the future." State ex rel, Wolfe vs. Parmenter, 96 Pac. 1047, 19 L. R. A. 707 (NS)

The Iowa Supreme Court has construed:

"The balance of purchase money to be paid on parole sale of a farm is a taxable credit defined as every claim and demand for money." Perrins vs. Jacobs, 19 N. W. 861.

In construing the Minnesota Statute which is of the same wording and effect as ours, Judge Collins, in an opinion says:

"The query seems to be a simple one. If the Appellants have a claim or demand for money, or it is a sum of money due, or to become due, secured or unsecured, the broad and comprehensive wording of the statute includes it, and it was the duty of each defendant to list his or her interest with the assessor." State vs. Rand, 39 Minn. 503-40 N. W. 835.

This case seems to be a leading one in view of the fact that it has been followed in Michigan, cited in Cooley on Taxation, 3rd Ed. page 647, and in the note of the 17 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1222; and in view of the fact that the statute is plain that the term includes every claim and demand for money or other valuable things, it appears that in view of the fact that there is a specified amount which is due or to become due on the contract

for purchase of the land, which specified amount bears interest annually, and is payable out of the crop which must be construed "other valuable things," and the total amount becomes due at a specified time, there can be no question as to the intent of the law governing such a claim of property under this definition.

Therefore, it is my opinion that this should be listed with the assessor under the heading of "credits" for the purpose of taxation.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

DAIRY COMMISSIONER—Authority to Control Business of Persons Buying Dairy Products for the Purpose of Manufacture

July 27, 1917.

Hon. J. J. Osterhaus, Dairy Commissioner, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date, in which you ask, in substance, for an opinion as to the power of the State Dairy Commission, under Senate Bill No. 234 of the Session Laws of 1917, to regulate and control the business of persons engaged in buying dairy products for the purpose of manufacture, has been received.

In reply I beg to state that the object of Senate Bill No. 234, above referred to, is to provide punishment for persons who are engaged in the business of buying dairy products and who with the intention of creating a monopoly or of destroying the business of a competitor discriminate between different localities of this state by purchasing such commodities at higher prices in one locality than is paid for the same commodities by the same persons in other localities, after making due allowance for the difference if any, in the actual cost of transportation from the locality of purchase to the locality of manufacture.

In order to enforce the law above referred to, I suggest that copies of the law be mailed by the State Dairy Commission to all persons engaged in the buying of dairy products for manufacture, calling their attention to the fact that the law above referred to will be enforced, and that you then gather such evidence as you can as to the violations of this law, and furnish the state's attorneys of the respective counties in which you find such violations with the evidence thus obtained and insist upon the prosecution of such cases.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that the offense is not committed unless there is a discrimination between the localities, with the intention of creating a monopoly or of destroying the business of a competitor; and in gathering evidence you should obtain proof of these facts, otherwise it will be impossible for the state's attorneys to obtain convictions and thus enforce the law.

Yours very truly,
Geo. K. Foster
Assistant to Attorney General.

DAIRY COMMISSIONER—Authority to Purchase Automobile

April 26th, 1918.

State Auditing Board, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Gentlemen: This opinion is confined to the question of whether or not it would be legal for the Dairy Commissioner of the State to purchase an automobile out of the funds accumulated from license fees collected for cream tester's licenses, said car to be used by the Dairy Commissioner or his assistants in travelling about the state conducting examinations of applicants for tester's licenses.

The Act providing for the tester's license and requiring a fee therefor provides that "the fees collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid in to the Treasury, monthly, by the Dairy Commissioner to be credited to the Dairy Department and to be used for conducting said examinations."

It is my opinion that under the provisions of this section an automobile used for the purposes set forth supra can be legally purchased by the Dairy commissioner and paid for out of the funds arising from said license fees.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

DAIRY COMMISSIONER—Power in Revoking Cream Buyer's License

July 27, 1917.

Hon. J. J. Osterhous, Dairy Commissioner, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Osterhous: I have your letter of the 20th inst., referring me to Senate Bill No. 235, Sessions Laws 1917, which provides that the Dairy Commissioner may withhold a license from any applicant who has previously violated or refused to comply with any of the existing dairy laws or lawful requests of the Dairy Commissioner or his authorized assistants; also, that "the Dairy Commissioner may, at any time, revoke a license on evidence that licensee has violated any of the existing dairy statutes, or has refused to comply with all lawful requests of the Dairy Commissioner or his authorized agents."

In this connection you ask what method of procedure you should follow in revoking a license, where you have evidence of violation of the statute by cream buyers in this state.

A portion of the statute quoted above provides that the Dairy Commissioner may, *at any time*, revoke a license on evidence that the licensee has violated any of the dairy statutes, etc. Perhaps this would warrant the Dairy Commissioner in revoking the license forthwith, and without notice to the licensee, or a hearing being held.

The statute does not provide for any charges being made against the licensee, nor for notice to him, nor for any hearing upon the charges, prior to revocation of license. However, I believe it more proper for the

Dairy Commissioner to proceed in that manner. The revocation is then made for cause only, and is based upon evidence submitted at the hearing, where the licensee has an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf, and to submit evidence.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DAIRY COMMISSIONER—Resident of State

January 13, 1917.

J. H. Hagen, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I received your favor of January 9th, asking me whether or not the laws prohibited you from appointing a Dairy Commissioner under the Department of Agriculture and Labor who resides outside the state.

Section 705 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, is as follows:

"Officials to be residents and citizens. No person shall be appointed as deputy in any state, county or municipal office, or as a member or officer upon any official board of any kind whatsoever of the state or of any county or municipality of the state, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not be a bona fide resident of the state."

It is my opinion that if the man whom you wish to appoint is a citizen of the United States and a bona fide resident of the State of North Dakota, then you are authorized to appoint him. In determining whether he is a citizen of the United States you are to call upon him and have proof to that effect, and if he satisfies you beyond doubt, than that feature is unimportant as it is eliminated. With reference to whether he is a bona fide resident of the State of North Dakota, I advise you that the law does not state how long he shall be a bona fide resident of the state before he is appointed, there being no limitation as to the length of time in which he shall have been a bona fide resident.

You, yourself, will have to judge, and for your guidance I wish to advise you that the term "bona fide" as used in the law with reference to bona fide residents means only that the resident shall be a real one and not a fain one. That is, a fixed resident as distinguished from an occasional lodger or a visitor.

I refer you further to Article 14 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which clearly defines residence in North Dakota.

If you have to go outside the state to get the man you want, that fact does not keep you from doing so, provided that he actually and physically moves to North Dakota with the bona fide intention of becoming a resident of North Dakota, and establishes his domocile here and brings his family here to become a resident bona fide.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DEBT LIMIT—Construction of Words

August 18, 1917.

Miss Adria H. Williams, Superintendent, Steele, N. Dak.

Dear Miss Williams: I am in receipt of your letter enclosing your request to Mr. F. C. Eastwold for an opinion with reference to the construction of the words "debt limit" as found in Section 1421 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, also Mr. Eastwold's reply thereto.

An examination of the statutes in question convinces me that the construction given these words by Mr. Eastwold is correct. Section 1334 of the Compiled Laws clearly refers to the debt limit, in case there is a bond issue by the school district and cannot under any construction be held as defining the debt limit which is referred to in Section 1421 of the Compiled Laws. The debt limit referred to in the section last above cited is defined and set forth in Section 1222 of the Compiled Laws.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DEBT LIMIT—County Auditor's Refusal to Issue Warrants on General Funds

January 18, 1917.

H. L. Berry, States Attorney, Stanton, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of January 11th received concerning your opinion to the Board of County Commissioners, on whether the county had exceeded the debt limit of five per cent, with carbon copies of your letters to the Board of County Commissioners, both dated January 11, 1917.

Your opinion as stated in your letter to the Board of County Commissioners coincides with our opinion, that the debt limit of your county has not been reached so as to prohibit the County Auditor from issuing warrants on the General Fund.

Yours very truly,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

DEBT LIMIT—Incorporated Villages

April 9, 1917.

Hon. William Wiltschko, Carrington, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 6th inst., concerning the statutory debt limit of incorporated villages.

Replying to your first question, the statutory debt limit for incorporated villages is five per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of such incorporated village, as shown by the returns of the assessor for the year next preceding the time at which such indebtedness shall be incurred. See Section 4014 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota.

Replying to your second question, I note that the trustees of McHenry a few years ago issued bonds to construct a village hall and that this

matter is in litigation at the present time. Whether or not this indebtedness should be taken into consideration as an indebtedness under which the village might become liable, depends solely upon the questions involved in litigation. With this I am not familiar. I believe, however, that in as much as the trustees issued the bonds that they should be taken into consideration. If you will send me more data on this subject, I can give you more information.

It will not be necessary to take up the other questions you ask in your request for an opinion because the bonded limit cannot be had for more than five per cent. However, even to bond for this five per cent, it is necessary that the matter of increasing the debt limit be submitted as a separate proposition. Each voter is entitled to an opportunity vote for or against each proposition submitted separately and distinctly from his vote for or against any other proposition submitted. The test whether questions submitted include one proposition or more is whether the conditions for which bonds are to be issued have any natural or necessary connection with each other and if they have not two propositions can be made by a verbal connection. Stern vs. City of Fargo, 18 N. D. 289.

The opinion given you by your States Attorney, Hon. C. W. Burnham is correct.

Should there be anything in this opinion which is not clear or upon which you wish further advice, I will be glad to have you write me.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DENTISTS—Filing of Certificate of Registration

February 13, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Hocking, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., requesting an opinion relative to Section 511 of the 1913 Compiled Laws.

It is my opinion that every holder of a certificate of registration as a dentist must within ninety days of its issuance file the same for record in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the county where the holder resides and if he changes his residence to any other county, he shall file certificate or copy thereof in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of such county before practicing therein. Any dentist guilty of a violation of this law is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DEPOSITOR'S GUARANTY FUND—Surety Bond Expiring Automatically When Bank is Accepted Under This Act.

November 2, 1917.

Hon. J. R. Waters, State Examiner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of yesterday, which is as follows:

"In case the Guaranty Fund Commission is not ready by January 1st to put this Law in operation, can a bonding company issuing bonds for public funds issue a form of Bond that will expire automatically as all liability when any bank is accepted and certified under the Guaranty Deposit Law, and has its certificate issued by the Commission?"

Replying to said question it is my opinion the bonding company should use the form approved by former attorney generals. Said form provides that such bond shall run for two years. It is my opinion that under no circumstances should bond run for less than one year and also that the banks should take out this bond for 1918. The reason for this is perfectly obvious, namely: That the Guaranty Fund Commission, because of the fact that the legislature did not appropriate any funds may not be able to get the law into operation before January 1st, 1918. Even if it does not get into operation and a majority of the banks are doing business under the Commission it nevertheless may not have permitted some of the banks to come under the provisions of the law and consequently unless those banks have this protection there is grave danger of the people of the state patronizing only these banks that have been admitted, with the result that some of the banks would be injured. It would seem, therefore, that the Guaranty Fund Commission would do well to insist that the banks have this bond for at least one year because the depositors would then have the double protection. However, in order to avoid expense on the part of the bank I suggest that the bond be in a very small amount, say not to exceed three thousand dollars or thereabouts.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DEPOSITOR'S GUARANTY FUNDY ACT—Time the Act becomes Effective.—Restrictions.

July 24, 1917.

Mr. P. J. Anthony, Cashier, Minich, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In your letter of July 18th you ask my opinion as to when Section 8 of the Depositors' Guaranty Fund Act, which provides that no bank doing business under this law shall pay more than 5 per cent interest on deposits, unless permitted to raise the rate to 6 per cent by resolution of the Depositors' Guaranty Fund Commission, becomes effective.

The Depositors' Guaranty Fund Act became a law July 1st, 1917. The act itself provides that the various State Banks and the Commission created by the act must perform certain duties and comply with the provisions contained therein before the guaranty feature of the act becomes effective. The steps, and above referred to, include the apportioning and

the setting aside of the assessment, the examination of the banks and the acceptance or rejection of the same by the Commission.

The act confers certain privileges upon the banks finally accepted, it also imposes certain restrictions thereupon, included in the latter is that portion of Section Eight which prohibits the payment of more than 5 per cent interest on deposits, except that the Commission may authorize the payment of 6 per cent interest under certain conditions. Until such time as the provisions of the act have been in all respects complied with, so that the banks affected are entitled to the benefits thereunder, it is my opinion, that the restrictions imposed upon them by the act are not operative. Therefore until such time as your bank has been finally accepted or rejected under the provisions of the act you will not be restricted to paying more than 5 per cent on time deposits.

I am informed by Hon. J. R. Waters, State Examiner and Secretary of the Commission, that in view of the possible misunderstanding as to this Section of the Act, that the Commission at its regular meeting in July passed a resolution authorizing the payment of interest at the rate of 6 per cent on deposits.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

DEPOSITORS' GUARANTY FUND ACT COMMISSION—Appointments by Governor.

June 12, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor, State of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Honorable Sir: I have your request for an opinion on Senate Bill No. 217, otherwise known as the Depositors Guaranty Fund Commission Bill, with special reference as to its constitutionality, and whether the governor is limited by Article 1 of said bill to the appointment of three men on the Depositors' Guaranty Fund Commission, to be selected from a list of nine furnished the governor by members of the corporation known as the North Dakota Bankers' Association.

1. It is my opinion that the said Senate Bill No. 217 is constitutional.

2. Replying to the second question as to whether or not the governor is required to make his appointments by selecting three from a list presented to him by the corporation, the North Dakota Bankers' Association I wish to state that under the terms of Section 2 of the Act the governor is limited in his appointive powers to the selection of appointees "from a list of nine men selected by the banks directly affected by the provisions of said Act, said banks to be members of the corporation known as the North Dakota Bankers' Association. Further, that all succeeding appointments to membership of said commission, whether to fill a vacancy or otherwise," shall be made by the governor from a list of nine men, also furnished by the corporation, the North Dakota Bankers' Association. It is my understanding that the North Dakota Bankers' Association is a corporation. It is apparent, therefore, that the majority of the North Dakota Bankers' Association will appoint a majority of the Depositors' Guaranty Fund Commission and that there is no responsibility to the people for such ap-

pointments. The governor certainly cannot be held responsible for the appointments, if he has no authority to select his own appointees. If the governor is obliged to merely select appointees from a list submitted to him by a corporation, then, in reality, he does not exercise the power of appointment contemplated by the constitution, but has simply the mere power of selecting the three names from the list of nine. The legislature, by the enactment of such Senate Bill No. 217, of the Session Laws of 1917, has delegated the real power of appointment of these three members constituting the majority of the Depositors Guaranty Fund Commission to a corporation which may be entitled to submit to the governor the list from which the appointees must be selected.

It is my opinion, however, that the governor will not be required to appoint any one of the nine men from the list submitted to him by the North Dakota Bankers' Association and that the appointments must be made without limitations or restrictions imposed by the North Dakota Bankers' Association, and that the provisions of Senate Bill No. 217 of the Session Laws of 1917, requiring the governor to make appointments from a list or lists by a corporation, is unconstitutional and void as an unlawful delegation and restriction upon his appointive power .

The power of appoinment cannot be delegated either by the governor, or by the legislature to corporations or associations. The question whether the power of appointment of public officials is a legislative or executive function under our constitution has been settled by our Supreme Court by their very clearly expressed opinion that the power of appointment is a discharge of legislative function.

State ex rel Standish v. Boucher, 3 N. D. 389.

The power of appointment is an attribute of sovereignty. All attributes of sovereignty essential to the administration of Government must be vested in the several departments of the government by the people, otherwise, the government founded by the people would not constitute a full grant of governmental power. State ex rel Standish v. Boucher, supra.

Our Supreme Court has repeatedly held that a legislative function cannot be delegated to the executive or judicial departments or vice versa. This would make it clear that the legislature could not delegate the power of appointment to private individuals or an association of individuals or a corporation. State ex rel. Rusk v. Budge, 14 N. D. 532, 105 N. W. 724. State ex rel. Standard Oil Company v. Blaisdell, 22 N. D. 86, 132 N. W. 769 . State ex rel Miller v. Taylor, 27 N. D. 77.

Indeed the rule is properly stated to include all conceivable situations by the Supreme Court in State v. Budge, supra, as follows:—(14 N. D. 532)

"It is not disputed by anyone that purely legislative functions cannot be generally delegated."

"This is founded on the familiar principle that a delegated power cannot be re-delegated unless expressly provided in granting the power. The people having delegated the power to legislate to the legislature, it is incumbent upon it to enforce the will of the people and not delegate it to others."

The members of the Depositors' Guaranty Fund Commission of the State

of North Dakota are state officials. This is clear from the terms of the Act, the duties imposed, the powers granted and the functions discharged. These state officials are not elected by the people. They are, under the terms of the law, appointed by the governor, but the legislature has imposed teh restriction and limitation that such appointments by the governor must be made by selection from a list submitted to him by a corporation known as the North Dakota Bankers' Association.

This corporation, to which this extraordinary privilege has been extended is private in the sense that it discharges no government functions. That it does not comprise even the entire body of a given class and that it governs its own affairs, imposes its own regulations and fees and determines its own qualifications of membership without supervision or control of the state.

Hence, we have the situation where there has been a clear delegation of the legislative or executive power of appointment to a corporation either by restricting or impairing the judgment and discretion of the governor in exercising his appointive power. This is clearly contrary to the exercise of appointive power by the governor.

"The choice of a person for a civil office constitutes the essence of the appointment, and the selection must be the discretionary act of the officer clothed with the power of appointment." The power of appointment contemplates the exercise of judgment and discretion in the appointing power as to whom he shall appoint, and responsibility for the person so selected, and to secure this it must be the independent and untrammeled act of the appointing officer. The officer clothed with the power of appointment must select the persons to be appointed. People v. Mosher, 61 N. Y., Supp. 452, 454, 45 App. Div. 68.

"Appointment" implies the exercise of judgment and will. The decisions of this and other courts, state and federal, as to the meaning of the word "appointment" and what constitutes an appointment under the law, are to the effect that the choice of a person to fill an office constitutes the essence of an appointment; that the selection must be the discretionary act of the officer or board clothed with the power of appointment; and that, while he or it may listen to the recommendations or advice of others, yet the selection must be his or its act, which has never been regarded or held to be ministerial. People v. Mosher, 163 N. Y. 32, 40, 57 N. E. 88, 90, 79 Am. St. Rep. 552.

Likewise, it is my opinion that the act, insofar as it grants the privilege to the North Dakota Bankers' Association to designate the list from which the governor must make the appointments, is a violation of that part of section 20 of the Constitution, which provides:

"Nor shall any citizen or class of citizens be granted privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not be granted to all citizens."

and the provisions of section 21 of the Constitution which provides:

"The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise."

and it is contrary to section 25 of the Constitution, which provides:

"The legislative power shall be vested in the Senate and House of Representatives."

and is contrary to Section 69, Subdivision 20, which provides that the legislative assembly

"Shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases. That is to say, granting to any corporation, association or individual * * * any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever, and is contrary to Section 71 of the Constitution providing "the executive power shall be vested in the governor."

It is my opinion that the statute in question confers a special privilege upon the North Dakota State Bankers Association, contrary to Constitution.

A similar question was involved in the case of State v. Washburn, 167 Mo. 680; 67 S. W. 592, 9 Am. St. Rep. 430. It is held in certain cases that the power of appointment being exercised as a governmental function could not by the legislature be designated to a private individual or association, and that the governor's choice is not confined to the persons designated by such private association. It is altogether clear that Senate Bill No. 217, 1917 Sesion Laws, is unconstitutional insofar as it attempts to delegate the power of selection of appointees to the North Dakota Bankers Association, a corporation, and that, therefore, the governor is not limited in his appointments by any such statutory restrictions.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DEPUTY SHERIFF—Authority in Drawing Jury Panel.

Jan. 30, 1918.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. You state that you desire an opinion from this department as to whether or not as deputy sheriff you have authority to act in conjunction with the other designated county officers in drawing a jury panel.

In reply I refer you to section 822 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 and desire to state that it is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions of said section that a deputy sheriff is not authorized to act for the sheriff in this particular instance as it is expressly provided that in case the sheriff shall be disqualified by reason of being a party to any suit in the court for which said panel is being drawn or for any other reason, the coroner shall serve with the other officers in place of the sheriff.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

DEPUTY SHERIFF—Fees.

Mr. M. A. Maher, Deputy Sheriff, Larson, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: So far as we can determine from a reading of your letter of the 2nd inst., in which you enclose the opinion of the State's Attorney, relative to the salary of the Deputy Sheriff, we believe that the state's attorney has stated the law correctly.

As Deputy Sheriff your compensation is limited to livery fees and mileage only, as a reading of the state's attorney opinion makes it evident that you do not come within the provisions of section 3524 of the statutes.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

DEPUTY STATE VETERINARIAN—Fees for Testing Horses.

Sept. 21, 1917.

Mr. R. C. Brickenridge, Pretty Rock, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter with reference to the fees which may be charged by Deputy State Veterinarian for testing horses for glanders, I will state that the statute providing for such fees limits the same to a certain amount for each day, and it is my opinion that if a Deputy charged seven farmers $5.00 each, for work done on the same day, that he exceeded the statutory provisions, and that complaint should be made to the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

In answer to your second question, will state that if you are not satisfied as to the decision reached by the Veterinarian as to a particular animal, that the statute provides for an appeal to be held before a Justice of Peace within your county, and that at such time you would be allowed to introduce evidence showing that the decision of the Veterinarian was wrong. Your hearing may be had before the Justice alone, or if you demand it, a jury of six men may be had, and their decision as to whether or not the animal in question has the glanders, is decisive of the matter.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DISTRICT COURT—Defendant's Expenses as Part of Costs.

May 2, 1917.

Hon. Ed. A. Smith, Clerk of Court, Ellendale, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Smith: You ask whether or not the prevailing party in an action tried in District Court may tax, as part of his costs and disbursements, an item of $35.00 for "the necessary expense of taking depositions and of procuring evidence necessarily used or obtained for use on trial." In appears that this charge covered the personal expense of the defendant in going to another state for the purpose of being present at the taking of the depositions in question.

I will say, in reply, that I do not believe the above item can be properly charged and taxed as part of the costs and disbursements.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DOORS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Swinging Outwards; Width of Doorways.

Sept. 18, 1917.

Rev. F. E. Whitney, Guelph, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter to me of recent date you state that you desire to be informed whether there is a state law requiring that all public buildings shall have their doors swing outward.

This is to advise you that by virtue of the provisions of section 2995 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 all doors in all buildings used for public assemblages, including those in school houses, churches, etc, must be so constructed as to open and swing outward and the doorways shall not be less than four feet in width.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

DRAINAGE LAW—Petition for Drain Filed Before Law Became Effective.

March 30th, 1918.

Hon. S. A. Sweetman, State's Attorney, Forman, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Sweetman: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date with reference to the question of whether or not Chapter 65 of the Session Laws of 1917 is applicable to a drain, the petition for which was filed on May 15th, 1917, in view of the fact that said chapter did not become effective as a law until July 1st, 1917.

Replying to your question it is my opinion that if an assessment of benefits has been made and confirmed this question becomes immaterial for the reason that the time for appeal having elapsed, no property owner, who has received the proper notices, could now be heard to complain as to each assessment upon any ground. This would probably also be the rule even if the notice was defective as to a particular property owner affected if the drain has been completed or nearly completed without objection on the part of the said owner by virtue of the doctrine of estoppel.

On the other hand, if the assessment of benefits has not been made and confirmed at this time, it is my opinion that the assessment should be made with Chapter 65 of the Session Laws of 1917 governing it. The fact that the petition for the drain was filed before said Chapter became effective is, in my mind, immaterial as it is my opinion that the laws in force at the time the assessment is made would control, regardless of the fact that the petition for such drain was filed previous to the time that the new law became effective. It is clear that the filing of the petition for a drain confers no irrevocable rights upon the petitioners, as for example it could not be contended that if the statutes providing for drains were repealed in toto after the filing of the petition, but before the proceedings in connection therewith were completed that the drain could be subsequently built merely because the petition had been filed before the repeal of said statutes was made.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

DRAINAGE LAW—State's Authority to Construct Dams Under This Act.

May 16, 1917.

Hon. Herbert A. Hard, Secretary, Boundary Flood Control Commission, 1017 Northern Pacific Ave., Fargo, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Hard: I have your letter requesting an opinion on House Bill No. 157, Laws 1917, entitled,

"An Act Granting Additional Powers and Duties to Drainage Districts, Drainage Boards, Drain Commissioners or other Drainage Officials of this State by Co-operating, Jointly and Severally, with the Drainage Districts, Drainage Boards, Drain Commissioners, or other State Officials, in any adjoining State concerning Drainage and Control of Boundary Waters; Accomplishing Uniform Methods of Procedure in the State Concerned Relative to Drainage Matters and Drainage Areas, and Providing for joint Conferences of Drainage Boards."

and particularly whether, under this Act, the State may construct dams, etc.

In my opinion the State cannot do this, as it constitutes a work of internal improvement prohibited by Section 185 of the Constitution of North Dakota.

The drain commissioners are not required to take any oath of office other than that prescribed by Section 2463, Compiled Laws of 1913.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

DRAINAGE WARRANTS—Rate of Interest.

August 27, 1917.

Hon. S. A. Sweetman, State's Attorney, Forman, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your letter in which you ask for my opinion as to the rate of interest which drainage warants draw, which are issued subsequent to July 1st, 1917.

Section 1, of Chapter 176, of Session Laws of 1915 in part provides that the legal rate of interest on any legal indebtedness shall be six per cent, unless a different rate is contracted for in writing.

Section 2475 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides in part that all such warrants after presented to the County Treasurer for payment, if not paid for want of funds, shall be registered by the County Treasurer, and shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

It is my opinion that drainage warrants, properly registered, will draw interest at the rate of seven per cent, and I base my conclusion upon the rule of law which is to the effect that in case of a conflict between a general and a special statute, the general law yields to the special, and the special law is not repealed by the general law, except by express words of necessary implication.

22 Cyc. 1524-G note 50. St. vs. Dwyer, 42 N. J. L. 327.

Regents of University of Michigan vs. Auditor General, 66 NW 956.

St. vs. Bowen, 11 Washington 432-39 PA 648.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

DRAINS IN CIVIL TOWNSHIPS—Methods of Calling Meeting of Electors for Vote Thereon.

June 11, 1917.

Hon. S. A. Sweetman, State's Attorney, Forman, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Sweetman: I am in receipt of your letter with inquiry concerning House Bill No. 355, session Laws, 1915, being chapter 124 laws 1915, relative to the building of drains by Civil Townships. You call my attention to the fact that in paragraph one thereof it is declared to be the duty of the township board "to call a special township meeting of the people of the township, as provided for by sections 3139 and 3140, Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, for the purpose of considering the advisability of constructing such drain." A reference to sections 3139 and 3140 shows that they relate to storage companies, which is entirely foreign to the act itself. Evidently the reference intended was sections 4138 to 4140 relating to a method of calling special meetings of electors in organized townships. I do not believe this error will invalidate the act and it appears to me that the township may proceed to construct a drain as provided therein.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

ELECTION BOARD—Compensation of Members.

March 9, 1918.

Mr. Thomas G. Dando, Watauga, S. D.

Dear Sir: This is in reply to your request for an opinion as to whether or not a school board may legally pay themselves or others for services rendered as members of the election board, at a school election.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that the Board may legally pay themselves or others for serving on such election board, and that the amount of such compensation should be figured at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

ELECTIONS—Ballot Containing More Than One Proposition.

May 13th, 1918.

Hon. J. E. Bryans, State's Attorney, Mohall, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of May 8th addressed to the Attorney General you enclosed a copy of ballot recently used in an election held in Colquhoun School District Number two, Renville County, and ask whether or not the question submitted, which is in the following form, included more than one purpose:

"A vote upon the question of the removal of School House No. 3, (Marks School) to a location on the Northwest corner of the SW¼ Sec. 26-163-85 and the erection of a new school building upon the S½ of Sec. 16-163-85."

I beg to state that two purposees are joined in the question and that this method of submitting the propositions is in violation of "the fundamental principle that every elector shall be given the opportunity to vote for or

against any candidate, or any proposition, independent of and separate from his vote for or against any other candidate or proposition."

Sterns vs. City of Fargo, et al., 18 N. E. 289.

Hughes et al vs. Pierce County Com's. et al. 18 N. D. 474.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE K. FOSTER.

Asst. Attorney General.

ELECTIONS—Ballots to be Used at Village Elections

May 2, 1917.

Mr. Earl Palmerlee, Havana, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Palmerlee: In reply to your letter I will say that in villages casting less than three hundred votes no official ballot is required; therefore other tickets or ballots may be used by the voters at such village elections.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

ELECTIONS—City Elections to be Held First Monday in April of Even Numbered Years.

March 15, 1918.

Mr. J. E. Nelson, Attorney at Law, Garrison, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your request for an opinion as to whether or not it is obligatory to hold the city election in cities of six hundred or less on the first Monday in April of the even numbered years.

I have given this question considerable study, for the reason that I was under the impression that there was a provision in the statute requiring such election to be held in the even numbered years, but if there is such a section I have been unable to find it. In this connection, I refer you to the last sentence in Section 915 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. It would appear to me from reading this sentence that said provision was based upon the supposition that city elections were always held in the even numbered years, but, as I stated supra, I have not been able to find the section upon which said supposition could be based.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the election held in your city on the first Monday in April, 1917, to which election all of your city officers were elected for a period of two years, was a valid election, and that said officers will hold their respective offices until their successors are elected at the election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1919.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

LECTIONS—Citizens Moving From One Ward to Another Within Ninety Days of Election and His Right to Vote

March 30, 1917.

Mr. A. M. Baldwin, Cooperstown, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: This office is in receipt of your letter in which you make the following statement of facts:

"Cooperstown has three wards and six alderman, two being elected from each ward. Pursuant to Section 3667 Compiled Laws of 1913, the city council consolidated the three wards into but one precinct for voting purposes. On behalf of the election board you desire to know whether those electors who have moved from one ward to another within ninety days prior to the coming city election have a vote in either ward, and if so, in which ward? And, whether, if they cannot vote for alderman, they can vote for other city officers?"

Section 3667 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913 reads as follows:

"Each city in which aldermen are elected at large shall constitute an election district, and in all other cities each ward shall constitute an election district; but whenever the number of legal voters in any ward shall exceed three hundred, the council may by ordinance divide such ward into two or more precincts for voting purposes, and whenever the number of legal voters in any two or more contiguous wards shall not exceed one hundred as determined by the last annual election, the council may, by ordinance, consolidate such two or more wards into one precinct for voting purposes; or, if the council so elects, in any city of less than four hundred voters as determined by the last annual election, the council may by ordinance consolidate all the wards of such city into one precinct for voting purposes; provided, however, that in city elections separate ballot boxes and poll books shall be provided and kept for each ward; provided, that such ordinance shall be passed and take effect before the time of giving notice of an election; and such wards and precincts shall constitute election districts for all state, county, city and school elections."

It seems therefore that, in respect to the election of city officers, the wards are preserved as units, as under the former system where each ward constituted an election district.

Formerly, the statute attempted to permit persons moving from one voting precinct to another, within the same county, to vote in the precinct from which they moved until they had resided ninety days in the precinct to which they moved. Section 605, Revised Code of 1905. Chapter 131, Laws 1911, re-enacted this section, but omitted that portion relating to persons removing from one precinct to another within the ninety day period, the legislature presumably considering such provision in violation of the constitution. Sec. 948, Compiled Laws, 1913.

To be an elector, the person must possess the qualifications required by the constitution, and must possess such qualifications with reference to all officers to be voted for, otherwise he is qualified as to none. In other words, our election laws provide for no partial balloting. Among such requirements is the one of residence for ninety days next preceeding an election.

We, therefore, believe that removal from one ward to another within such ninety day period results in the loss of such person's right to vote, either in his present ward or in the ward from which he moved, first, for aldermen, and by reason of that, for any official to be elected at such election, even though the entire city constitutes but one polling place, under appropriate action taken by the city council.

Very truly yours,

GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

ELECTIONS—Procedure in Township Where Judges of Election Failed to Cast Lots for Candidates Tied

May 10, 1918.

Mr. Alfred Brown, R. F. D., No. 2, Box 6, Esmond, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of May 9th has been referred to me, in which you ask for an opinion of this office, giving the status of the members of the township board where on election there was a tie vote and the judges of the election at the town meeting failed to cast lots for the candidates tied.

I beg to inform you that Section 4151 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides that in case of a tie vote for any office the judges of election shall at once publicly by lot determine who of such persons shall be declared elected, and Section 4172 of the same Code provides that whenever any township fails to elect the proper number of officers, then the justice of the peace of the township, together with the other members of the board of supervisors, shall fill the vacancy by appointment. It is, therefore, my opinion that where there was no election, by reason of a tie vote, for township officers, that the office is vacant and that the justice of the peace and other members of the board shall fill the vacancy.

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

ELECTIONS—Selecting Site for School House

June 15th, 1918.

Hon. Wm. McMurchie, State's Attorney Pembina County, Cavalier, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You have requested this office for an opinion as to whether or not an election may be held for the purpose of selecting a site to build a school house oftener than once a year where an election has been held resulting in a tie.

It is my opinion that as many elections may be held during a year for the purpose of selecting a site as the electors desire, as there is no limitation placed on such an election under our statutes. The only limit is placed on the matter of removing a school house.

Trusting this will give you the information, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

ELECTIONS—Time for Filing Petitions

June 12, 1917.

Honorable Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to whether or not you should accept the petition of H. H. Aaker, candidate for Congress in the First District, in as much as his petition as filed contains only 160 signatures. Your request further states that petitions bearing more than 160 signatures were mailed at Fargo June 11th. Upon taking the matter up with Mr. Aaker by telephone I am informed that the letter with the peti-

tions bearing 160 names was mailed at Fargo, June 10th. Owing to the fact that this was Sunday, they were not sent out from Fargo until June 11th. The election law specifically provides that certificates of nomination may be filed with the secretary of state not less than thirty days before the day fixed by law for the election of persons in nomination. Such certificates of nomination may be sent by registered mail deposited in the postoffice on or before the last day. In as much as the last day in this case came on Sunday I believe you should accept the petitions, even though they were sent on Monday, but in as much as Mr. Aaker specifically states that they were really mailed on Sunday which was on the 10th, it does not become necessary to decide as to whether or not you should accept them had they been mailed on Monday. The thirty days is determined by counting the last day but not the first day.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ELECTIONS—In Cities Under Commission Form of Government

March 13, 1917.

Mr. C. E. Leslie, Attorney at Law, Hillsboro, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: The Attorney General has your letter of the 8th inst., in which you ask, in substance, the following question:

Where a city has, in an odd-numbered year (1913), adopted the commission form of government and in said year elected officers under such commission form; and thereafter, and in April, 1915, there was held an election to elect two commisioners to fill the places of the two commissioners elected at such first election and whose terms had expired, is it legal to hold an election in April, 1917, for the purpose of electing two commissioners and a President of the Board, or must such election be deferred until the next even-numbered year (1918)?

In my opinion the next election for the election of commissioners and President of the Board should, in such cases, be held in April, 1917. Section 7384, Compiled Laws of 1913, that this section applies is clear from a reading of section 3775, wherein it is declared that "* * from the time of such organization the provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to such city; and all laws in conflict herewith shall no longer be applicable, * *."

There is no requirement, under section 3784, that the elections in cities under the commission form of government shall be held in even-numbered years.

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

ELECTIONS—Incumbent Holding Over on Account of Tie Vote

June 7th, 1918.

Mr. James L. Keough, Foxholm, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You have requested this office for an opinion as to the validity of the school election held in your district, in which you advise me that the books show a registration of 59 voters, but when the ballots were count-

ed and tabulated, the clerks showed that 60 votes were cast, resulting in a tie for one Director, and you ask for an opinion as to whether or not the old member holds over or whether you should call a special election.

In the first place, that school election should be conducted the same as a general election, excepting such conditions as are specified by the school statute and it was, therefore, the duty of the judges of the election, before tabulating the votes to take one ballot out of the box so that the number of the ballots in the box would conform with the number registered. But in view of the fact that they did not do this, it is my opinion that it resulted in no election for that particular office.

Section 1151 provides for the term of school directors and also that they "shall hold the office until their successor is elected and qualified." Section 1157 provides that in case of a tie vote "the clerk of the election shall immediately notify the contesting party and they shall have three days after the election to cast lots before the judges. If this was not done then there is no election of this office and the old Director will hold over until the next annual meeting." The law does not provide for a special election in school district for the purpose of electing officers.

Trusting this will answer your inquiries, I beg to be

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN—Procedure to Fill Vacancy Caused by Death

May 24, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of the State of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Honorable Sir: I have received your Excellency's communication requesting my opinion in regard to the procedure necessary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. T. Helgesen, a member of Congress from the first congressional district of this state. The federal provisions with reference to filling vacancies in such cases are as follows:

"When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies." U. S. Const., Art. 1, paragraph 2.

"The time for holding elections in any State, District or Territory for a Representative or Delegate to fill a vacancy, whether such vacancy is caused by a failure to elect at the time prescribed by law, or by the death, resignation or incapacity of a person elected, may be prescribed by the laws of the several states and territories respectively." Rev. St. U. S., Sec. 26.

Section 1033, Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913 provides as follows:

"When a vacancy occurs in the office of a member of congress from this state, it shall be the duty of the governor to issue his proclamation appointing a day to hold a special election to fill such vacancy."

The pertinent question involved is the method of procedure to be adopted for the selection of a successor for such office, in a special election to be called for that purpose.

Prior to the year 1905 there existed in this state the method of selecting party candidates for offices by the old caucus and convention system.

By chapter 109, laws 1905, a primary election law was enacted by the legislature, applicable to county officers, members of the legislative assembly, county comissioners and city officers, and also for the election of delegates to the state and judicial district conventions.

In this primary election law it was stated that its object was as follows:

"It is the intention of this act to purify and reform the methods by which organized political parties shall make nominations of candidates for the several public offices, to perpetuate and strengthen political parties by eliminating therefrom the evils hereby sought to be corrected, and to secure to each individual member and delegate of such party an absolute freedom and independence in the expression of his preferences relating to nominations by such parties; and to prevent and prohibit the use and influence of the methods similar to that known as the unit rule, and this statute shall be so construed as to give force and effect to this expressed intention."

This act also made a provision that all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of that act were repealed.

In 1907 a primary election law was passed by Chapter 209, laws 1907, which applied to members of congress, state officers, county officers, district assessors, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of the legislative assembly and county commissioners, and to the United States Senator in the year previous to his election by the legislative assembly.

In this act its intention was stated as follows:

"It is the intention of this act to reform the methods by which political parties shall make nominations of candidatees for all public offices by popular vote. It shall be liberally construed so that the real will of the electors may not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with all provisions of law in respect to either the giving of any notice or the conducting of the primary or certify the results thereof."

Furthermore in this act it was stated that nothing therein shall be construed as repealing or being in conflict with Section 501 of the revised codes of 1905, which clearly was a clerical error and must have referred to revised codes of 1899.

It is also provided in this primary election law that every state, county, district and city committee of each political party now eligible under the provisions of this act shall remain the regularly constituted committee of the respective parties until succeeded as provided for in this act.

This act also provided for the repeal of all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith.

In 1909, a legislative enactment was made, Chapter 82, laws 1909, providing for a non-partisan judiciary.

In 1911, a legislative enactment was passed, Chapter 208, Laws 1911, providing for primary elections for the selection of candidates for presidential electors, national committeemen and national delegates.

In 1913, Chapter 153, Laws 1913, a further legislative enactment was passed providing for non-partisan selection of candidates at the primary

election for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and County Superintendents of Schools.

In 1915, Chapter 150, Laws 1915, a legislative enactment was further made providing in addition for the selection at primary elections of candidates for United States Senators.

It becomes evident from its history, that the primary election law of North Dakota reveals a plain attempt to eliminate the old methods of choosing party candidates by the caucus and convention system, with all of the alleged evils of political machine methods and to establish the individual right to become a candidate for an office either upon a party platform or individual principles.

As the primary election law became operative, even vacancies occurring in offices to be filled at the primaries, or even at the election thereafter to be held, were not filled under the old convention system, but provisions of the statute in the primary election law, by constituted committeemen elected and provided for by the terms of the primary election law.

Accordingly, after the primary election law became effective there remained no single instance where the old caucus and convention system served or pretended to serve any purpose whatsoever under the law, either to make nominations or to fill vacancies. The primary election law served specifically by its own provisions either to nominate directly at a primary election or to specifically provide for filling vacancies or to otherwise provide in cases of special elections.

In other words it is apparent that there are existing after the adoption of the various primary election laws only three available methods to fill elective offices:

1st. Selection of candidates under the primary election law at general elections.

2nd. Selection of candidates to fill vacancies occurring in offices, to be filled pursuant to the provisions of the primary election law.

3rd. Selection of candidates by the method of nomination by petition.

It is our opinion, therefore, that the repealing clauses of the various primary election laws taken in connection with the express intention stated in such primary election laws, and also taken in connection with the express provision of the primary election law, saving and retaining the methods of selecting candidates by individual petitions, operated and were intended to operate to wholly repeal the provisions of law with reference to the old caucus and convention system.

There exists, therefore, under the present laws no authorized political committees, as such might be termed, under the old caucus and convention system, who can now call or even make provisions for calling caucuses of any kind or conventions pursuant to the old provisions of law concerning caucuses and conventions.

It is just as inconsistent for the present state central committee or any part thereof, which such committee has been established and exists not by reason of the old caucus and convention system, but by reason of the provisions of the primary election law, to attempt to exercise the functions of the old caucus and convention system, as it is to attempt to call

a general primary at the special election to be held to fill the office of congressman rendered vacant by the death of its incumbent.

It is our opinion further, that you may by proclamation fix a date for the holding of a special election to fill the office of congressman rendered vacant by the death of its incumbent and that the method of procedure in selecting a candidate for such office is pursuant to the provisions of Section 501, revised code of 1899, and that at such special election no other nominating method is provided for by law.

It is further our opinion that every candidate who may so be nominated by petition is entitled to state in his nomination petition, or to have stated therein the principles or the platform which he supports, and the party with which he affiliates, and that upon the ballot to be submitted to the electors at the time of such election the names of the candidates so nominated shall appear thereon as such, with the party designation or party platform following the name of such candidates.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

ELECTION OF CONGREEMAN—Time of Canvassing Votes of Election in the Various Precincts

August 3, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter addressed to the Attorney General I beg to state that Section 1009 Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 146 of the Sesion Laws of 1915, controls as to the time when the vote cast in the special election held July 10, 1917, for the election of congressman in the first district is to be canvassed, and as to the constitution of said board, and provides, in substance, that on the second Friday after each election, or as soon as the returns are received, the county auditor shall call a majority of the county commissions of the county, or the county treasurer, county judge and one county commissioner and shall proceed to open the returns and make abstracts of votes of election in the various precincts.

Sections 1011 Compiled Laws 1913 and 1915 Compiled Laws 1913, as amended by Chapter 151, Session Laws 1913, control as to the canvassing of the vote at said special election by the state canvassing board, and provide, in substance, as follows, that the secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction constitute the State Board of Canvassers, three of whom constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and that the State Board of Canvassers should meet for the purpose of canvassing the vote, in the office of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after a special election, and that the Secretary of State shall notify the other members of the Board of such meeting.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE K. FOSTER,

Assistant Attorney General.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS—Appointment in Cities and Villages

July 24, 1917.

Hon. H. L. Reade, State Fire Marshal, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Reade: I have your letter of the 21st instant, referring me to Section 6 of S. B. 158, Laws of 1917, creating the State Board of Electricians, an asking for an opinion as to who shall make the selection of local electrical inspectors in cities and villages coming under the provisions of this Act. The question is, whether the selections are to be made by the State Fire Marshal, who is the State Electrical Inspector, or by the local authorities.

A portion of Section 6 of the Act reads as follows:

"All cities and villages coming under the provisions of this bill shall make provision for inspection by competent persons of all electrical work done within the confines of such city or village. Such local inspectors shall register their names with the secretary of the State Board within ten days after their appointment."

In view of this language, I am of the opinion that the selection of electrical inspectors in cities and villages shall be made by the local authorities, under appropriate ordinances.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

ELECTRICIANS—Bonds of Master Electrician

July 2, 1917.

Hon. H. L. Reade, State Fire Marshal, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of July 2nd received requesting an opinion on the authority of the State Board of Electricians, to demand a bond from master electricians.

Under Senate Bill No. 158, creating the Board of Electricians, provision is made for the Boards prescribing rules for the management of its affairs. Under Section 4 of the Act, the applicant for a master electrician's license is only required to take an oath, and that he has had three years' experience in the occupation, and submit to an examination.

The Act does not provide for the giving of any bond or the person to whom or for whose benefit such bond shall exist.

A consideration of the Act reveals rather, rules for qualifying applicants for licenses, and gives to the Board powers of revocation upon cause shown and after a hearing of all interested parties.

We are therefore of the opinion that it is not within the intent of the act to require a bond from master electricians, and the power so to do is certainly not granted to the board in specific terms.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON, ...
Assistant Attorney General

ELEVATOR COMPANIES—Duty to Inquire Information in Regard to Seed Liens and Crop Mortgages Upon Grain Which It Buys

October 19, 1917.

Wabek Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Co., Wabek, N. Dak.

Dear Sirs: Your letter received, in which you state that you desire the opinion of this Department as to whether or not an elevator company must examine into and inform itself of the records as to seed liens and crop mortgages upon grain which it buys in order to protect itself.

Under the laws of this state, it is not required that the owner of a seed lien or a person holding a crop mortgage give notice to an elevator company, and in order that such elevator company may protect itself as against such a lien or crop mortgage, the amount for which said grain is pledged should be deducted from the price paid for the grain.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

ELEVATOR COMPANIES—Resolution to Discontinue Issuing Storage Tickets

August 20, 1917.

Mr. J. W. Huff, Manager, Sanish, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your recent favor in which you state that you desire my opinion as to the legality of a resolution passed by the stock-holders of your elevator company in which they voted to discontinue the practice of issuing storage tickets.

It is my opinion that under Section 3112 of the Compiled Law of 1913 that your stock-holders have no authority to pass a resolution, such as is stated above. It would appear from this section of the Compiled Laws that a public warehouse man must, upon demand, issue storage tickets to those desiring to place their grain in the warehouse.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

EMERGENCY COMMISSION—AUTHORITY—Transfer of Fees of Fire Chief to Expenses of State Board of Electricians

September 1, 1917.

Hon. John Steen, State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In your letter of August 29th, you state that the Emergency Commission, at a meeting held August 28th, authorized and directed the transfer of $100.00 from "Fees to Fire Chiefs" Fire Marshal's Department, to expense of State Board of Electricians, and you ask whether or not such transfer is authorized by law.

I assume, of course, that the transfer has been made from the appropriation for the biennial period ending July 1st, 1919, and if that assumption is correct, then I am of the opinion that the transfer is authorized by law.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

EMERGENCY COMMISSION—AUTHORITY—Transfer from Contingency Fund to Auditor's Traveling Account

March 14, 1918.

Hon. Carl R. Kositsky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your request of March 9th for an opinion on the following question:

"There are several important matters concerning the collection of taxes and settlement with counties in regard to disputed claims of insane patients, which my Field Agent, Mr. Snyder, started but was unable to finish on account of there being no traveling expense available. In as much as considerable of this work is unfinished, it would be of much benefit to the state if these settlements were made, or as many of them as possible, with a transfer from the contingent fund to the Auditor's traveling account by the Emergency Commission, in the amount of $100.00, being 10 per cent of the original appropriation.

"In your opinion, does sub-division 2 of Chapter 152 of the 1915 Session Laws empower the Emergency Commission to make such a transfer after March 1st, 1918, this being the date when the original appropriation expired?"

In my opinion the emergency commission is empowered to authorize the expenditure of $100.00 from the contingency fund for the purpose outlined in your request. The appropriation for the contingency fund is contained in Chapter 13 of the 1917 Session Laws, which provides that such fund is placed at the disposal of the state emergency commission for the purposes authorized under Chapters 152 and 26 of the Session Laws of 1915.

In view of this provision it is immaterial whether or not the original one thousand dollars appropriation expired on March 1, 1918. If such appropriation has not expired then the emergency commission may increase by one hundred dollars the thousand dollar appropriation to be amended for the specific purpose referred to in your request, the one hundred dollars being ten per cent of the amount previously appropriated. If, on the other hand, the one thousand dollar appropriation has entirely expired and at present there exists no appropriation whatever for such purpose, then under Chapter 26 of the 1915 Session Laws, the Emergency Commission may authorize the expenditure of one hundred dollars from the contingency fund for the purpose set forth in your request.

In other words, in my opinion, the ten per cent limitation prescribed in Chapter 152 of the 1915 Session Laws applies only to instances where the legislature has appropriated a certain amount for a specifiic purpose, and when an emergency exists by reason of the exhaustion of that amount. In other cases where the legislature has not appropriated any amount for a specific purpose, but has under estimated the cost of maintenance of any department by entirely overlooking some item, legitimately an expense of the department and concerning which an emergency is determined to exist, I am of the opinion that under Chapter 26 of the 1915 Session Laws, the Emergency Commission is empowered to authorize expenditures from the contingency fund without being limited by the ten per cent provision in

Chapter 152 of the 1915 Session Laws. A comparison of these two chapters will show that in Chapter 26 the legislature has empowered the Emergency Commission to authorize the expenditure of money for unexpected and unprovided for contingencies. All cases which come within the legitimate expense of a department and for which specific appropriations have or have not been made, would be included therein when an emergency has ben determined to exist, Chapter 26 being broader in its scope and terms than Chapter 152.

In other words, I believe the legislature contemplated under Chapter 26 emergencies arising where no appropriation had been made for a specific purpose within a department and intended to meet such emergency by the provisions of Chapter 26.

To hold that such ten per cent limitation applied to Chapter 26 would be to prevent the Emergency Commission from authorizing the expenditure of money for any expense for which a specific appropriation has not been made by the legislature and exhausted by the department. Such an interpretation would obviously nullify some of the power granted the Emergency Commission under Chapter 26. The other interpretation, which I have given above and which applies the ten per cent limitation only to cases where there is a specific appropriation which has become exhausted, is, I believe, the correct intepretation to follow. By so doing Chapters 26 and 152 can be harmonized and full effect given to the provisions of both.

I have in mind opinions of this office dated July 15, 1917, and October 30, 1917, rendered to the State Treasurer and Secretary of State respectively, and find that they in no way conflict with the above conclusions in this matter. The opinion to the Secretary of State holding that the facts stated therein did not authorize the Emergency Commission to make an original appropriation of $500.00 to pay for state officers' bonds. Such opinion is sustained on the ground that money for officers' bonds is not money for the maintenance of a department and that no emergency could exist with reference to the same in view of the fact that it merely is for the benefit of and operates as an additional compensation to certain officials, and this is not necessary for the carrying on of any state activity. The opinion to the Secretary of State simply holds illegal a transfer from a fund to another supposed fund which by the Governor's veto does not exist. This state of facts takes the attempted action on which this opinion was written out of the perview of Chapter 152, which allows the transfer of money from one fund to another fund.

In cases where the ten per cent additional is not drawn from another fund within a department, but is taken from the contingency fund, I do not believe the law contemplates any transfer from the contingency fund to a fund within the department, but merely the direct expenditure of the amount authorized fro mthe contingency fund itself. That, however, is really a mere matter of bookkeeping, and it is immaterial, provided, if the steps outlined in Chapter 26 and 152 for expending moneys from the contingency fund are complied with.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,

Asst. Attorney General.

EMERGENCY COMMISSION—AUTHORITY—Transfer from Contingent Fund to Traveling Expenses of State Board of Regents

March 28, 1918.

Mr. Chas. Liessman, Secy. State Board of Regents, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your request for an opinion upon the questions submitted in your letter, as to whether or not an Emergency Commission could legally transfer $2,000 from the contingency fund placed at the disposal of said Commission for the purpose of creating a fund from which the traveling expenses of the State Board of Regents may be paid.

Preliminary to giving my opinion on the matter, I call your attention to the fact that your question, as stated, does not involve any of the questions raised when a transfer is desired as between different funds of the same department or when a transfer is asked from the Emergency Commission's contingent fund to an existing fund which is insufficient to meet the needs of a department. The transfer you desire raises only the question as to the power of the Emergency Commission to transfer from their contingency fund an amount to be used by the Board of Regents for a specific purpose and for which no appropriation has been in existence. These distinctions have been referred to for the reason that I have in mind the opinion rendered by this department under date of October 30th, 1917, wherein it was held that an Emergency Commission was not empowered to transfer from the appropriation of $6,000 for the per diem of the members of the Board of Regents, the sum of $3,000 to create the traveling expense fund for said Board.

In an opinion rendered by this department under date of March 14th, 1918, it was stated that it was our opinion that Chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1915 is broader in its scope than Chapter 152 of said laws and further that in enacting said Chapter 26 the legislature had in contemplation emergencies arising where no appropriation had been made for a specific purpose within a department and that power to act in such a case was therein conferred upon the Emergency Commission. Thus construing said Chapters they can be harmonized and full effect can be given to the legislative intent and that it was the intent of the legislature that both of said chapters were in force and effect is clearly demonstrated by the fact that in making the appropriation for the Emergency Commission's contingent fund for the present bi-annual period, said appropriation being found in Chapter 113 of the Session Laws of 1917, it is provided that said appropriation shall be used as provided by Chapters 26 and 152 of the Session Laws of 1915.

Assuming then that the State Board of Regents is able to establish to the satisfaction of the Emergency Commission that an emergency exists in this connection, I am of the opinion that by virtue of the power conferred upon said Commission under Chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1915, that the transfer desired could be legally made. I base my conclusion upon the language found in Section 1 of said Chapter 26 which, as far as is applicable is as follow:

"* * * whenever in the judgment of said Commission the cost and ex-

pense of the maintenance of any department or institution has been underestimated, and insufficient monies have been appropriated therefor and an emergency exists through such error * * * "

It is my opinion that this section confers upon the Emergency Commission the power to transfer the funds at its disposal in an amount which at their discretion is deemed necessary to relieve the emergency which said Commission has found to exist, in case a department or institution is embarrassed in the performance of the duties legally conferred upon it through the fact that the cost of maintaining said department or institution has been under-estimated and insufficient funds appropriated therefor.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General

EMERGENCY COMMISSION—AUTHORITY—Transfer of Funds for Soldiers' Pensions

July 5, 1917.

The Emergency Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: It appearing that the funds appropriated by Senate Bill 324 in the sum of $50,000.00 for pensions for First North Dakota Infantry for services during the years 1916 and 1917, because of unforeseen happenings subsequent to the time of the making of those appropriations are exhausted; and it further appearing that the sum of $10,000.00 was appropriated by Senate Bill No. 105 for the purpose of giving immediate aid to soldiers of the North Dakota regiment who have been stationed at the Mexican border and whose condition was necessitous, and that said sum remains practically unexpended, I beg to state, pursuant to a verbal request as to whether or not a portion of the fund appropriated by Senate Bill No. 105 can be transferred by the Emergency Board to the fund appropriated by Senate Bill No. 324, that in my opinion an amount not to exceed the sum of $5,000.00 can be so transferred by the Emergency Commission provided that the Emergency Commission is satisfied that through calamities or unforeseen happenings subsequent to the time of the making of the appropriation thus affected such emergency exists.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. Attorney General.

EMERGENCY COMMISSION—AUTHORITY—Transfer from Per Diem of Board Regents to Traveling and Incidental Expenses of That Board.

October 30, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date, in which you enclosed copy of the Resolution by the Emergency Commission has been received.

From the statement therein contained it appears that the Emergency Commission desires to authorize the transfer of the sum of $3,000.00 from the amount appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for the payment

of the per diem of the members of the Board of Regents to an account to be known as the Board of Regents Contingency Account and that out of this amount thus set aside, shall be paid all items of traveling and incidental expense incurred by members of the Board while engaged in the performance of their duties.

In reply I beg to state, that, in my opinion, there is no authority in the law for the Emergency Commission to make such transfer.

Senate Bill No. 136, being the General Appropriation Bill, contained an item of $7,000.00 to cover traveling expenses for members of the Board of Regents. This bill was passed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives, but Governor Frazier expressly vetoed this item of $7,000.00 traveling expenses.

Accordingly I am of the opinion that an emergency as defined in Chapter 152 of the Sesion Laws of 1915, cannot be said to exist in this case.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

EMERGENCY COMMISSION—AUTHORITY—Transfer of Salaries in State Engineer's Office

February 18, 1918.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your request for an opinion from this department, as to the legality of the matters set forth in your letter addressed to the Secretary of the State Auditing Board, under date of February 4th, 1918.

It is my opinion that the transfers requested may be legally made by the State Auditing Board. Very truly yours.

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

ENABLING ACT—(Cong. Feb. 22, 1889—
"ENTIRE CAPITAL STOCK"—Meaning of this term—(See corporations.)

ESCHEAT MONEYS RECEIVED BY THE STATE—Proper place for—

January 27, 1917.

John Steen, State Treasurer, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D.

Honorable Sir: Your letter of January 25th received, wherein you request an opinion concerning the fund in which you should place escheat monies received by you for the state.

Section 153 of our Constitution provides that the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the common schools of the state, and that it shall be deemed a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate, and may increase but never diminish.

Under this constitutional provision, it is our opinion that all escheat

monies received by the state, which are finally determined so to be, shall be placed in the proper permanent fund as provided for by such constitutional provision.

In the estate of Michael Clifford, deceased, we understand you have received the following monies, concerning such an estate as an escheat to the state; namely,

$42.54 on November 2, 1915.

$347.42 on November 1, 1915.

$5,079.25 on January 25, 1917.

We also understand that application has been made in behalf of some alleged heirs to open up the probate proceedings in such estate in Benson County, that a citation has been issued thereon by the county judge in behalf of such claimants, claiming to be heirs of said deceased, and to be entitled to the monies in question, and in such event we are of the opinion that until it is finaly determined, or until we otherwise advise you, such monies so received by you should be temporarily placed and deposited in your general fund.

Very truly yours,

H. A. Bronson,
Asst. Attorney General.

EXCUSE FROM SCHOOL—(See School, Compulsory Attendance)
EXCESS FREIGHT CHARGES—Claim for

September 8, 1917.

Mr. F. C. Gibbs, Traffic Manager, Fargo, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your letter with reference to the claim of L. W. Holder, which has been assigned to you, against the Great Northern and Soo Railroads, for excess freight charges on a car load of brick shipped from Ransom, North Dakota, to Cayuga, North Dakota.

I have given this matter considerable thought, and while I am of the opinion that some redress should be accorded the shipper, it would appear to me that the conclusions Mr. Little arrived at are correct; namely, that the state officials are powerless to act, inasmuch as this claim involved a shipment of freight in inter-state commerce, and that the relief sought, if obtainable at all, would come through the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Very truly yours,

William Langer,
Attorney General.

EXERADITION—Fugitive From Justice, Charged with Bastardy

May 3, 1917.

Hon. John E. Burke, Juvenile Commissioner, Minot, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Burke: I am in receipt of your favor requesting an opinion as to whether a fugitive from justice, who is charged with bastardy, can be extradited.

It is my opinion that, under Section 11163, 1913 Compiled Laws, the expense of all extradition cases must be borne by the state, where the crime is either treason or felony. Under Section 11162 the County Commis-

sioners shayy pay for all extradition proceedings in case of misdemeanor; the bill to be approved by the Board of County Commissioners. Section 11162 is as follows:

"The Governor of this state may in any case authorized by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, demand of the executive authority of any other state or territory within the United States, any fugitive from justice or any person charged with the commission of treason, felony or other crimes in this state. The account of any such agent or agents employed for such purpose shall in cases of treason and felony be paid by the state, and for other crimes be audited by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which the crime was committed, and paid by such county; provided, that only the sheriff of said county, or one of his deputies, or a constable or policeman thereof, shall be appointed such agent, and such agent shall not be paid more than his actual expenses, and a per diem of three dollars while in the actual discharge of his duty."

Under the law of this state, as found in Section 10483, bastardy is not considered quasi-criminal, for a civil action, punishable by ninety days in jail. Should an attempt be made to extradite the fugitive from Justice, there is a question whether the cora forum would hold that the crime was an extraditable one. I can your attention to Chapter 159, 1915 Session Laws, which reads as follows:

"Every male and female person who are not married to each other who shall have voluntary sexual intercourse are separately guilty of the crime of fornication. A female under eighteen years of age and under age of consent fixed in Section 9563 which defines the crime of rape, is nevertheless by her voluntary intercourse guilty of fornication as herein defined. Any person over eighteen years of age violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. When any person under eighteen years of age is accused of said crime, such minor shall be proceeded against under the provisions of Chapter 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913 and Acts amendatory thereof.

"Upon proof of the marriage of the guilty parties at any time before conviction, the prosecution under this Section shall be dismissed."

I suggest that you have a complaint drawn up charging the defendant with fornication and that then, if an attempt is made to extradite the defendant, that he be extradited on that charge. The old procedure is unsaisfactory and will be until bastardy is made a felony.
satisfactory and will be until bastardy is made a felony.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

EXPENSES—County Superintendent of Schools—(See County Superintendents of Schools)

EXPENSES—District Court Action—(See District Court)

EXPENSES—Judge of the District Court—(See Judge of the District Court)

EXPENSES—Legislators—(See Legislators)

EXPENSES—Judges of the Supreme Court—(See Judges of the Supreme Court)

EXTRADITION—Sheriff's Expenses—(Se eSheriffs)

FAIR ASSOCIATION—Transfer of Ground at Minnewaukan to Such Association

April 13, 1917.

Hon. L. L. Butterwick, Assistant State's Attorney, Minnewaukan, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your request for an opinion covering a proposed transfer of a plot of ground adjoining the village of Minnewaukan and owned by the village, to a county fair association of Benson County, has been unanswered, owing to an unusual and unlooked for press of work in this office.

The facts from which the situation arises are given in your letter, as follows:

"About the year 1907, a number of public spirited citizens anticipating that a time might come when it would be possible to secure the location of a Benson County Fair at Minnewaukan, proceeded to buy a tract of about 58 acres of land adjoining the town site of Minnewaukan with the idea of having this land to offer to the Fair Association as a site for its exhibitions, etc. This land was largely paid for by gate receipts received from various local fairs, celebrations and so forth. A question of taxation finally made it seem desirable to deed the land to the village of Minnewaukan, and the Board of Trustees of the village finally bought the tract, paying therefor something less than $500, the amount still unpaid on the purchase price of the land. A deed was then given to the village in fee simple to the property, which included the land and about $600 worth of improvements in the shape of a race track and grand stand. The ground was bought by the village ostensibly for park purposes, but according to the majority of the people, the real purpose being to hold it until such time as it could be offered to a County Fair Association. It is variously estimated that the real value of the tract at the time it was acquired by the village was from $2500 to $4000.

"As a matter of fact, the tract so acquired, has never been used for park purposes as the term is usually understood. Whenever a public celebration is held in the village, the exhibitions are staged there, and part of the grounds are used as a baseball ground.

"The farmers of Benson County are now planning through their farmers' clubs, on organizing a County Fair Association under the provisions of Section 1867 et seq. of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota 1913. It is understood that the farmers favor locating the Fair at Minnewaukan, and the question now is, can the vilage trustees deed the above mentioned tract to the Fair Association legally without receiving a money consideration commensurate with the market value of the property.

"As an inucement to the Fair Association to locate their fair at Minnewaukan, it is proposed to offer the association a conditional fee of the property, the condition being that the land shall revert to the city if and when the Association no longer use the lands for fair purposes. It is also

proposed to reserve in such conveyance a right in the village to use the lands for public purposes when such use would not conflict with the use of the lands by the Association.

"A large majority of the property owners and legal voters of the town are in favor of the proposition as stated above. I am informed that no more than three are oppoed to the proposition. This, however, may slightly underestimate the opposition.

"A large percentage of the property owners and legal voters of the village will petition the trustees to sell the property for a recited consideration or $1.00 and to convey a conditional fee to the Association."

The questions which you ask to have answered in order are as follows:

1. 'On the facts above stated, can the village board of trustees legally sell this land?'

In reply to this question will say that, in my opinion, the village board of trustees, under authority granted by Section 3861, Compiled Laws of North Dakota 1913, can legally sell this land. That part of such section which is applicable, reads as follows:

Sec. 3861, 1913 Comp. Laws.

"Powers of Board of Trustees (of Villages): To purchase, hold or convey any estate, real or personal, for the use of the corporation * * * and to sell and dispose of the same when the necessity therefor no longer exists, * * * "

Under this section the power (within proper limits) to determine whether or not "the necessity therefor no longer exists," is doubtless lodged with the village board of trustees and their decision in the matter would only be reviewed by a court and set aside in case the facts clearly negatived the decision of the Board.

2. "If question No. 1 is anewsred in the affirmative, then can the Board legally sell the land for a recited consideration of $1.00?"

In reply to this question wil say that, in my opinion, the Board cannot legally sell the land for a recited consideration of $1.00. Such a transaction would amount to a gift, and nowhere is the board of trustees of a village authorized to make such a donation to a fair association or other corporation or person. It wil be noted that the board is only authorized to "sell" real estate owned by the village under specified circumstances. I am convinced that the word "sell" means disposing of the property sold for its market value. It will also be noted that it was thought necessary to especially authorize the county to make donations to county fair associations, under Section 1867, 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota, and it is not reasonable to assume that the village has such authority to donate to such association without similar and special authorization by statute. As emphasizing the fact that such a transfer would be a gift, it should be remembered that $500 of tax payers' money went into the property at the time it was taken over by the village and I assume from your statement of facts that the deed to the village was absolute in form and obviously made to do away with the payment of taxes. There being no express trust expressed in the transfer to the village, it must be assumed that the grantors in the deed to the village intended the full consequences of their act in giving an absolute deed to the village and that, upon the tranfer

being completed, absolute title to the land passed, and the property has ever since been the property of the village subject to no legal conditions of any kind whatever. As such, every citizen of the village has a direct interest in the full value of the property and a right to prevent its disposal by any means not clearly authorized by statute.

3. "If the board of trustees should convey a conditional fee for a recited consideration of $1.00 would said board and the individual members thereof, be personally liable to the city for the market value of the property so disposed of?"

In reply to this question will say that, in my opinion, the board of trustees would be personally liable to the village of Minnewaukan for any loss it should sustain by reason of the transfer of this property for a consideration of $1.00, and the extent of their liability would be the market value of the property, plus any expense incurred in recovering it.

4. "If the board of trustees should convey as above, and the transaction was attacked by a property owner, could any question be logically raised other than the adequacy of the consideration?"

In reply to this question will say that, in my opinion, in addition to the question of the adequacy of the consideration, a property owner could also raise the primary question of whether or not the necessity for the village owning this land had clearly ceased to exist as a matter of law at the time of the transfer.

5. "If the property were sold for any sum less than its fair market value would not the transaction be open to the same attack as suggested in Question 4?"

In reply to this question will say that, in my opinion, the transaction would be open to the same attack as suggested in Question 4.

6. "In determining the adequacy of the consideration would the Court be justified in considering the benefit the town would derive from having the county fair located here, following the reasoning that controlled the Court in the decision in City of Minneapolis vs. Janney, 90 N. W. 312?"

In reply to this question will say that, in my opinion, a court passing on such a transfer would not be justified in considering the benefit to the village to be derived from having the county fair located there, as the extent of legalizing the transfer on that ground. In the case you refer to it should be noted that the validity of the transfer is upheld by the Supreme Court of Minnesota on the ground that the City of Minneapolis was authorized to make such transfer by special, distinct statute in addition to the ordinary statute empowering a city to sell its real estate under certain conditions. It should also be noted that the Minnesota decision distinguished between the terms of the special statutes in Minnesota authorizing the city to "convey" the real estate in question, and the general statute to "sell" the same. The court reasons that the word "convey" means simply the act of transferring and that the evident intention in authorizing the city to "convey" was to enable it to transfer the real estate without selling it for a consideration. It should also be noted that the special Minnesota statutes referred to in this case, applied specially to Minneapolis, named the grantee and gave the legal description of the property conveyed.

It is clear from the Minnesota decision that, had the authority of the city rested solely upon the general power of the city to "sell" real estate under certain circumstances (as the authority of the village of Minnewaukan in this case) the transfer by the city without consideration would not have been upheld.

7. "If the city may legally sell the property for a recited consideration of $1.00 and it should decide to do so and convey a conditional fee such as suggested above, would such a fee fulfill the requirement stipulated in section 1867 Comp. Laws of N. D. 1913, which requires the fair association to be the owner in fee of real estate of the value of $2500.00, to entitle it to county aid, assuming that such a conditional fee is worth the sum mentioned?"

In reply to this question will say that, in my opinion, the conveyance of a conditional fee to a county fair association, as outlined, would not give the county fair association such title as would authorize it to receive county aid. The term "owner in fee" used in the statute Section 1867, 1913 Compiled Laws North Dakota, clearly means and an absolute owner with full power to sell or otherwise dispose of the real estate specified. The words "owner in fee" must be construed in their accepted sense and in this case must be so construed irrespective of methods of transfer used in connection with other public enterprises. (3 Words & Phrases 2706, second column.)

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

EEBLE MINDED—Parent's Responsibility to Support and Maintain

March 21, 1917.

Hon. J. E. Bagstad, Hillsboro, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to whether or not the father is legally bound to pay for the support and maintenance of a feeble minded son in the Feeble Minded Institute where the son is over age.

Unless the father made an agreement with the Board of Control or with the institution, which provided he would pay for the son's care, then the father is not legally liable after the time when the boy becomes twenty-one years of age.

However, there is a strong moral responsibility and if the father has much property, he should in my judgement pay the state for the care of the son and also should make provisions for him so that in case of the death of the father the son would get the same amount of property as the other children and thus not place upon the state the entire burden of taking care of the son.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

FEES—Publication of Notice in Foreclosuer of Chattel Mortgages

October 23, 1917.

Mr. C. L. Foster, Attorney at Law, Turtle Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: The Attorney General is in receipt of your letter of recent

date, asking for an opinion as to the legal fee for the publication of notice in the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage.

This question as stated in your letter, raises the point as to whether Section 8132 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 was replaced by the enactment of Sections 3308 and 3309 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

It is my opinion that Section 8132 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is still in effect, and was not repealed by the Sections above cited. Section 8132 is a specific statute and specifically relates to the amount of the fee which may be charged for the publication of the notice of a chattel mortgage foreclosure. Section 3308 and Section 3309, except as to certain fees which have no connection with the question herein involved, are of a general nature, and could only be construed as repealing Section 8132 by implication, if at all. The courts do not favor repeals by implication, and it has been held in most cases that a special statute covering a given point will not be considered repealed by a general statute, unless by ex-

tion of the "Valued Policy Statute."

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

FIRE INSURANCE—"Valued Policy Clause"

August 30, 1917.

Hon. S. A. Olsness, Insurance Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have asked for my opinion as to whether or not there is a conflict between the provisions of the Standard Fire Insurance Policy of North Dakota, as set forth in the first three lines thereof, and Section 6624 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, said Section being designated as the "Valued Policy Clause".

I beg to advise you that it is my opinion that the provisions of the Standard Fire Insurance Policy, above described, are in direct conflict with Section 6624 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

Vance, in his work on Insurance Law, in discussing this identical provision of the Standard Fire Insurance Policy in connection with the so-called Valued Policy Clause, makes use of the following language: "Therefore the stipulation found in the standard policy limiting the liability of the insurer to the actual cash value of the property damaged or destroyed, would seem to be more or less needless, since it adds nothing to the insurer's common law rights, and is powerless to prevent the opera-

press of words of necessary implication.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—Incorporation Fees

March 16, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, S. A. Olsness, Insurance Commissioner, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D.

Honorable Sirs: Upon the application of the proposed Northern States

Fire Insurance Company to file its Articles of Incorporation, with the Insurance Commissioner, and for certificate of this office concerning the articles as provided for by law, there has been called to the attention of this office the question as follows:

Whether under the provisions of our laws the Articles of Incorporation of a Fire Insurance Company should be filed in the office of the Secretary of State as well as in the office of the Insurance Commissioner, and whether the usual fees prescribed as incorporation fees applicable to corporations generally, should be paid to the proposed incorporators before the corporate existence of the proposed corporation is authorized.

This question involves the consideration of all of our laws with reference to the incorporation of corporations.

Section 4835 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 (which formerly was section 3086 Revised Code of 1895), provides, among other things, as follows:

"The general provisions of law relating to the powers, duties and liabilities of corporations shall apply to all incorporated domestic insurance companies, so far as such provisions are pertinent and not in conflict with other provisions of law relating to such companies."

Section 172 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 (which was theretofore Section 132 Revised Code of 1895), provides that the Insurance Commissioner shall file in his office the articles of incorporation of all insurance corporations organized or doing business in this state.

With reference to the incorporation of a domestic insurance company, section 4839 Compiled Laws of 1913 (which was theretofore section 3090, Revised Code 1895, and which was originally taken from Chapter 69 of the laws of 1885), prescribes:

That the articles of incorporation shall be examined by the Attorney General and if found conformable to the article and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the state, shall be certified by him to the Commissioner of Insurance, who shall thereupon make an examination to ascertain whether the company has in all respects complied with the requirements of law, according to the nature of the business proposed to be transacted by it and if satisfied by such examination that the corporation has complied with the law he shall deliver to such corporation a certified copy of the articles of incorporation and a certificate to the effect that such corporation has complied with all the requirements of the law, which on being filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the principal office of the corporation is located, shall be its authority to commence business and issue policies, etc.

Under the provisions common to all insurance companies, section 4929 Compiled Laws of 1913, (which was section 3132, Revised Code 1895, and which was originally taken from Chapter 69 of the laws of 1885), provides:

"There shall be paid by every company doing business in this state, except mutual insurance companies, the following fees:

Upon filing articles of incorporation, twenty-five dollars;

Upon filing the annual statement, ten dollars;

For each certificate of authority and certified copy thereof, two dollars, etc."

Under the general provision for the creation of corporations, section 4509 Compiled Laws of 1913, (which was chapter 105 Session Laws of 1911), provides:

That every corporation for profit, excepting county mutual insurance companies, (and a list of other corporations, but not including insurance companies), shall at or before the filing of the articles of incorporation pay into the state treasury the sum of twenty-five for the first twenty-five thousand dollars, or fraction thereof, of the capital stock of such corporation, and the sum of five dollars for every additional ten thousand dollars, or fraction thereof, of its capital stock.

The next section, section 4510 Compiled Laws of 1913, provides:

That no increase of the capital stock of any corporation heretofore or hereafter formed, other than those excepted in section 4509 shall be valid until such corporation shall have paid into the state treasury the sum of five dollars for every ten thousand dollars, or fraction thereof, of such increase in the capital stock of such corporation.

The next section following, section 4511 Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that it shall be the duty of every corporation hereafter organized, or which shall hereafter increase its capital stock, other than those excepted in section 4509, to file with the secretary of state at the time of filing the articles of incorporation, or instrument evidencing such increase, a duplicate receipt of the state treasurer for the payment herein required to be made, which receipt, in duplicate, it is made the duty of such treasurer to furnish.

The next following section, section 4512 Compiled Laws of 1913, provides:

Upon the filing of the articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State he shall issue to the corporation over the great seal of the state a certificate that the articles of incorporation containing the required statement of facts have been filed in his office; and thereupon the persons signing the articles and their associates and successors, shall be a body politic and corporate by the name and for the purpose stated in said article.

The next section following, section 4513, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides:

That upon the filing of any articles of incorporation as in the last section prescribed, the secretary of state shall cause the same to be recorded in a book to be kept in his office for that purpose to be called the "book of corporations", with date of filing, and upon filing and recording any articles of incorporation of any bank, building and loan association, or any monied corporation subject to examination by the state examiner, the secretary of state shall forthwith certify to the state examiner the fact that the articles of incorporation have been filed, giving the date of such filing.

In this connection section 175 Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that in case the Commissioner of Insurance is a director, officer, agent, attor-

ney, a stock holder of or directly interested in any insurance company except as an insured, the examination of such company shall be made by the state examiner or by some person appointed by him.

Section 4517, Compiled Laws of 1913 (which was chapter 65, section 1, session laws of 1905), provides that every corporation hereafter organized under the laws of the state of North Dakota shall, before receiving a certificate of organization, file with the secretary of state a statement setting forth the post office address of its business office.

Section 4518 Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that an annual report shall be made by certain incorporated companies to the Secretary of State but specifically excepts insurance companies.

Section 4505, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides generally for the requirements to be set forth in the articles of incorporation for corporations generally.

Section 4836 and 4837, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that the articles of incorporation of insurance companies must contain, how it may be formed and for what purpose, but it specifically provides that the articles of incorporation shall set forth certain things in addition to what is required to be set forth in said section 4505.

Section 4837, Compiled Laws of 1913, also provides:

"Any name not previously in use by an existing corporation may be adopted, but the words "insurance company," or, if the business is to be conducted upon the mutual principle, the words, "mutual insurance company" shall constitute a part of such name. No certificate shall be granted by the insurance commissioner, as hereinafter provided, if, in his judgment, the name adopted too closely resembles the name of an existing corporation, or is liable to mislead the public."

For the purposes of comparison attention is called to the provisions of law concerning accident and sickness insurance corporations contained in section 19, Compiled Laws of 1913.

Section 4967 provides for the articles of incorporation of such organization being submitted to the insurance commissioner and the attorney general, for their approval if found to comply with the provisions of chapter 19. Thereupon such articles if approved shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds where the organization is located and in the office of the Secretary of State.

Likewise for purposes of comparison attention is called to the provisions of law concerning domestic surety companies.

Section 4908, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that such domestic surety companies must comply with the provisions of section 4929, which relates to the fees to be paid the insurance commissioner on filing, and must also file a certificate issued by the state treasurer, (although chapter 113, sub-division 5, of the laws of 1913 says state auditor) that such corporation has complied with the provisions of section 5207 Compiled Laws of 1913, together with certified copy of its articles of incorporation and upon the payment of the proper fees therefor, the commissioner of insurance shall issue to such corporation a certificate, etc.

It will be noted that under section 4908, such domestic surety companies upon incorporation are required to pay filing fees to the insurance commissioner, and to file with him a certified copy of the articles of incorporation, and to pay the proper fees therefor.

Likewise attention is called to the provision concerning fraternal beneficiary associations, which under section 5045 Compiled Laws of 1913 are required to file with the insurance commissioner a certificate of its character and articles of association.

Attention is likewise called to the provisions of law concerning fraternal benefit societies, which under section 5069 Compiled Laws of 1913 are required to file with the insurance commissioner.

It will be noted, however, that the two last named associations and societies are corporations not for profit, and are expressly excepted under the provisions of section 4509.

In answering the question first presented in this opinion the statutory provisions of law should be so read and construed so as to harmonize the same if under ordinary rules of construction they can so be harmonized without violation of any of the specific provisions of the statutes so quoted relating to fire insurance companies.

At the outset accordingly, the following general observations may be made:

1. That the said provision contemplated the filing of articles of incorporation, generally in the office of the secretary of state.

2. The Sceretary of State is required to keep a book known as the "book of corporations," in which the articles of incorporation of the corporation, generally speaking, are recorded at length in such book.

3. Corporations generally are required to file with the secretary of state its post office address of its business office, and every corporation, except railroads, banking, insurance, religious corporations and corporations not for pecuniary profit are required to file annual reports with the secretary of state.

4. The secretary of state is required to issue certificate of its corporation, over the great seal of the state.

5. The secretary of state is to certify the fact and date of the incorporation to the state examiner.

6. Concerning fire insurance companies, it is the duty of the attorney general to certify to the commissioner of insurance the proposed articles of incorporation, if found conformable to the provision of law affecting insurance corporations and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the state.

7. Concerning fire insurance companies, it is the duty of the insurance commissioner:

(A) To first receive certificate of Attorney General.

(B) To examine proposed articles as to the name of the company and the plan of doing business to see if in accordance with insurance laws.

(C) To file articles of incorporation, upon receiving evidence that the same have been filed with the secretary of state, and the incorporating fees and filing fees paid to the state treasurer and the secretary of state respectively.

(D) To require payment of the fee required.

(E) To then make an examination of such corporation to see that it has fully complied with requirements of law in order to issue policies and with provisions of section 4863 Compiled Laws of 1913.

(F) To issue certificate authorizing the doing of business as an insurance corporation.

Upon the consideration of the laws that apply to the question involved it would seem that the duty of the Insurance Commissioner comprehends more the issuance of a certificate to do business after an examination than the acting as a mere custodian or recipient for the filing of the articles of incorporation.

In other words a distinction can be drawn between filing articles of incorporation for the purpose of incorporation and paying the incorporators fee therefor and the filing of articles of incorporation for the purpose of examination and procuring a certificate to do business under the peculiar laws applicable to insurance companies.

In view of the fact that the provision of law in chapter 105 of the session laws of 1911, specifically prescribes an incorporating fee for corporations, which by its terms would cover fire insurance corporations, and in view of the further fact that such statutory provision has been passed long subsequent to section 4929 Code 1913, which was originally chapter 69 of the laws of 1885, we are of the opinion that the provisions of law concerning the incorporation of fire insurance corporations requires the filing of the articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, the payment of the incorporators fees to the state treasurer, the filing of the treasurer's receipt with, and the payment of the filing fee to the Secretary of State, and also the filing of the articles of incorporation with the insurance commissioner for purposes of examination and issuing a certificate to do business under the law applicable to insurance.

This can be accomplished by following the procedure herein before outlined and by filing a duplicate set of articles of incorporation, one with the secretary of state and one with the insurance commissioner.

It may be said that the provisions that we have so construed are not entirely clear, but we are of the opinion that our method of construction is one that serves to harmonize the same and to make them intelligible in accordance with the intent of the laws quoted for purposes of efficient and administrative supervision.

We also recommend that every proposed incorporation of a fire insurance company should present an application to the Secretary of State in the manner and form as set forth in the proposed form attached hereto, and should also present an application to the insurance commissioner for filing, an examination and issuance of certificate, substantially as set forth in the proposed form hereto attached.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General

FIRE INSURANCE—Validity of Charter of Grand Forks Companies Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

January 4, 1918.

Hon. S. A. Olsness, Insurance Commissioner, The Capitol.

Dear Mr. Olsness: I am in receipt of your request of the 13th ult. for an opinion as to the validity of the charter of the Grand Forks Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was issued in 1910. I note that in 1913 the company called in and cancelled all its policies closing up its business affairs under its own management. I note further that no receiver nor court proceedings were employed, and that all claims have been paid and no business transacted since November, 1913, except disposing of its assets and settling claims.

It is my opinion that until the charter is cancelled that a report will have to be made even though the report is no business transacted.

The same rule would apply to insurance corporations of other states.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

FISHING—Trespassing on Land Adjoining River—Using Net

January 18, 1918.

Mr. C. G. Ganje, Balfour, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply.

You desire an opinion from this department as to whether a man owning land through which the Mouse River runs can prohibit people from going on the land to fish from the river. Likewise you desire to be informed if it is a misdemeanor to fish with a net.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that the owner of land through which the Mouse River runs may prohibit another from going on his land to fish in said river.

In answer to your second question I desire to refer you to the Session Laws of 1915 on page 227 being section 72 thereof, in which it is made a misdemeanor to use nets or seines for the purpose of catching or taking fish from any of the public waters of this state.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

FISHING—With Net or Seine in Missiouri River

May, 3,1918.

Mr. Peter Scott, Chief Game Warden, Bottineau, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date addressed to the attorney general has been referred to me for reply. You ask whether or not, under the existing laws, it is unlawful to use a net or seine for the purpose of catching fish in the Misouri River.

As is stated in your letter, Section 72 of Chapter 227 of the Session

Laws of 1915 covers this matter fully, and it is my opinion that under the provisions of said Act it is unlawful for any person to use a net or seine for the purpose of catching fish in the Missouri River. I assume that this question is raised with reference to the Missouri River in particular on account of the fact that it is considered to be a navigable river. I have examined the authorities with reference to this point and find that they are agreed that under the police power of the state fishing may be regulated in navigable as well as unnavigable rivers.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

FISHING—With Seine in Shallow Water

September 20, 1917.

Mr. J. H. Bloom, Game and Fish Commissioner, Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your request for an opinion as to the power of the Game and Fish Commissioner to issue a permit to J. H. Mantz of Anamoose, who has made the following request:

"We have got a lake about 10 miles west of Anamoose in the spring of the year, when the river is high then the pickerels goes in this lake but soon the creek drys then the pickerels have to stay in the lake. Now the lake is not deep, she freezes up in the winter and the fish have to die. Now could I get a permit to fish with a sein or net?"

In reply will say that I am unable to find any authority of law by which the Board could issue such a permit, while I do not find that fishing is this manner with a net is expressly prohibited.

I note that you say that "it seems a crime to allow tons of pickerel to die in those shallow lakes" and it not only is a great loss of fish, but it pollutes the water so as to make it unhealthy.

In connection with this I will say that the leaving of these fish in a shallow lake and allowing them to freeze, will so pollute the lake in the succeeding year as to interfere with the preservation of fish which may be thrown into this lake by the overflow of the river, I see no reason why the Fish and Game Board itself, if it desired to do so, might not take steps to clear the water each fall, but this would have to be done strictly under the power of the board to take steps for the preservation of game and fish. The fish taken in any manner by the board would have to be sold under the general provisions for the sale of game and fish coming into possession of the board. I presume it might be impossible for the board to undertake this and of course I am unable to say from the letter before me, that the actual state of facts warranting such action by the board exists in respect to this lake, at Anamoose. You would have to determine that, I should think, from a more thorough investigation. It seems too bad that these fish may be wasted, but the above method of preventing such waste is the only method I am able to find.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistent Attorney General

FLORENCE CRITTENDON HOME, FARGO—Nature of Institution

August 20, 1917.

Miss Lillian Grace Topping, Superintendent, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Miss Topping: I have your favor in which you state that you desire my opinion as to whether or not the Florence Crittendon Homes located at Fargo comes within the provisions of Chapter 183 of the Session Laws of 1915 regulating maternity hospitals.

It is my opinion that the Florence Crittendon Home does not come within the provisions of this act and in fact is excluded therefrom by the words of the Act itself as found in the last proviso of Section 1 of the same, which is as follows:

"Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any state institution maintained and operated by this state."

I arrive at this conclusion as it clearly appears from Section 1723 of the Compiled Laws that the Florence Crittenden Home, located at Fargo, is expressly declared to be a charitable institution of the State of North Dakota.

I am of the opinion that you can collect from the county in which the patient under your charge has a legal residence, if before coming to your institution she had been a county charge, or is unable financially to pay for her support and care. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE—Amount of Time Devoted to Such in Grade Schools

July 25, 1917.

Hon. Robert Dunn, State's Attorney, Center, N. D.

Dear Mr. Dunn: In your letter of recent date you ask what amount of time may be devoted to teaching German in the public schools. Assuming that you refer to grades below the high school, I would say that this rests largely in the discretion of the county superintendent, under Section 1181, Comp. Laws 1913. As a matter for practical consideration, it seems to me the required branches, and the time necessary to be devoted to each, will prevent the teaching of a foreign language in the grades below the high school. It could not very well be taught without interfering with the required branches.

Answering your second question, I will say that where a district has voted to consolidate its schools, there is no authority in the statute for going back to the former system of separate schools.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE—Used Entirely in School

January 29, 1918.

Miss Mary E. McGinnis, Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Miss McGinnis: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney

General has been referred to me for reply. You state that certain parents in your county have elected to send their children to a parochial school to receive religious instruction and that you have been informed that the school work in said schools is conducted entirely in the German language. You desire an opinion from this department as to whether or not it is legal for the instruction to be given in any other language than English.

At the last session of the legislature our statutes with reference to compulsory attendence at school were re-enacted and are found in Chapter 206 of the Session Laws of 1917 and in said chapter it is provided that a parent or guardian having control of a child or children of compulsory school age may elect to send such child or children to a parochial school for the purpose of preparing such child or children for certain religious duties. The total period to be spent in obtaining such education is not to exceed six months of the school life of such child or children and may be taken in one year or extended over a period of years so long as the total time thus expended does not exceed six months. This provision must be considered as an exception to the general rules relating to compulsory school attendance and I do not find where the county superintendent of schools is given any authority over said schools.

This exception must not be confused with paragraph 1 of Section 342 as amended by Chapter 206 Session Laws of 1917 wherein it is provided that a child may attend a parochial school or private school, which school must be approved by the county superintendent of schools and shall not be approved unless the branches usually taught in the public schools are taught in such private schools.

It is my opinion that while the practice of using a foreign language exclusively in any school in this state should be discouraged as much as possible, that no authority is provided for by law requiring a parochial school engaged in preparing children for certain religious duties to conduct their work in the English language.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

FUNDS—For Building of School House

January 15, 1916.

Mr. E. D. Brown, Clerk of Beulah School District, Beulah, N. D.

Dear Sir: This letter is in reply to your letter addressed to the Attorney General, in which you ask how to raise funds for building a school in your district. It is the desire of your board to build a $20,000 building if possible. You state the assessed valuation of the property within your district. You would therefore be enabled to bond for $3,000 in addition to your present indebtedness. The 5 % is figured on the assessed valuation as it appears upon the records of your county and not as to the full and true value of the property as suggested in your letter.

In view of the fact that you ask for a suggestion with reference to raising of funds, I will state it would be advisable for your district to

levy the limit of taxes for your school for the ensuing year and then bond for as much as possible under the law.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant to Attorney General.

GAMBLING—Extent of Card-playing in Hotel Lobbies and Pool Halls

January 29, 1917.

Mr. F. C. Eastwold, State's Attorney, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your favor of the 23rd inst., requesting the Attorney General's construction of Section 9675 of the Revised Code of 1913, which reads as follows:

"Keeping Gambling Apparatus. It is unlawful to maintain or keep any table, cards, dice, or any article or apparatus whatsoever, useful or intended to be used in playing any game of chance, upon which money is usually wagered."

Section 9676 of the Revised Code of 1913, reading as follows, should also be considered in connection with the foregoing:

"Misdemeanor. Punishment. Every person who knowingly violates the last section is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Your letter asks, "to what extent may the game of cards be played upon which there is no wager of money or ather property, in hotel lobbies and pool halls, etc.?"

You will note that sections 9675 and 9676 do not refer especially to the playing of cards and the application of such sections, if any, to the matter you speak of will arise over the question of the proprietor of a hotel or pool hall maintaining or keeping tables and cards "useful" or intended to be used in playing any game of cards or faro, or other game of chance upon which money is usually wagered."

A careful reading of this statute reveals a rather surprising situation. Upon its face and accepting the English language to mean what it says, the presence of the word "useful" in addition to the words intended to be used," would make it a misdemeanor for any person to keep a deck of cards, if such person knew that a deck of cards is "useful" in playing poker, for instance, which is undoubtedly a game of chance upon which money is usually wagered, in fact it is a game in which money is almost invariably wagered.

To make the keeping of a deck of cards a misdemeanor in such case it would not be necessary that there should be any intention to use the deck to play a game on which money would be wagered, but the mere fact that the deck would be "useful" for such a purpose, such fact being known to the one keeping it, would constitute a misdemeanor.

In consequence of this plain provision of the law, in my opinion, it would be illegal for a hotel or pool room proprietor to keep cards to be used by his patrons, even though actual gambling was never engaged in with them, if such proprietor knew that a deck of cards is useful in playing a game of chance upon which money is usually wagered. In connection with this it is hard to believe that a hotel or pool room proprietor

would be ignorant of the usefulness of a deck of cards in a game of poker or other gambling game upon which money is usually wagered.

We have examined similar provisions in other Codes and find that with few exceptions they are not as broad as this. The South Dakota Code, however, being identical with ours.

We believe that the word "useful" in this connection broadens the law to include matters which make the scope of the law unreasonable and its enforcement almost impossible.

We have drawn a proposed bill to amend this section eliminating the unreasonable part referred to above, and are recommending it to the proper committees of the House and Senate.

Thanking you for calling our attention to this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,
D. V. BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

GAMBLING—Officer's Authority to Obtain Search Warrant to Search for Gambling Devices

September 17, 1917.

Mr. A. T. Austinson, Ambrose, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter to me of recent date you stated that you desire my opinion as to the power and authority of an officer to obtain a search warrant to search a given building for gambling devices.

By virtue of the provisions of Section 9675, Compiled Laws 1913, it is unlawful to maintain or keep any tables, cards, or other apparatus used, or intended to be used, in playing games of chance upon which money is usually wagered, and by virtue of Section 9676 the violation of the preceding section is made a misdemeanor. Section 11130, Compiled Laws 1913, sets forth the grounds for which a search warrant may be issued and under paragraph 3 of said section it is stated that a search warrant may be issued for the property when it is in the possession of any person with the intent that it is to be used as the means of committing a public offense. A public offense is defined to mean either a felony or a misdemeanor. It is, therefore, my opinion that a search warrant, if legally applied for, may be issued for the purpose set forth in your letter.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GAME—Cold Storage

July 30, 1917.

Col. J. H. Bloom, State Game and Fish Commissioner, Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: You call attention to Section 22 of Chapter 161 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1915, relating to game and fish and providing that any holder of a resident hunting license may retain in his possession or in cold storage, for his private use, for a longer period than five days after the close of the regular open season certain game, and ask whether

or not Senate Bill No. 46, approved March 8, 1917, and in force July 1, 1917, entirely prohibits the placing in cold storage for private use of such game as by Section 22 of said Chapter 161 is permitted to be held in cold storage.

In reply I beg to state that the title of said Senate Bill No. 46 expressly specifies that the Act is amendatory of sections 38 and 52 of chapter 161, Ssesion Laws of North Dakota, 1915, relating to the season for the killing of game birds. The title does not expressly state that the provisions of Section 222 of said law are in any manner amended and I am, therefore, of the opinion that the permitting of retaining game in cold storage for private use, authorized by said Section 22, is not prohibited.

Section 61 of the Constitution of North Dakota provides that "no bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed." When Senate Bill No. 46 was passed the members of the legislature and the general public were informed by the title of said bill that sections 33 and 52 of chapter 161, Session Laws 1915, were amended, but no notice was given of an intention to amend or repeal Section 22 of said law, or any part thereof, and by the title of Senate Bill No. 46 they were led to believe that the provisions of that bill in no way related to any part of said Section 22 of Chapter 161, above referred to. Accordingly as a matter of law, when Senate Bill No. 46 was passed, in my opinion the legislature did not intend to prohibit the placing in cold storage of game permitted by Section 22 of Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1915, and that that portion of Section 33 of said Senate Bill No. 46, providing as follows:

"Provided, however, that no prairie chicken, turtle dove, snipe, pinnated, white-breasted or sharptailed grouse, quail, partridge, Chinese ring-neck or English pheasant, Hungarian partridges, shall be placed in cold storage."

is void to the extent that it attempts to repeal or amend said Section 22 of Chapter 161, Laws 1915.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Assistant to Attorney General.

GAME REFUGE—On Unsold Public Lands of the State.

September 21, 1917.

Mr. George M. Hogue, Sec. N. D. Game and Fish Commission,
Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have asked whether it is within the power of the State Game and Fish Board to establish a game refuge on unsold public lands of the state.

Permit me to inform you that by virtue of the provisions of Section 57, Chapter 161 of the Session Laws of 1915, that Board has such power. The provisions of the act dealing with this matter are as follows: "The Game and Fish Board may in like manner establish one or more game refuges on any unsold public lands of the state, which shall be registered

with the game refuges on private lands as hereinbefore set forth, the duration of the public land refuges being until they become the property of private persons, or until cancelled by such Game and Fish Board.

I am forwarding Mr. J. B. Eaton of Fargo, a copy of this opinion.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GAME REFUGE—School lands a part of refuge

November 6, 1917.

Mr. George M. Hogue, Steele, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hogue: I am in receipt of your favor requesting an opinion as to whether school land can be made part of State Game Refuge and enclosing letter from Mr. J. B. Eaton of Fargo.

It is my opinion that this can be done. Simply make your request to Hon. W. J. Prater, Commissioner of University and School Lands.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GAME WARDENS—Salary and Expenses

May 12, 1917.

Mr. Dorr H. Carroll, Minot, N. D.

Dear Mr. Carroll: I have your request for an opinion based upon the following statement of facts:—

"The term of E. B. McCutcheon (as game warden) expires April 1st, He was not checked by the state authorities until April 17th. In the meantime, though he incurred no traveling expenses, he was out his office expenses and continued on the job as de facto if not actual game warden. Correspondence was heavy and he was busy during that time. The work was necessary, and attended to properly by Mr. McCutcheon. In your opinion, is he entitled to salary and expenses as such officer during this time?"

It is my opinion that he should be paid his salary and legal expenses up to the time his successor qualified, which was on the 11th of April.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GAME AND FISH BOARD—Appointment, by Governor, of Commissioner

April 13, 1917.

Hon. R. W. Main, Fort Myers, Fla.

Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of your favor of March 7th relative to the appointment of the State Game and Fish Commisioner.

It is my opinion that the Governor makes this appointment any time either before or after April 1, 1917. He could make it before if he wished,

because your term would expire April 1, 1917, but the law specifically provides that he has the right to fill vacancies no matter how they occur and consequently he could appoint the State Game and Fish Commissioner even after April 1st.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GAME AND FISH BOARD—Term of Office of Commissioner and Member

March 29, 1917.

Governor Lynn J. Frazier, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D.

Honorable Sir: You request an opinion upon the term of office of the present game and fish commisioner, and the term of office of Mr. Reeves, a member of the North Dakota Game and Fish Board.

Under section 3, chapter 161 of the Session Laws of 1915, it is provided that one member of such board shall be appointed for two years commencing on or before the first day of April, 1915.

In section 6, of said chapter, it is stated, in parenthesis, as follows:

(Biennial period for appointments shall be construed as ending April 1st of odd-numbered years.)

Section 7 of said chapter, provides that the state game and fish commissioner shall act during the biennial period in which he is appointed.

Construing these different provisions of the law, and the law itself concerning the terms specified, it seems apparent that it was the intention of the act to have the terms of the offices mentioned expire on April 1st in odd-numbered years.

We are therefore of the opinion that the term of office of Mr. Reeves as member of the Game and Fish Board, and of Mr. Main, as game and fish commissioner, expires on April 1, 1917.

We also call your attention to the opinion of a former Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Bitzing, dated December 1, 1916, as to the term of office of the game and fish commissioner, a copy of which we herewith enclose to you.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

GARNISHMENT—State Officers' and Employees' Salaries garnishable

February 87, 1917.

Hon. Karl Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of the 26th instant, asking for an opinion as to whether or not the salaries of state officers and employees are garnishable.

Section 7567, 1913 Compiled Laws, lays down the matters in which garnishment will lie and Section 8175 authorizes suits to be brought against the state, in district court, as against a private person in actions

"respecting title to property or arising from contract." The question then to be determined is whether or not this provision of our code, authorizing actions against the state, is such that it authorizes a judgment by a creditor against the state in garnishment proceedings where the salary of an officer or employee is sought to be reached. The test is simply whether or not the obligation of the state to pay its officers and employees their salaries out of contract. In this matter the law is clear. The general rule in this matter governs the United States government, states, and certain public corporations. It is well stated as follows:

"There being no contract relation between a city and its officers, the obligation to pay the officers' salaries is not an indebtedness within the meaning of the garnishment laws." 48 Pc. 317 Col.

Moreover, the overwhelming weight of authority supports the general rule on this line.

"A state can not be garnished for the salary of a public officer."
9 Ark. 553.

"Officers of the United States and of the different states, having money in their hands to which certain individuals are entitled, are not liable to the creditors of those individuals in the process of attachment, garnishment, and the like. This rule, as far as the same is applicable to national and state officers, has never been seriously questioned, having been established at an early date in the history of our government, and ever since sustained by the adjudications of both the national and state courts." 18. Am. Dec. 200 note.

"It is well-nigh universally established, as a general proposition, that the salary of a public officer can not, while in the hands of a disbursing agent of the government, be diverted from its legitimate object by attachment, execution or other process, and subjected to the payment of his private debts. The exemption is not for the personal benefit of the officer, but is for the protection of the public. There is danger that the public service would be impaired if municipalities could be drawn into controversies in which they have no interest, or if their servants should be hampered in the performance of their duties by having their remuneration intercepted by their creditors. These two considerations of public policy—the latter probably being the more potent— are assigned as a justification for the exemption of the compensation of public officers from the claims of their creditors." 96 A. S. R. 443.

Therefore in view of the fact that the obligation of the state to pay its officers and employees does not arise out of contract, and because of the general principle of sound public policy exempting salaries of public officers and employees from garnishment, it is my opinion that such salaries are not garnishable in this state.

In answer to your further inquiry would say that you should not admit service of papers in actions of this kind. Respectfully yours,

D. V. BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

GARNISHMENT PROCEEDINGS—Fees

October 12, 1917.

Mr. Sa. A. Olsness, Commissioner of Insurance, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 12th inst. asking the opinion of the Attor-

ney General regarding the meaning and interpretation of Chapter 124, Session Laws of 1917, relating to garnishment proceedings, received.

I will say that said Chapter provides that when a garnishment summons is served upon the garnishee, plaintiff shall tender to the garnishee his traveling fee and fees for one day's attendance—which fee shall be the same as witnesses' fees in District Court; and that if the same be not paid or tendered to the garnishee, he shall not be obliged to appear in answer, on filing any affidavit, etc.

When insurance companies are garnisheed by service upon you, as Insurance Commissioner, you would be the insurance companies' agent for such service; and I am of the opinion that a fee that would be tendered by them would be a fee for traveling from your office at the capitol, where you were served with such garnishment.

I would advise you not to accept service of the garnishment summons, except on payment of mileage from your office to the place where the trial would be held if it comes up for trial, and immediately notify the garnishee of all steps taken.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.
By J. A. HYLAND.

GOPHER EXTERMINATOR—Authority to Poison Gophers When Land Owner Fails to Do So

June 1, 1918.

Mr. Ben Iverson, Clerk, Tioga, N. D.

My dear Mr. Iverson: You have submitted to this office request for information as to the authority of the gopher exterminator appointed by the town board. Section 2869 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides for the appointment and the authority to be exercised by the gopher exterminator and after a land owner has received ten days notice to exterminate or poison gophers and has failed to do so, the man appointed by the town board to that office is given authority to enter upon that land and put out poison for the purpose of exterminating gophers.

Trusting this will give you the information desired, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

GOPHERS—Extermination of

June 7, 1917.

Hon. J. W. Carr, State's Attorney, Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Mr. Carr: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., asking for an opinion as to the constitutionality of chapter 174 of the laws of 1913 entitled:

> "An Act to Provide for the Extermination of Gophers, Compensation Therefor, Declaring the Gopher Pest a Common Nuisance and Defining the Term Gopher."

We have been unable to go into the matter at length. At any rate, an appeal to the district court, from the action of the township supervisors or board of county commissioners charging the cost of such gopher extermination to the land owners, is provided for. It would, therefore, be more satisfactory to have the question settled by the courts.

Laws of this nature are upheld under the police power of the state. There may be a question whether the title of our statute is sufficiently broad to include the taxation feature, also, whether the tax operates equally or not. The provision with reference to land used as railroad right-of-way, and making it taxable under this act, appears to be in conflict with section 179 of the Constitution of North Dakota, as amended in 1915, providing for assessment of railway property by the state board of equalization.

As herein indicated, we believe it proper to carry out the provisions of the act, and let aggrieved parties seek their appropriate remedy.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Assistant Attorney General.

GOVERNOR'S VETO—Authority to Veto Part of the Bill

March 12, 1917.

Governor L. F. Frazier, Bismarck, N. D.

Honorable Sir: Your oral request of the attorney general for an opinion as to whether or not you are authorized by the constitution of North Dakota to approve of part and disapprove of other parts of House Bill No. 81, of the fifteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, has been referred to me for attention.

In reply I beg to say that were it not for certain prohibitions which are set forth in the Constitution of North Dakota the Legislative Assembly would have full control over every subject and every provision contained in a bill, and by the joining of a number of different subjects in one bill the governor would be put under the compulsion of accepting some enactments that he could not approve, or of defeating the whole bill, including the parts that he thought desirable or even necessary. Such bills, properly called "Omnibus Bills," not only confuse and distract the minds of the members of the Legislative Assembly by the jumbling together of incongruous subjects, but because of the facility they afford the corrupt combinations of minorities with different interests to force the passage of bills with provisions which could never succeed if they stood on their separate merits, are not only exceedingly objectionable, but even vicious. To prevent this evil, of what is popularly known as "logrolling" the Constitution of North Dakota provides:

First. "No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed." Art. 2, Sec. 61.

Second. "The General Appropriation Bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial

departments of the state, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject." Art. 2, Sec. 62.

Third. "The Governor shall have the power to disapprove of any item or items, or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items, and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislative assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objection thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto." Art. 3, Sec. 80.

The purpose of these provisions is, undoubtedly, first, to do away with the "Omnibus Bills", second, to give the Governor in case of the general appropriation bill, power to refuse approval of any item or part.

Whatever veto authority the Governor possesses is conferred upon him by the Constitution and when he claims the right to exercise this power it is incumbent upon him to show that the people have clearly delegated it to him. The grant of power must be strictly construed. Commonwealth Ex Rel Albin vs. Barnett, 199 Penn, 161, 555 L. R. A. 882, 893.

Section 80, Article 3, of the Constitution of North Dakota confines the use of the veto power to bills, making appropriations of money, containing more than one item.

I am of the opinion that the House Bill Nr. 81 of the Fifteenth Session of the Legislative Assembly of North Dakota is a special appropriation bill, containing only one item of appropriation, that the section of the Constitution last above referred to does not apply to this bill, and that you have not the power to disapprove of a part of this bill.

Regents of the State University v. Trapp, State Auditor (Okla. 1911), 113 Pac. 910.

Article 3, section 79 of the Constitution of North Dakota provides as follows:

"If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislative assembly, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless he shall file the same with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, within fifteen days after such adjournment."

I am of the opinion that action on your part in the matter of a disapproval of the item in this bill would be invalid and a nullity, and that the entire amount of the appropriation as passed by the legislative assembly would be appropriated. State ex Rel Jamison vs. Forsyth, State Auditor (Wyo.), 133 Pac. 521. See also Regents of State University vs. Trapp (Okla.), 113 Pac. 910.

Very truly yours,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Assistant to Attorney General.

GOVERNOR'S VETO—Right of Board of Control to Use Certain Funds Amounts of Which Have Been Vetoed

March 27, 1918.

Hon. R. S. Lewis, Chairman of Board of Control, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your request of the Attorney General for an opinion as to the right of the Board of Control to use certain funds which it has available for the purpose of purchasing land in connection with certain items in House Bill No. 207, which provides for making of appropriations for the state penitentiary, the amounts of money in connection with which have been vetoed by Governor Frazier, because of the lack of sufficient funds, has been referred to me.

The first question which arises in this connection is whether or not section 80 of article 3 of the constitution of North Dakota is applicable in this case. This section provides as follows:

"The governor shall have the power to disapprove of any item or items, or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items, and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislative assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objection thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto."

In my opinion the section of the constitution just quoted relates to general appropriation bills and to other appropriation bills which contain several items of distinct appropriations—that is to say special appropriation bills with distinct items of appropriation.

State vs. Holder, 76 Miss. 158, 180.

Section 73 of the constitution of Mississippi in force at that time provided that "the Governor may veto parts of any appropriation bill and approve parts of the same and the portions approved shall be law."

See also State vs. Forsyth (Wyo.) 133 Pac. 521.

I am of the opinion also that this act is a special appropriation bill with distinct items of appropriation, and that it was within the power of Governor Frazier to veto any item of this bill.

I distinguish the decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in the case of Regents of State University vs. Trapp, 113 Pac. 910, and the opinion of the attorney general of New York on May 31, 1889, referred to in the note in 55 L. R. A. 882, on the ground that in each of those cases there was one entire appropriation with a direction as to how it should be apportioned and that in neither of those bills were there, as in the bill at present, under consideration distinct items of appropriation.

"In ordinary bills the single subject is a unit which admits of approval or disapproval as a whole, without serious inconvience, even though some of the details may not be acceptable. But every appropriation, though it be for a single purpose, necessarily presents two considerations almost

equally material, namely, the subject and the amount. The subject may be approved on its merits, and yet the amount disapproved, as out of the proportion to the requirements of the case, or as beyond the prudent use of the State's income."

Commonwealth ex rel. Elkin v. Barnett, 196 Pa. 161. 55 L. R. A. 882, 887.

"On each of these questions therefore the Governor was entiled to exercise his legislative judgment separately and to approve or disapprove accordingly."

Id. 887.

From your statement I understand that the Governor approved the beneficiary as a proper object of aid, but disapproved as to the amount appropriated.

I am of the opinion that he had the power to approve as to the object and to disapprove as to the amount and from your statement, I am of the opinion that he has done precisely that in this case.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Assistant Attorney General.

GRADING OUTFIT OF COUNTY—To be Used for Government Purposes

June 14, 1917.

Hon. T. E. Flaherty, County Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Flaherty: In reply to your letter asking whether or not it is permissible for the county to use one of its grading outfits in doing about two or three days work at Fort Lincoln for the government. The county to be compensated for the time and work expended. I will say that under the existing circumstances I believe this can properly be done.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GRAIN BUYER'S LICENSE—Nontransferable

September 27, 1917.

Hon. J. A. McGovern, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 24th inst., requesting an opinion in regard to transfer of grain buyer's license, and note that most of the line companies paid for their buyer's license, and I note that they are now closing up some of the houses and ask that the license be transferred to some other station with the same buyer.

It is my opinion that this cannot be done except with the approval of the Commissioner of Railroads. Senate Bill No. 314, Session Laws, 1917, specifically provides as follows:

"Each licensee shall cause his license to be posted in a permanent and conspicious place at his regular place of business, and shall not be authorized to inspect, grade or weigh grain at other places, except with the approval of the Commissioners of Railroads."

With reference to your second question where the buyer has been drafted and they have had to get a new man to take the drafted man's place, I wish to say that you are not allowed to transfer the license to the second man. The second man will have to pass the examination and get the license on his own merits. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GRAIN BUYER'S LICENSE—Required by City Weigher

August 29, 1917.

Mr. J. A. McGovern, Deputy Grain Inspector, Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor in which you state that you desire my opinion upon the question raised by the following complaint filed with your department.

"The city weigher is weighing grain and charging a fee. Can he do this without a license such as the grain buyers, weighers and graders are required to procure?"

It is my opinion that the Uniform Grain Act does not prohibit a city weigher from weighing farm products and charging a fee therefor, but under the terms of this law, unless he holds a license of Deputy State Inspector, a certificate issued by him would be of no effect, in that it would not authorize any person not holding a license to buy the article which has been graded, weighed and inspected by said city weigher; and of course, it would follow that if the grain or other product was afterwards purchased by a person holding a license as a Deputy State Inspector, the product thus purchased would have to be graded, weighed and inspected by him. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GRAIN GRADES—Prices on Storage Tickets

September 26, 1917.

Farmers Elevator Co., Parshall, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th and note that you have outstanding storage tickets for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 crops of wheat, and that these tickets call for the delivery of No. 1, No. 2 etc., wheat, and that the grain is in the house for this wheat.

You request an opinion as to what price you should pay the holders of these tickets, and note that if you gave them the prices of No. 1 and No. 2 wheat as called for in the original ticket, that you would sustain a loss on account of the grain grading rule having changed. I have made an investigation of this grain grading and I am satisfied that wheat which would grade No. 1 or 2 previous to August 1, would not grade that now, and consequently it is my opinion that the holder of the storage tickets are entitled to that grade of wheat which they delivered to your

elevator, namely No. 1 and No. 2 etc., as the same was determined at the time that you took in the wheat, and it is my opinion that you should pay them on that basis.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

GRAIN GRADES—Prices on Storage Tickets

September 13, 1917.

Mr. H. E. Wicklund, Farmers Elev. and Trading Co., Battleview, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date, in which you set forth the following facts, and state that you desire my opinion with reference to the same.

It appears that some of your customers stored wheat with you in 1915, and that they are still holding the storage tickets. The grain for which the storage tickets were issued graded No. 1 Northern, and at that time fifty-seven pound wheat was graded as No. 1 Northern, while at the present time it requires wheat weighing fifty-nine pounds to the bushel to make this grade. You desire to know what weight of wheat you should pay for, provided the holder of the storage ticket desires to sell. On the other hand, if he demands the grain, you desire to know what weight and grade you are required to furnish him.

It is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions of Section 3113 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, that upon surrender of the storage tickets for the purpose of selling the grain, you would be required to pay the market price for fifty-seven pounds wheat, and in case of re-delivery, that you would be required to deliver wheat of the same weight. As to this point, I call your attention to the following language, taken from the Section of the Compiled Laws above cited: "Each storage receipt issued in this state, shall expressly provide that at the option of the holder of such receipt, the kind, quality and quantity of grain for which such receipt was issued, shall be on his demand delivered back to him * * * *" etc.

You also ask whether a person is allowed to hunt on Sunday this year, and in answer to the same, I would advise you that the question is now before the Supreme Court, and argument will probably be heard on same the latter part of this week or the first of next.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HERD LAW—Method of Creating a Stock District Following Township Lines

June 29, 1918.

Mr. J. T. Brown, Box 444, Marmarth, N. D.

Dear Sir: You request this office for an opinion referring to the Herd Law based on statement in your letter to the effect that your township is a part of a stock district created prior to the organization of your township and after the creation of the stock district and the organization

of your township. A resident of your organized township desires to create a stock district following the township lines, and you request an opinion as to whether or not this can be done.

In view of the fact that your township is part of a district already created, I beg to inform you that in my opinion, by petition of one-fourth of the residents of your township filed with the Board of County Commissioners, that the County Commisioners may call an election of the voters of your township to be held at the General Election next November for the purpose of voting on this question. This petition would only have to be filed by one-forth of the voters of your township.

I am enclosing to you a copy of an opinion given by this office under date of October 30th, 1917, which partially covers your case.

Trusting this will assist you in the matter referred to, I beg to be

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

HERD LAW—Procedure for Opening Range When it Has Been Voted Closed

October 29, 1917.

Hon. F. F. Wyckoff, State's Attorney, Stanley, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of recent date with reference to the herd law of this state. I am advised in your letter that the County Commissioners of your County have designated Mountrail County one herd district, and that two years ago the County Commissioners by resolution as provided for by law, declared that it was lawful for stock to run at large during certain designated periods in said district.

This matter was submitted to the voters in the next general election and the majority of the votes cast was against allowing stock to run at large at any time. Although you do not state such to be the fact, I assume that the general election referred to was the one held in the fall of 1916.

I am further informed that the Commissioners of Mountrail County are receiving petitions from various parts of the county asking that certain townships be designated as stock districts, and that stock be allowed to range therein from November 1st to April 1st of each year. You set forth in your letter certain questions with reference to this matter, among which is following, which I am of the opinion is decisive of the whole matter:

"After the voters have expressed themselves by declaring that stock shall not run at large at any time of the year, have the County Commissioners at some subsequent time the right to declare open range when petitioned to do so by the required twenty-five percent of the residents of such proposed district?"

It is my opinion that this question is answered clearly and fully by Section 2620 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, of which I quote a part thereof: "If a majority of the ballots is against letting stock run at large,

the resolution of the board of County Commissioners declaring it unlawful (this is doubtless a misprint, and should read "lawful") for stock to run at large between said dates shall be nullified from and after the canvas of such vote, and said Board shall not have authority again to declare a change in the law for a period of two years."

If my supposition that this matter was voted upon at the general election held in the fall of 1916 is correct, then, in my opinion, it is clear that the Board of County Commissioners of Mountrail County has no authority under the statute to pass a resolution declaring it lawful for stock to run at large until two years have elapsed since the election at which the voters of the district expressed their wishes.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HERD LAW—Procedure to Obtain Free Range in Township

October 30, 1917.

Mr. E. H. Kendall, Norwich, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date addressed to Governor Frazier with reference to the herd law of this state, has been handed to this Department for reply. You state that you desire to be informed as to the procedure to be followed to obtain free range in your township.

I assume from your letter that your County Commissioners have established stock districts in your County. This having been done, a petition should be addressed to the Board of County Commissioners, asking that electors of the stock district, such number to be determined by taking may desire. This petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of the electors of the stock district, such member to be determined by taking one-fourth of the whole number of votes polled at the last general election. The required number of signers having been obtained, this petition must be presented to the Board of County Commisioners, and it is their duty within ten days thereafter, at either regular or special meeting, to declare by resolution that stock may run at large within the limits of said district between the dates named in the petition—except, of course, this does not apply to allowing stock to run within the corporate limits of any city or village within the district. The procedure as above outlined is all that is necessary on the part of the residents of the district.

I have assumed, however, that the question of free range has not been adversely voted upon by the electors of the stock district, within the last two years. The Sections of the Compiled Laws of 1913 dealing with the herd law of the state are 2617 to 2636, inclusive.

You ask also, if free range has been declared, whether or not such a declaration will relieve the owner of live stock running at large from liability for damages caused by said stock. Section 2622 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides for what is therein called "a lawful fence," and Section 2624 provides for the recovery of damages occassioned by the stock named therein having broken through a "lawful fence" and

destroyed property therein. Under Section 2625, the owner of swine is made liable for any damage caused by such animals running loose.

I believe that the above covers your questions as appearing in your letter. If, however, you desire any further information, this Department will be glad to furnish the same to you.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HERD LAW—Procedure to Obtain Open Range

September 8, 1917.

Hon. Wm. G. Owens, Williston, N. D.

Dear Sir: You state that you have had several inquiries with reference to the herd law of this state, and that you desire certain information with reference to the same. You state that several farmers of the county have informed you that they have seen articles in the newspapers to the effect that they can file a petition with their township board which, if signed by two-thirds of the voters of the township, would authorize an order on the part of the supervisors permitting stock to run at large, and that you have not been able to verify this contention under the statutes.

If such an article as you have mentioned has appeared in the press of the state, it is my opinion that the same clearly mis-stated the law. The petition referred to is doubtless the one provided for in Section 2618 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

In connection with this Section, I desire to call your attention to Section 10193 as amended by Chapter 167 of the Session Laws of 1915.

If I can be of any further assistance to you with reference to this matter, do not hesitate to write me.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HERD LAW—Stock Running at Large in "Open" District When Owner Thereof Lives in "Closed" District

November 2, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, State's Attorney, Kidder County, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of November first stating that the County Commissioners of Kidder County have designated each township therein as a stock district, as they are authorized by the herd law to do, and that you wish to ascertain whether it would be lawful under said herd law for a farmer living in a township wherein stock is not allowed to run at large to permit his stock to run at large and graze in an adjoining township wherein it has been made lawful for stock to run at large between certain fixed dates each year.

Unquestionably it will be lawful for the man you mention as living in the "closed" district to let his stock run at large in the "open" district.

especially where he obtained the consent of one of the owners of the real estate in the "open" area to permit him to have the use of his land during the season.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HERD LAW—Unlawful for Stock to Run at Large Unless District Voted "Open"

October 12, 1917.

Anna Robertson, Carrington, N. D.

Dear Madam: Your favor of the 24th ult. regarding your tenant received, and will say that no doubt your remedy against the tenant would be a civil action.

It is unlawful for stock to run at large in this state, save and except in counties where they have formed stock districts and have submitted the same to a vote, and the voters have voted in favor of stock running at large—a fact which you can easily ascertain at the office of the County Auditor of the county in which your land is situated.

Find herewith your contract returned.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HERD LAW—Procedure to Obtain Free Range When Previously the Matter Was Voted Down

October 2, 1917.

Mr. H. J. Hoffman, Van Hook, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 18th ult., inquiring from this office whether a petition could be circulated so as to permit stock to run at large in Mountrail County where a year ago the people of the county voted against permitting stock to run at large, has been received.

I will say that this proposition is taken up in Section 2618 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913. Under Section 2617 it is unlawful for stock to run at large, except as provided in subsequent sections, of which Section 2618 is about the only section involved, as far as your question is concerned. It would seem, from the wording of Section 2618, that such petitions may be circulated, so as to submit it to a vote at the next general election.

The law provides that stock districts may be formed in the county. It may be the whole county or it may be a part of the county. Provided the congressional townships could not be divided so that part of the congressional township is within the district, it would be necessary to have all of such congressional township in the same district. From the wording of the section, it would seem that if one-fourth of the electors of any such district, as determined by the whole number of votes at the general election last held therein, shall file a petition in the office of the county

auditor, asking that stock be permitted to run at large between certain dates specified in such petition, and also that the question of permitting stock to run at large in such district between such dates be submitted to the voters of said district at the next general election of special meeting, to declare by resolution that stock may run at large within the limits of such district between the dates named.

It is generally considered, however, that the County Commissioners, regardless of such statute, would be without authority to declare that stock could run at large before being voted upon by the people of the district; and it is my opinion that the resolution and order made by the County Commissioners, authorizing stock to run at large in your county, before such petition has been voted on by the voters within your district, would be without authority of the law and void.

Very truly yours,
J. A. HYLAND,
Assistant Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Advertisements for Bids for Improvements

March 25, 1918.

State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.
Attention Mr. J. E. Kaulfuss

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your request for an opinion in answer to certain questions arising due to the following languages appearing in Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1917.

"If such improvements cost $3 000 or less, then it shall be discretionary with the state engineer, subject to the approval of the state highway commission, to execute such work or allow the county to do the work or let the same by contract. But where the cost of the proposed improvement will exceed $3,000, the state engineer shall then advertise the same for bids, which advertisement shall be published for a period of three weeks in one or two newspapers having a circulation in each county in which the proposed highway lies, when such advertisement is in a weekly newspaper, and if the state engineer shall deem it advisable, for a period of fifteen days in not more than two daily papers of general circulation throughout the state.

Your first question with reference to the above is as follows: "Must the date set for opening of the bids be at least the twenty-second day after the first issue of the weekly newspaper containing the advertisement?"

In reply to the above it is my opinion that the date set for the opening of the bids could not be less than twenty-one days after the first issue of the weekly newspaper containing such advertisement. It will be noted that the language of the Statute in this connection is, "Shall be published for a period of three weeks" and I base my opinion upon the reasoning of the Supreme Court of this State found in the case of McDonalds vs. Nordyke, Marmon Co. 83 N. W. 6.

Your second question is as follows: "Is it possible to advertise in daily newspapers without also advertising in weekly newspapers?"

Under the wording of the Statute above noted, it is my opinion that the

advertisement for bids described therein must appear in a weekly newspaper. It is then optional with the State Engineer whether or not they should also be advertised for in a daily newspaper in addition to the advertiesment in a weekly newspaper.

Your third question is as follows: "Will the requirements of the law be met if advertisements are inserted in three consecutive weekly issues specified, bids to be opened at any time after the third issue?"

In reply to this question it is enough that such advertisements appear in three consecutive issues in a weekly newspaper, the bids to be opened as stated in my answer to your question No. 1.

In your fourth question you ask: "If daily newspapers are utilized in addition to weekly publications, does it become necessary to advertise in the former for fifteen consecutive issues?"

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that in as much as it is left to the discretion of the State Engineer to determine whether or not any such advertisement shall appear in a daily newspaper, that the phrase "for a period of fifteen days" is a mere limitation and that while the State Engineer would not be authorized to advertise in a daily newspaper more than fifteen times, it is optional with him as to how many times such advertisement shall appear in the daily newspaper, providing he does not insert the same more than fifteen times.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—And Improvements, on Railroad Property (Liability of R. R. Co.)

March 6, 1918.

State Highway Commission,
Hon. Jay W. Bliss, State Ingineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This is in reply to your request for an opinion from this department upon certain questions arising in the construction of a state highway across railroad property.

In answer to your first question, inquiring as to whether or not a railway company would be required to build the highway within the confines of its right-of-way in accordance with the specifications of the State Highway Commission in a case where the improvement contemplated would not involve a separation of the railroad and highway grades, it is my opinion that under the statutes of this state the railway company would be required to pay for the improvement across its right-of-way.

Your second question deals with the same proposition in which the improvement involves the separation of the grades by means of an overhead structure or an underpass. In such a case it is my opinion that the railway company could only be required to pay for the improvement provided that the same was found necessary and ordered in by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and if so ordered in the design of the structure or underpass would have to be approved by the Board of Railroad

Commissioners, and the cost of such improvement would have to be reasonable.

In your third question you inquire as to what warning signals, safety devices, etc., must be installed at railroad crossings, and upon the order of whom. The matter of warning signals, and safety devices is either fixed by statute or left to the discretion of the Board of Railroad Commissioners and said signals and devices may only be ordered in by the Board of Railroad Commisioners.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Changing or Abandoning of Such

July 6, 1917.

Mr. W. F. Krueger, Timmer, N. D.

Dear Mr. Timmer: I have your letter of recent date, enclosing the opinion of State's Attorney Connolly with reference to the changing or abandoning of public highways.

You request an opinion based upon the following statement of facts:—

"The old Stevenson Trail which is an old trail from the old Stevenson Ranch on the Cannon Ball River in Morton County, N. D., to Mandan, N. D., and which has probably been a public highway, or a road in continuous use for at least thirty years, possibly more, does not follow section lines. It has been put in excellent condition, graded up and bridges built on all of it with the exception of a portion in the center of the road, particularly where it crosses township 134-82 and for these six miles very little has been done to keep the road in passable condition. This is an organized township and they are trying to close this Trail by petition, thereby forcing a traffic onto a section line where it is impractical to build a road, and where the road will be considerable longer for the farmers living in the township north of there to come to Timmer, their nearest town. Can this trail, in your opinion, be closed?"

The Supreme Court of this state has held that in order that highways by prescription based upon an adverse user, may be claimed by the public the adverse user must have dated back for twenty years prior to January 1, 1896, when section 1050 of the Revised Codes of 1895 went into effect; or have continued for twenty years after March 29, 1897, when Chapter 112, Laws 1897 (now section 1918, Compiled Laws 1913) went into operation.

Burleigh Co. v. Rhud, 23 N. D. 362.

If the facts are such that the Stevenson Trail comes within the law as thus declared by the Code, then it is a public highway and can only be changed in the manner provided by our statutes, and to which your attention was called in the opinion of Mr. Connolly.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Denial of Petition by Township Board. Fences Encroaching on Public Highways

May 23, 1918.

State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.
Attention Hon. J. W. Bliss, State Engineer.

Gentlemen: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date enclosing copy of letter signed by H. C. Jensen, of Ollie, Montana, also a copy of a resolution which has been presented to and denied by the board of supervisors of Bull Run Township in Golden Valley County. You state that you desire an opinion from this department upon the question raised in Mr. Jensen's letter.

In the first instance, the petition shows that the petitioners requested the said township board to lay out certain public highways on section lines in said township and that the board refused to grant the petition. Under the provisions of Section 1932 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended, it is provided that the board having jurisdiction thereof may upon petition in proper form alter, discontinue, or lay out roads. It will be noted that upon receiving the petition in due form it is discretionary with the board as to whether or not they will grant the request of the petitioners, and having in the instant case denied the petition, no further action on said petition can be had by the petitioners. Their only remedy in this respect would be to file a new petition, or, if they thought that would also be denied, the only resource would be to change the personnel of the board through the ballot.

The second question arising under Mr. Jensen's letter deals with that of fences which encroach upon the public highways. I assume from Mr. Jensen's letter, although the fact is not definitely stated, that the roads referred to upon which the fences complained of are situated have been legally laid out by the board having jurisdiction thereof. Under this assumption I refer you to Section 1932 Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides for the procedure to be followed in ordering the removal of fences which encroach upon a public highway. This section, in substance, provides that when a public highway has been legally laid out it shall be the duty of the board having jurisdiction of the road to give the owner or occupant of the land through which the road is laid out twenty days notice in writing to remove the fences, and if at the expiration of twenty days the notice has not been obeyed, it shall be the duty of the board to cause the fences to be removed. It is my opinion that under the wording of this section, if the roads referred to by Mr. Jensen have been legally laid out, the board having jurisdiction thereof can be compelled in a mandamus proceeding to give notice for the removal of said fences, and if they are not thereupon removed, said board can be compelled to cause their removal. It wil be noted, however, that under said section the removal of the fences cannot be compelled between the first of April and the first of October of any year.

Such a proceeding, as above suggested, would naturally be a private action brought by Mr. Jensen against the board having jurisdiction of the

roads, and it is my suggestion that he employ an attorney to bring this matter before the courts.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Method of Procedure to Remove Poles and Other Obstructions

October, 23, 1917.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: The Attorney General is in receipt of your favor of recent date, in which you request an opinion as to the method to be followed in requiring a telephone company to remove its poles from a right of way upon which they have become an obstruction. You also ask whether or not a telephone company can be required to remove their poles in an instance of this kind where they have secured the permission from the county or township officials to place them along the highway.

If it appears from the facts that a line of poles must be moved in order to properly build or repair a certain highway, it is within the power of the state, county or township, as the facts in each particular case will determine, to cause a telephone company to remove the poles which are considered an obstruction.

The procedure to be followed to require a given telephone company to remove their poles from a certain highway must necessarily be governed by the facts in each case; and while the statute does not prescribe any particular form of notice to be given or as to the time it shall be served, it is my suggestion that a notice by registered mail or by personal service should be given the telephone company owning said poles, at least twenty days before the commencement of any legal action.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant to Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Opening of Highways on Section Lines

July 9, 1919.

Hon. Scott Cameron, State's Attorney Emmons Co., Linton, N. D.

Dear Mr. Cameron: This is in reply to your telephone request to Attorney General Langer for an opinion from this office as to whether or not the provisions found in Section 1932 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides that no enclosure shall be ordered opened between the first day of April and the first day of October for the proposed opening of a highway, applies to highways which are laid out on section lines.

In reply permit me to state that it is my opinion that the restrictions found in said Section 1936, do not apply to highways laid out and which follow sections lines.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Over Government Homesteads

May 1, 1917.

Hon. J. E. Bryans, State's Attorney, Mohall, N. D.

My dear Sir: Where the original entryman on a tract of public land released to the Township Supervisers his claim for damages to the land, by reason of a proposed highway thereon, which was never legally established, and thereafter said entryman relinquished his rights in said land to the United States, I am of the opinion that the subsequent entryman is not bound thereby, and may require payment of damages, when the highway is again proposed to be established upon said land.

This is in accordance with the views that you have expressed in your letter.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Removal of Fences Encroaching thereon

May 23, 1918.

Mr. A. J. Herbert, R. F. D. No. 1, Pretty Rock, N. D.

Dear Sir: The attorney general has referred to me your letter to him with refernce to the question of the removel from the highways in your township of fences which encroach thereupon. I have gone into this matter quite carefully and note that in reply to Mr. Langer's letters you state that the roads referred to have been legally laid out by either the board of county commissioners of your county or the board of supervisors of your township, but that both boards have neglected and refused to order the removal of the fences complained of, as provided for in section 1932, Compiled Laws, 1913.

The section just above referred to provides that whenever a public road has been laid out through any inclosed, cultivated or improved lands and the decision of the board laying out such road has not been appealed from, such board **shall** give the owner or incumbent of the land through which the road runs twenty days notice, in writing, to remove the fence, and if the owner does not comply with said notice within the time stated, the board **shall** cause such fence to be removed and shall direct the road to be opened and worked. It is provided, however, that no inclosure shall be ordered opened between the first day of April and the first day of October. It is true, as stated by your state's attorney, that the board having jurisdiction of the road alone has the power to order the removal of such a fence; neverthless, under the wording of the statute a road having been legally laid out, it is my opinion that it becomes obligatory upon the board to order the removal of the fence or fences which encroach upon the said highway; and upon the refusal of the board to act in this respect I am of the opinion that mandamus proceedings would be successfully maintained to compel the notice to be given by said board. Mandamus will not lie to control the discretion of a board, or officer, but in this instance, under the wording of the statute, no discretion is to be exercised

by the board, as it provides clearly that where a road has been legally laid out the board shall give the notice provided for, and if the fences are not then removed the board shall cause the same to be removed.

The proceeding above referred to would necessarily be a private one, brought by yourself, either alone or jointly with your neighbors and, consequently, the Attorney General would not be able to act for you, and I would suggest that you employ an attorney to prosecute the action as above outlined.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Removal of Obstructions—Poles of Telephone and Telegraph Companies

March 12, 1918.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your request for an opinion upon various matters dealing with the removal of obstructions on a right-of-way, which interfere with the prosecution of Highway work.

In reply to your question designated as number 1, relative to poles of telephone and telegraph companies, which are within the limits of the right-of-way, and which interfere with the carrying on of the proposed work, I will state that it is my opinion that the law requires a reasonable notice to be given said companies to remove the obstruction. As to what constituted reasonable notice, would necessarily depend upon the facts in each case, particularly the amount of work to be done and the number of poles to be removed. Enough time should be allowed so that the company exercising due diligence would have the poles removed by the time the work on the project was to be commenced. In this connection I suggest that notice of removal should be given not only by the State Highway Commission, but also by the Board which authorized the company to place the poles upon the right-of-way in the first instance.

In case the company fails to act, due notice having been given, the board which has charge of said Highway under the laws of the state may apply to the proper court for a mandatory injunction, which injunction, if issued, would make it mandatory upon the company to remove the obstruction, or, being firmly convinced that the poles as standing constitute an obstruction, the same could be removed by the board and the cost of such removal collected in an action at law, from the company owning the same.

The procedure as given above is likewise applicable to fences or other obstructions upon the right-of-way with the exception that, by virtue of the provinsions of Article 1 of Chapter 31 of the Political Code of the Compiled Laws of 1913, fences which constitute an obstruction on a road laid out under said article can not be ordered removed between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October, such provision is found in section 1932, Compiled Laws, 1913.

As a matter of reference and for your convenience, I cite herein the following cases which bear upon the proposition above discussed:—

American Telepgraph and Telephone Co. vs. Hill Creek Twp. et al., 46 Atl. 140.
American Telegraph and Telephone Co. vs. Harbor Creek, Twp., 23 Pa. Sup. Ct. 43.
Ganz vs. Ohio Postal Telegraph Cable Co. 73 C. C. A. 186.
Michigan Telephone Co. vs. City of Charlotte, 93 Fed. 11.

You ask under question Number 4 as to what are the maximum and minimum distances from the center line of the road within which a company is allowed to erect and maintain poles. In reply permit me to state that there is no limit fixed by law and it is the custom for the board authorizing the erection of poles along the right of way to designate at what distance from the center of the road the same are to be placed.

Very truly yours,
Assistant Attorney General.

HIGHWAYS—Section Lines Being Such Without Any Action by the Board

July 15, 1918.

Hon. Scott Cameron, State's Attorney, Emmons Co., Linton, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your request for an opinion from this department as to whether or not section lines are highways without any action having been taken to establish the same by any of the Boards designated in Sec. 1921, Compiled Laws of 1913, I submit the following:

In 1866 Congress passed Sec. 2477 Rev. St. U. S. which declared "The right of way for the construction of highways over public lands not reserved for public use is hereby granted." In 1871 the Legislative Assembly of Dakota territory enacted Chapt. 33 of the S. L. of 1871, which in part provided:

"Hereafter all section lines in this territory shall be and hereby are declared public highways as far as practicable."

This latter enactment has been held by the Supreme Court of North and South Dakota to constitute an acceptance of the grant of Congress under the Act of 1866 above set forth. It is clear that under this territorial Legislative enactment, Section lines became public roads without the formal action of any board, and such has been the decision of the Supreme Court of South Dakota in Lawrence et al vs. Ewert, 21 S. D. 580.

It remains to be determined whether or not subsequent enactments of the Legislature of this state, particularly Sec. 1920, Compiled Laws of 1913, have changed or limited the acceptance in 1871 of the Congressional grant, and if so, if the Legislature has that power.

Section 1920 Compiled Laws of 1913, as it now appears was enacted as Sec. 3 of Chapt. 97 S. L. of 1899. It is true that said section is somewhat ambiguous in its terms, and it is hard to determine whether or not it was the intent of the legislature to declare and establish section lines as public highways without the subsequent action of one of the boards enumerated in Section 1921, supra.

This difficulty arises due to the fact that in said section 1920 Compiled Laws of 1913 it is proved that section lines shall be considered as public roads "to be opened to the width of two rods on each side of such section line where the same have not already been opened upon the order of the board having jurisdiction as provided by section 1921 without any survey being had, * * *." There is no punctuation mark of any kind after the word opened. Consequently the above language might be construed to mean either that section lines which had not already been opened might be opened upon order of the board having jurisdiction or to mean that all section lines which had not previously been declared open upon order of the board having jurisdiction should henceforth be considered highways without any formal action on the part of said board. The latter view and construction is somewhat strenghened by referring to Sec. 3 of Chapt. 112 S. L. of 1897, which section was amended by section 3 of Chapter 97 S. L. of 1899, the former section providing that section lines shall be considered as public roads "to be opened to the width of two rods on each side of the section line upon order of the board of supervisors, * * *."

It is my opinion that the construction last above referred to should be placed upon this section of the statute in view of the fact that there is a grave question as to the power of the legislature to qualify or limit the acceptance given in 1871 to the Congressional grant of 1866. The Supreme Court of this state has recognized the fact, although not passing directly thereon, that it is quite probable that the legislature would have no power to waive any of the rights of the public acquired in the acceptance of the grant above referred to and the language used by the Supreme Court in this connection and found upon the rehearing in the case of Wenberg vs. Gibbs Township 31 N. D. 46, is as follows:

"We very much doubt the power of the Legislature to waive the right of way granted by Congress in 1866 and accepted in 1871 especially as the State did not own said right of way but merely held as trustee for the public; but such a discussion is unnecessary as we are agreed the Legislature did not by said Sec. 1348, Revised Codes of 1905, C. L. of 1913, Sec. 1920, intend to waive any of the rights which the public had acquired by the acceptance under Chapt. 33 S. L. 1871."

See also Koloen vs. Pilot Mound Township, 157 N. W. 672, in which case the Supreme Court of this state quoted from and apparently approved the decision of the Supreme Court of South Dakota in the case of Lawrence et al vs. Ewerd, above referred to.

In view of the language of the Supreme Court above quoted it is my opinion that section lines in the State of North Dakota in all townships and outside of the limits of incorporated cities, villages or towns, are public roads without formal action to open up said section lines having been taken by any of the boards enumerated in Section 1921 C. L., 1913.

Yours very truly,
Assistant Attorney General.

HIGHWAY TAXES (H. B. 58)—Constitutionality of Law

July 10, 1917.

Hon. J. E. Bryans, State's Attorney, Mohall, N. D.

Dear Mr. Bryans: I am in receipt of your favor of July 7th, requesting an opinion as to the constitutionality of House Bill No. 58 relative to the payment of highway taxes.

I wish to advise you that in my opinion the said bill is constitutional.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

HIGHWAY FUND—Auditor's Authority to Issue Warrants Against Such Fund

April 20, 1917.

Mr. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date you refer to House Bill No. 168 of the Session Laws of 1917, and in particular to that part of section 11 thereof, which provides as follows:

"All claims for monies expended by the State Highway Commission under the provisions of this statute shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon the presentation of properly prepared vouchers, approved by the Secretary of the State Highway Commission."

You ask, in substance, for an opinion as to whether or not the state auditor is authorized to issue warrants against the highway fund.

In reply I beg to state that I am of the opinion that the answer to this question is controlled by the following provisions in our law:

Section 186 of the Constitution of North Dakota:—

"No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state, or any county or other political subdivision, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing shall be filled with the officer or officers, whose duty it may be to audit the same."

Section 641, Compiled Laws of 1913:—

"Moneys shall be paid from the state treasury only upon the warrant or order of the auditor, and each warrant shall specify upon what fund or from what apportionment it is to be paid; provided, however, that the treasurer may redeem outstanding bonds or pay interest on bonds when due without the auditor's warrant, retaining such bond or interest coupon as his voucher for such payment until the next succeeding settlement."

Section 375 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides that the State Auditing Board shall audit all claims which come before it, and that no warrant shall be drawn on the state treasurer by the state auditor in payment of any claims, except such as have been duly passed upon and approved by the State Auditing Board.

From an examination of the law under consideration and the foregoing provisions, I am of the opinion that claims for monies expended by the

State Highway Commission, under the provisions of the law under consideration, must be approved by the Secretary of the State Highway Commission, and audited by the State Auditing Board, and the monies paid by the State treasurer upon the warrant or order of the state Auditor.

Very truly yours,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Assistant to Attorney General.

HOTEL INSPECTION BULLETIN—Printing of Same to be Paid Out of Hotel Inspection Fund

March 12, 1918.

Dr. E. F. Ladd, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: The Attorney General has referred to me for reply your letter of recent date in which you request an opinion as to whether or not the cost of printing a bulletin, to include data obtained from inspections made under the provisions of article 57 of chapter 38 of the Political Code of the Compiled Laws of 1913, can be paid from the hotel inspection funds.

The funds known as the hotel inspection funds are provided for in section 2992 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, and the purposes for which they may be disbursed are enumerated in section 2993 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

It is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions of the section last above quoted, the cost of the publication of the bulletin as described in your letter may be paid from the fees obtained as a result of hotel inspections.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

HUMANE FUND—Available for Publication of Pamphlet Relating to Laws on Cruelty to Dumb Animals.

January 18, 1918.

Rev. Geo. B. Newcomb, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of January 17th addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. You state that you have in mind the compiling of a pamphlet relating to laws and other information regarding cruelty to dumb animals and stating you desire an opinion from this department as to whether the expense involved in publishing the same could be paid from the humane fund.

In reply I wish to state that it is my opinion that the sum required could not be paid from the appropriation provided for in Chapter 43 Session Laws, 1917, designated as appropriation for prevention of cruelty to animals. This appropriation is made in pursuance to the requirements of section 2670 and 2671 Compiled Laws of 1913. The first section enumerates the powers and duties of the humane officer appointed by the Governor and the second section provides for the payment of his actual expenses and it is my opinion that neither of the said sections contemplated

or authorized the expenditure of the funds therein provided for, for the purposes set forth in your letter.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

HUNTING—License to Aliens

July 29, 1918.

Mr. Peter Scott, Chief Game Warden, 1st District, Bottineau, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you request an opinion as to whether or not the statutes of this state prohibit the issuance of a hunting license to aliens.

As is stated in your letter, Chapter 161 of the Session Laws of 1915, being the Game and Fish Act, does not expressly prohibit the issuance of a license to an alien. It does, however, expressly provide in Section 67 thereof that it shall be unlawful for any person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not declared his intention to become such, either to hunt, shoot, trap, etc., game of any kind in this state, or to have in his possession a rifle or shotgun.

In view of the provisions of the section above referred to, which clearly indicates the intent of the legislature, I am of the opinion that our statutes prohibit the issuance of a hunting or trapping license to aliens as recognized by said Act.

Yours very truly,
Assistant Attorney General.

HUNTING—Opening of Hunting Season Sunday, Hunting Storage of Game

August 20, 1917.

Mr. George M. Hogue, Secretary, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of recent date in which you ask my opinion as to the date of the opening of the hunting season under the law regulating the same passed by the last legislature. The question arises due to the fact that the law says that the hunting season shall open on the 16th day of September, which, in this particular year, falls on Sunday, and by further legislative enactment shooting on Sunday is declared unlawful. This question can best be answered by citing you an example. If a man were arrested for shooting on Sunday, September 16, he could not be prosecuted, under the statute, for hunting out of season, as the season opens on that day, but he could be prosecuted under the section of the statute providing that is is unlawful to shoot on the first day of the week.

You also enclose a letter from the Northern Produce Company of Bismarck, North Dakota, and state that you desire my opinion as to the question raised in this letter dealing with the storage of wild game. In answer to this question I call your attention to certain portions of Senate Bill 46 passed by the last legislature which are as follows:

"First that any snipe, prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse, white breasted or sharp tailed grouse, white cock or golden pluvver may be killed or had in possession between the 16th day of September and the 16th day of October, both inclusive following. Provided, however, that no prairie chicken, turtle dove, snipe, pinnated, white breasted, sharp tailed grouse, quail, partridge, Chinese, ring-neck or English pheasant, Hungarian partridge shall be placed in cold storage."

From the above it is clear that the legislature intended that none of the wild game as listed above shall be placed in cold storage at any time of the year. It would appear from the provisions of the act that the law is different as to wild duck, geese and brant, and it is my opinion that the same may be kept in cold storage between the 16th day of September and the 1st of December of the same year, both days inclusive. These dates cover the open season on ducks, geese and brant, and it would be unlawful to have any of the same in cold storage at any other time.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INCORPORATION—Requirements

April 7, 1917.

The Spiritwood Equity Elevator Co., Spiritwood, N. D.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter addressed to the Secretary of State, requesting an opinion on certain points.

Replying thereto, it is my opinion:

(1) That at least thirty per cent of the stock must be subscribed and paid in before the company can commence business, but it is not necessary that at least one-third of the total capital for which the company is incorporated shall be paid up at the time of the incorporation.

(2) It is my opinion that after thirty per cent has been subscribed, that in case the company buys in some of the stock, then nevertheless, the company can go on and do business, but the company should only take in stock in case it has good reason to do so, that is a good financial reason, and should immediately sell the stock to someone else.

(3) There are no regulations such as you inquire about and you can do any amount of business you can get to do.

We have no pamphlets on this proposition, but we may get out one later. At the present time all the law on the subject is embodied in Chapter 13 of the 1913 Compiled Laws and Chapter 92 of the 1915 Session Laws.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INDIANS—Right to Vote When He has Not Received a Patent

F. M. Redman, Esq., Selfridge, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have requested this office for an opinion on the question as to whether or not an Indian that has not received his patent has a right to vote.

I beg to inform you that the right of suffrage is extended to Indians and citizens of Indian blood only by the statute of the United States and of the several states, and that the Federal statute referring thereto was passed, and is known as the Burke Act, on May 8, 1906, (Vol. 3, Fed. St. Ann. 830) which refers to Indians in the following language:

"And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made and who has received a patent in fee simple under the provisions of this Act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property."

Under the state statute the Indian has a right to vote, if he has qualified under the Federal Law, as above stated. Therefore, it is my opinion that any Indian who has severad his tribal relations and does not live on a reservation, but is exercising all of the rights and privileges and habits of civilized life would be entitled to register and vote as any

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

INHERITANCE TAX—Meaning of "Foreign Executor or Administrator" ing Assignments of Real Estate Mortgages

Hon. C. P. Brownlee, State's Attorney, Slope County, Amidon, N. D.

Dear Mr. Brownlee: Replying to your letter in which you state that the Register of Deeds of your county should register an assignment of a real estate mortgage which purports to be made by joint administrators residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota, showing a Minnesota estate, I wish to state that in as much as there are no records of the probate proceedings in that state that the same should be accompanied with a certificate to the effect that the inheritance tax had been determined and paid.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INHERITANCE TA¼—Meaning of "Foreign Executor or Administrator"

August 22, 1918.

Messrs. Palmer, Craven & Converse, Lawyers, Williston, N. D.

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of recent date in which you inquire concerning the interpretation placed upon the words: "foreign executor or administrator" as found in Section 14 of Chapter 231 Session Laws of 1917, I will advise that it is my opinion that the words "foreign executor or administrator," as found in said section, refer to the executor or administrator of an estate which is not being probated in the courts

of the State of North Dakota. You will note that Sections 13, 13a, 13b, 13c., 14 and 14a and 14b all refer to estates of non-resident decedents and Section 13 expressly provides that the report therein provided for is not required in cases in which ancillary probate proceedings are instituted in the courts of this state and it is only in such cases where said reports are required that the provisions of Section 14, referred to in your letter, are applicable.

It is my opinion, therefore, that it is the duty of your register of deeds to record the satisfaction of the mortgage referred to in your letter without requiring either of the certificates provided for in Sections 13b and 13c, in view of the fact, as stated in your letter, that ancillary probate procedings have been instituted in a court in this state.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Assistant Attorney General

INHERITANCE TAX—Property of Non-resident Decedent

Jan. 15, 1919.

Mr. Ed Schulenberg, Cashier, Glen Ullin, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been handed me for reply. You state that you sent a satisfaction of a mortgage executed by the Executrix of the estate of the original assignee of the mortgage and that the Register of Deeds refused to record the same for the reason that there is no certificate on file showing that the inheritance tax has been paid to the State of North Dakota upon the property of the decedent located within this state or within its jurisdiction. You do not state, however, whether or not this is a satisfaction by an executrix of an estate which is being probated without the State of North Dakota. If such is the case the Register of Deeds was justified under the new inheritance tax law passed by the last legislature, in refusing to record the satisfaction. If on the other hand, this estate is being probated in the State of North Dakota, the Register of Deeds should accept the satisfaction for record.

I note that you feel that this law will tend to keep a lot of private money out of the state which has heretofore been invested in mortgages on North Dakota real estate. I have had occasion to go into this matter very thoroughly and am of the opinion that such will not be the case, in view of the fact that there are over thirty-five states in the United States which impose an inheritance tax upon this class of property and I find that the exemptions allowed under the laws of this state are very liberal in comparison with those allowed by other states.

You may take this matter up direct with the tax commission and they will furnish you with an affidavit to be filled out by the executrix of the estate or some other person who is qualified to make affidavit as to the facts required therein. Upon receipt of this affidavit properly executed the tax commission will advise you as to the amount of the tax, if any, due the State of North Dakota, and if no tax is due they will forthwith

execute their certificate which will be authority for the Register of Deeds to place the satisfaction on record.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

INHERITANCE TAX—Upon Transfer of Property of Non-resident Decedent

Oct. 15, 1917.

Mr. Edwin S. Slater, Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of October 13th, in which you state that you desire to know whether or not there is an inheritance tax due the State of North Dakota upon the transfer of property of a non-resident decedent, said property consisting of mortgages secured upon real estate situated in this state.

This is to advise you that the transfer of this class of property is subject to an inheritance tax in favor of this state.

I am inclosing herewith blank affidavit to be executed by the executor or administrator of the estate in question. You may return the same properly executed to the State Tax Commission at Bismarck, North Dakota, and address further correspondence with reference to this matter to that office.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INSANE PATIENTS—County Charges

April 24, 1917.

Hon. C. R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of yesterday requesting an opinion as to whether or not a county after having committed a patient to an Insane Hospital and having paid for the care and keep of the patient for several years can all at once deduct from their current bill the amounts which they had paid and which were not properly chargeable to their county.

It is my opinion that this cannot be done as the law specifies certain steps which they must take before refusing to pay the account of a patient committed from their county. This in the case of Traill County has not been done and consequently they cannot deduct any amount from any bills now due the state from Traill County.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INSANE PATIENTS—County's Liability

Hon. Sylvan L. Olson, State Board of Control, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion relative to the case of ———— who is held in the Saskatchewan Provincial Hospital, at

Battleford, Saskatchewan, on account of the fact that he is insane. From your letter I note that your board is satisfied that this man legally should be taken care of by North Dakota, but that a question has arisen as to the county which should be charged with his care. From the correspondence I note that Mr. ———— lived for a considerable length of time at Brockett, where five of his seven children were born, but that for something over a year prior to his entry into Canada which took place about January 2, 1914, Mr. ———— resided at Fargo, N. D., where he worked on farms. I understand also that his father-in-law resides at Lankin, N. D.

It is my opinion that the question as to which county should be charged with his care depends somewhat upon the evidence. If Mr. ———— took his children and wife along with him and they resided at Fargo with him for over a year prior to his entry into Canada, then there can be no question but what Cass County should be charged with his care at the hospital. On the other hand, if he left his family in some other county, say at Brockett, and was merely working in Cass County with no fixed place of abode, then in that event it would either be Nelson or Ramsey County that will be chargeable with his care, it depending upon what side of Brockett he lived. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INSANE PATIENTS—Legal Residence

May 24, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Kositzky: From your letter of recent date it appears that one Anna ————, a pationt confined in the State Hospital for the Insane, was committed from Traill County in 1890. At that time she was a parole patient from an Insane Asylum in Minnesota, and had no legal residence in this state. Recently it was discovered that said patient owns about twenty-five acres of land within the city limits of Fargo. You, therefore, ask whether or not it is possible to order this patient returned to the authorities of Minnesota. Also, whether or not the state can charge up against the estate of said patient the expense incurred by North Dakota for the treatment and maintenance of said patient.

Section 2579, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that the expense incurred by any county in the treatment and maintenance of an insane person in the State Hospital for the Insane shall be charged against the estate of such insane person, except in certain cases. In this connection, the statute reads as follows:

"* * * * * Provided, that the insane person has no heirs within the United States dependent upon said estate for support; and provided, further, that no real property shall be sold during the life of the insane person, except for the maintenance and support of the family of said insane person, when it is shown to be for the best interests of the state upon order of the proper court; and further provided, that no personal property shall be sold under five years from the date of sending such insane person to the State Hospital for the Insane, unless by order of

the proper court, where such property is liable to deteriorate in value during the time above specified, and when sold as above the county court shall order the proceeds thereof to be safely invested for the benefit of such insane person, or be used for the support and maintenance of the family of such insane person."

As for deporting this patient to Minnesota, I believe this should not be done unless the Minnesota authorities consent to receive her. We cannot simply escort the patient within the limits of the state and there abandon her uncared for. It is for the State Board of Control to deal with the matter of the patient's residence, where, as in this case, it is claimed to be in another state.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INSURANCE—Applicant's Right to Recover First Premium Before the Application is Accepted

April 16, 1917.

Mr. S. A. Olsness, Esq., Insurance Commissioner, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You have requested an opinion as to the right of a person who has signed an application for Life Insurance, including therein a promise by the applicant to be examined by the regularly appointed medical examiner of the Insurance Company, and has paid to the agent the first premium on the policy for which he has made application, but who has failed to present himself to such medical examiner for examination, to recover from the Insurance Company the amount of money thus paid, as the first premium.

In reply I beg to state that in my opinion the following principles of law are applicable to the situation:

"To the consummation of an insurance contract negotiated for in the usual manner, it is necessary that there be an application for a policy, and that the application be accepted especially where by the terms of the application its approval is required before the risk shall attach."

14 R. C. L. 894, Citing Cooksey vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co., 73 Ark. 117, 83 S. W. 317; 25 Cyc. 713.

"The application is merely an offer on proposal to make a contract, and so long as it has not been either accepted or rejected, the negotiation remains open, and the applicant may withdraw the application."

Wheelock vs. Clark 21 Wyo. 300, 131, Pac. 35

This statement is in accordance with the general rule, relating to the consummation of contracts, 14 R. C. L. 895, Note 5, see also 6 R. C. L. 603.

Under the circumstances I am of the opinion that the applicant is entitled to recover his money from the Insurance Company.

Very truly yours,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

INSURANCE—Contract of Re-insurance Between County and State Mutual Companies

Sept. 8, 1917.

Hon. S. A. Olsness, Insurance Commissioner, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion upon the question as to the power of County Mutual and State Mutual Insurance Companies writing the same class of insurance, entering into a contract of re-insurance between themselves.

It is my opinion that such a contract is provided for by the laws of this state under which said companies are organized, and that your department should therefore advise that the same should not be entered into.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INSURANCE—Trustee of County Institution Writing Insurance for the Same

Aug. 29, 1917.

Mr. E. Smith-Peterson, Park River, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date, in which you state that you desire my opinion as to whether or not it is lawful for a member of the Board of Trustees of a County Agricultural and Training School to act as agent for an insurance company, in writing insurance upon the buildings of the institute for which he is one of the trustees.

I desire to advise you with reference to this matter, that such transactions are looked upon with disfavor, and I am of the opinion that the courts would contrue Section 9829, Compiled Laws of 1913, as being applicable to this case; and if so, such a transaction would constitute a misdemeanor on the part of the trustée acting as such agent.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INSURANCE AGENTS—Authority to Sell Hail Insurance

May 18, 1917.

Hon. S. A. Olsness, Insurance Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: It is my opinion that anyone in the state whom you appoint can sell hail insurance providing the different essential prerequisites are taken by said person, as required by law.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INSURANCE AGENTS—License for Special Agents

April 18th, 1918.

Mr. S. A. Olsness, Commissioner of Ins., Bismarck, N. Dak.

Honored Sir: In your letter of April 16th you request the Opinion of this department concerning the following question:

"Whether or not a Special Agent representing an insurance company duly authorized for the transaction of its business in the state is permitted by the laws of the state to appoint local agents and assist such local agents in getting started and accustomed to the work, without such Special Agent having been licensed by the Insurance Department, such Special Agent to share in no way in the commissions on business written, but to work entirely on a salary and expense basis."

Under the provisions of Section 4960 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 it is provided as follows:

"No officer or broker, agent or sub-agent of any insurance corporation of any kind, except county mutual insurance corporations of this state, shall act or aid in any manner in transacting the business of or with such corporation, in placing risks or effecting insurance therein, without first procuring from the commissioner of insurance a certificate of authority as provided by law, nor after the period named in such certificate shall have expired."

This is a part of the Act known as Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of 1903, the title of which reads as follows:

"AN ACT to Provide for the Licensing of Agents to Solicit for Insurance Companies and Fixing the Penalty for Violation of the Same."

It is therefore our opinion that such Special Agents, so acting, as stated in your question, should secure a license from your department. In connection with this question, I call your attention to the opinion of former Assistant Attorney General Young to the Hon. W. C. Taylor, Commissioner of Insurance, dated June 5, 1912, wherein Mr. Young construed the provisions of this Act above cited as to apply to an official of an insurance corporation soliciting insurance in behalf of the company in which he is an officer.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—Authority to do Business Without Having Filed Articles of Incorporation and Paid Fees

April 12, 1917.

Hon. S. A. Olsness, Insurance Commissioner,
Hon. D. W. Austin, Deputy, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Gentlemen: You have presented to the undersigned letter of Wm. G. Owens, of April 4, 1917, containing request for certificate of authority to do business in behalf of the Northwestern Mutual Casualty Company of Williston, and you have requested advice concerning the issuance of a certificate, without such proposed corporation paying the filing fees provided for by law, and without any copies of the Articles of Incorporation being on file in your office.

The question presented involves a construction of the provisions of law contained in Chapter 19, commencing at Section 4965, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to accident and sickness insurance corporations, etc. In connection with the other provisions of law applicable to insurance corporations the pertinent inquiry is whether the Northwestern Mutual

Casualty Company should file Articles of Incorporation in your office and also pay the filing fees.

Section 4835, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides as follows:

"All insurance companies now or hereafter incorporated or formed by authority of any law of this state, except when otherwise expressly provided, may exercise the powers and shall be subject to the duties and liabilities provided by this chapter. The general provisions of law relating to the powers, duties, and liabilities of corporations shall apply to all incorporated domestic insurance companies, as far as such provisions are pertinent and not in conflict with other provisions of law relating to such companies."

Section 4929, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides as follows:

"There shall be paid by every company doing business in this state, except county mutual insurance companies, the following fees:

"Upon filing articles of incorporation, or copies thereof, twenty-five dollars.

"Upon filing the annual statement, $10.00.

"For every certificate of authority and certified copy thereof, two dollars.

"For every copy of any paper filed in the insurance department, the sum of twenty-five cents per folio; and for affixing the official seal on such copy and certifying the same, the sum of one dollar.

"For official examination of companies under this article the actual expense incurred, not to exceed ten dollars per day."

Section 4837, Compiled Laws of 1913, so far as material provides as follows:

"The articles of incorporation shall set forth in addition to what is required to be set forth in Section 4505 the kind of insurance proposed to be made and whether on the stock or mutual plan, the period for the commencement and termination of its fiscal year and the period for which it is incorporated, not to exceed thirty years, and shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of insurance."

It is true that Chapter 19 provides a method of Incorporation for Accident and Sickness Insurance Corporations, and that this chapter, which was Chapter 157, Laws of 1907, repealed inconsistent and repugnant provisions.

However, the general provisions of law are deemed to apply to such corporations, except where they are inconsistent or repugnant to such chapter 19.

It certainly must be deemed proper in the administration of the duties of your office that a certified copy of the Articles of Incorporation, at least, ought to be kept on file there.

We think that the provisions of law quoted above can be readily harmonized by requiring accident and sickness corporations, etc., organized under said chapter 19 to file with your office a certified copy of the Articles of Incorporation and to pay also the usual filing fee of $25.00 for filing Articles of Incorporation, or copy thereof, as provided in said section 4929, Compiled Laws of 1913, before the issuance of certificate of authority to do business.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—Punishment for Soliciting Insurance for Such Company Not Authorized to do Business in This State

Feb. 1, 1918.

J. E. Burke, Attorney at Law, Minot, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. You state that you desire to be informed as to what punishment can be given to a person who has solicited Health and Accident Insurance in 1913 for a company not authorized to do business in this state.

The act of soliciting insurance by any person for a company which is not authorized to do business in this state is prohibited by section 4970 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. Said section, however, does not provide a penalty for so doing and in this connection I refer you to section 9433 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 which is as follows: "when the performance of an act is prohibited by any statute and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed in any statute, the doing of such act is a misdemeanor." It is my opinion, therefore, that the violation of section 4970 becomes a misdemeanor under the provisions of the section last above quoted. As you have stated, however, in your letter that the act complained of was committed in 1913, and you will find by referring to section 10522 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 that an information or complaint for a misdemeanor, except as otherwise specially limited by law, must be filed or an indictment found within two years after its commission.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

INTEREST ON CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL AND TOWNSHIP WARRANTS —Legal Rate for Warrants Presented After July 1, 1915, and Where Payment Was Refused

April 6, 1917.

Hon. P. B. Garberg, Hettinger, N. D.

Dear Mr. Garberg: Your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me. In that letter you ask for an opinion, first, as to the rate of interest after July 1, 1915, on warrants of counties, cities, villages, and school districts where the same have been presented for payment and payment refused for want of funds.

Section 1 of Chapter 176 of the Session Laws of 1915 provides that the legal rate of interest shall be six per cent, unless a different rate is contracted for in writing.

Section 3352, Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that county warrants shall draw interest at the rate of seven per cent. If there is no specific provision made in the warants themselves as to the rate, the warrants draw interest at seven per cent.

I reach this conclusion from the following principle of law:

"The law that in case of conflict between a general and special statute, the general law yields to the special and the special law will not be re-

pealed by a general statute unless by express words or necessary implication, applies in the case of statute relating to interest."

22 Cyc. 1524, G. Note 50,

State vs. Dwyer, 42 N. J. L. 327,

Regents of the University of Michigan vs. Auditor General, 109 Mich., 134, 66 N. W. 956.

State vs. Bowen, 11. Wash. 432, 39 Pac. 848.

Section 3633 relating to city warrants does not fix the rate of interest and in the absence of a provision in the city warrant fixing the rate of interest, the rate is six per cent, as provided by Chapter 176 of the Session Laws of 1915.

The law applicable to township warrants provided for in section 4211, Compiled Laws of 1913, is similar to that stated above as applicable to city warrants.

So similarly school warrants draw interest at the rate of six per cent.

The rate referred to in each case above is the legal rate as distinguished from the contract rate and in the absence of an express statute fixing a maximum rate public officers may agree to pay a higher rate than the legal rate, except in cases of school warrants in relation to which the statute provides that the same shall not draw interest to exceed seven per cent.

So also county warrants can not draw more than seven per cent as the statute expressly fixes that rate.

As to city and township warrants there is no statutory provision and I am of the opinion that the officers may agree to pay interest up to the contract rate fixed by statute at ten per cent. See Section 1, Chapter 176, Session Laws of 1915.

In answer to the next question in your letter as to whether or not an advertisement in a newspaper is sufficient to take the place of the notice required by section 3352, Compiled Laws of 1913, requiring that the treasurer shall notify by mail, I beg to state that I am of the opinion that advertisement in the newspaper does not sufficiently comply with the requirements of Section 3352, to stop the running of interest.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

INTEREST ON LOANS—Mortgagor's Right to Increase Rate of Interest to Twelve Per Cent

January 25, 1917.

Mr. P. L. Solberg, Buxton, N. D.

Dear Mr. Solberg: I have your favor of the 23d inst. and note that ten years ago a loan for $2,000.00 was made on a quarter of land, drawing interest at seven per cent, that you are now making a new loan on the land and that the holders of the mortgage now demand twelve per cent interest since December 15, 1916.

If the original loan provided that the interest should be seven per cent, but that after maturity the interest should be twelve per cent and the notes are dated ten years ago, then unquestionably they now have a

right to demand twelve per cent. The law changing the rate of interest passed two years ago only affected those contracts which were made after that time. I should judge from your letter that the mortgage did provide that the rate of interest should be seven per cent until the due date and that all the principal and interest which was in default after maturity were to draw twelve per cent and if the note did so provide, then unquestionably they are entitled to the twelve per cent.

I shall be glad to hear from you further if any questions arise in your mind which you have not mentioned in your former letter.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INTEREST ON LOANS—Ten Per Cent Rate Not Effecting Loans Negotiated Under the Twelve Per Cent Rate

April 17,1917.

Mr. L. H. Odegard, Douglas, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 14th inst. relative to the objection which has been raised by a number of your patrons to the demand of your loan company that they pay twelve per cent interest on past due interest payments on loans which were negotiated before the interest rate was reduced to ten per cent.

It is my opinion that the loan company is unquestionably entitled to the twelve per cent, in as much as the notes, as you state, call for twelve per cent interest on past due paper. There is no way the legislature of North Dakota can change a contract which was entered voluntarily into by the people who borrowed the money before the new law took effect.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INTEREST ON NOTES AND MORTGAGES—Twelve Per Cent Rate Legal After July 1, 1915

May 12, 1917.

Hon. S. A. Smith, Sheriff, Golden Valley County, Beach, N. D.

Dear Mr. Smith: You ask whether a note and mortgage given in the year 1913 and bearing 12 per cent interest still continues to bear interest at that rate, or whether the rate changed to 10 per cent from and after July of last year?

While this question appears to be in the nature of private business rather than public, yet I shall answer it, as it might have some bearing on your official duties. The statute reducing the maximum rate of interest from 12 per cent to 10 per cent was passed in 1915 and took effect on the first day of July of that year. Notes executed prior to that time could legally bear 12 per cent interest until paid and there would be no reduction of rate on the first day of July of that year. Of course, notes

executed on or after that time could not legally bear a higher rate than 10 per cent.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INTEREST ON SCHOOL AND TOWNSHIP WARRANTS—Legal Rate

July 3rd, 1918.

Mr. R. E. McCain, Braddock, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 27th addressed to this office is received in which you ask for information with reference to the legal rate of interest on registered school and township warrants. The law which refers to 6 per cent interest does not apply to school or township warrants for the reason that the rate of interest on this class of orders is covered by a special section which was not affected by the legislation fixing the maximum rate of interest at 6 per cent. Section 1169, Compiled Laws of 1913, in referring to the endorsement of school warrants not paid for want of funds provides that "each warrant thus presented and endorsed shall draw interest on the amount unpaid at a rate not to exceed 7 per cent per annum from the date of such presentation and endorsement until paid." Section 3352 C. L. 1913 provides that warrants presented to a township treasurer for payment and if there is insufficient funds to pay the same "it shall be endorsed by him 'not paid for want of funds' and when so endorsed and registered it shall draw interest at 7 per cent per annum from the date of such endorsement, but not otherwise."

The general statute, being Chapter 176 of the Session Laws of 1915, reducing the legal and contract rate of interest provides in section 1, "interest for any legal indebtedness shall be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, etc." This latter statute being a general law and the two former sections relating to interest on warrants being special enactments relating to the subject matter it is necessary to construe the rule for the construction of statutes "that where there are two acts or provisions, one of which is special and particular and certainly includes the matter in question and the other general, which if standing alone would include the same matter and thus conflict with the special act or revision, the special must be taken as intended to constitute an exception to the general act or provision."

Edwards vs. Auditor, 316 N. W. 853, 66 N. W. 956.

Therefore, in construing this law it is my opinion that all township and school warrants when endorsed "not paid for want of funds" shall bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the date of such endorsement.

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Asst. Attorney General.

INTEREST ON STORAGE TICKETS—To Attach After Date of Demand

Oct. 8, 1917.

Mr. Fred M. Schulz, care Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 2nd inst. inquiring whether a party holding storage ticket for grain in an elevator where the bond was released upon the representation by the elevator company that the storage tickets were satisfied, and asking as to what time the interest would attach to the parties still holding grain in the elevator after the bond was released, is received.

I will say that I am of the opinion that the elevator is responsible regardless of the release of the bond, and that the elevator company would be bound to pay the price of the grain at the time of the demand for such grain, and interest would attach after the date of the demand. It would seem unjust that the owner of elevator should pay interest before demand was made upon him for the grain, and it would further seem that as long as the elevator company was responsible for the grain, the elevator should be entitled to storage up to the time of the demand; and it is my opinion that the court would so hold.

Very truly yours,

J. A. HYLAND,

Asst. to Attorney General.

INTEREST ON VILLAGE WARRANTS—Legal Rate

Sept. 21, 1917.

Mr. F. J. Funke, Anamoose, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date, you ask my opinion as to the rate of interest that villages may be required to pay on their warrants after they are registered.

Permit me to state that Section 1, Chapter 176 of the Session Laws of 1915, provides that the legal rate of interest shall be six per cent, unless a different rate is contracted for in writing. Therefore, unless the warrants specifically state what rate they shall draw after having been registered, the holder thereof will be entitled to interest at the rate of six per cent. The board, by contract in writing, may agree to pay as high as ten per cent if they so desire.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

INTEREST AND PENALTY ON DELINQUENT TAXES—Disposition of

March 14, 1918.

Mr. R. C. Hill, City Auditor, Dickinson, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your request for an opinion as to whether or not cities are entitled to the penalty and interest collected on delinquent general taxes, as well as on special assessments.

In reply; it is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions of Section

2190, Compiled Laws of 1913, cities are entitled to the penalty and interest collected on such taxes.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

INTEREST AND PENALTY ON DELINQUENT TAXES—Disposition of—County Treasurers Duty in Connection Therewith

July 11, 1917.

Hon. C. W. Burnham, State's Attorney, Carrington, N. D.

Dear Mr. Burnham: I am in receipt of your letter requesting an opinion as to whether or not section 2190, Compiled Laws 1913, relating to the disposition of, penalty and interest on taxes is operative, and whether or not the County Treasurer can be compelled to go back of July 1, 1911, the date when the last amendment thereto went into effect, and compute and pay over the interest and penalty collected on city and school taxes. In this connection you state that the county has never turned over to the various cities, villages and school districts any of the interest and penalty so collected, but that such collections have been credited to the county general fund. Now demand has been made by a city and school district for the aggregate amounts of such interest and penalty retained by the county.

The County Treasurer is charged with the duty of collecting all taxes extended upon the tax lists of the county, whether levied for state, county, city, town, school, poor, bridge, road or other purposes, including special assessments. Section 2156, Compiled Laws, 1913. Section 1221, in addition to declaring it to be the duty of the County Treasurer to collect the taxes for school purposes, provides that all penalties and interest collected on delinquent school taxes shall be applied to the proper fund to which such delinquent taxes belong. As to city and school taxes, the provisions of Section 3682 require the County Treasurer to pay over to the City Treasurer all such taxes collected, with interest and penalties collected thereon. Section 2190 treats solely of the title to, and disposition of, penalty and interest collected on taxes and special assessments.

The case of State ex rel., Mitchell v. Mayo, 15 N. D. 327, was a proceeding by mandamus to compel the defendant, as County Treasurer, to pay over to the relator (City Treasurer) the amount of interest and penalties on city and school taxes collected by the defendant, County Treasurer. The relator based his right to such payment upon Section 124 of Chapter 62, Laws 1905, Section 3682, Compiled Laws, 1913. At that time Section 1260, R. C. 1899 (now incorporated into Section 2190. Compiled Laws 1913) read as follows:

"All penalty and interest collected on taxes shall belong to the county and become a part of the general fund, or such other fund as the county commissioners may direct; except the penalty and interest collected on special assessments due to cities, and all such penalties and interest shall be paid to the city thereunto entitled."

This section was held to control the disposition of interest and penalties as against the provisions of the statute relied upon by the relator, which attempted to require interest and penalties on city and school taxes collected by the County Treasurer to be paid over to cities. The court held that this amounted to an arbitrary and unjust discrimination in favor of the tax payers of cities and against those of other taxing districts, and, therefore, was invalid as class legislation.

The court says:

"The act clearly contravenes Section 11 of the Constitution, which declares that all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation, and is likewise an infringement of that part of section 20 which forbids the granting of any privilege or immunity to one citizen or class of citizens which is not granted on the same terms to all. It is no answer to this constitutional objection to urge that the sums contributed by city taxpayers for interest and penalties ought to belong to the city. If this is true as to a city, it is also true of every other body politic in the county. If the legislature had seen fit to direct the interest and penalty to be paid over to the respective taxing districts on account of whose taxes it had been collected, such a disposition would, no doubt, have been proper."

As to interest and penalty collected on delinquent special assessments, our Supreme Court has held that such interest and penalty does not belong to the county. Special assessments are not taxes within the meaning of general tax provisions.

State ex rel., Viking Twp. v. Mikkelson, 24 N. D. 175.

Evidently with the view of establishing the disposition of interest and penalty in conformity with holding in the case of State v. Mayo, Supra, the legislature, in 1911, amended Section 1575, R. C. 1905, to make it read as follows:

"All penalty and interest collected on taxes shall belong to the county and become a part of the general fund, or such other fund as the county commissioners may direct; except the penalty and interest collected on taxes and parts of taxes and special assessments due to organized townships and incorporated villages, towns and city and school districts therein and special assessments made for drains and other improvements. Such penalties and interest shall be paid to the township, village, town, city or school district therein, or drainage or other improvement fund for which was levied the tax or special assessment upon which the penalty and interest is collected."

Chapter 298, Laws 1911. (Now Section 2190, C. L. 1913.)

It is true that under this statute the interest and penalty collected by the County Treasurer on state taxes is not paid to the state, but is retained by the county. This does not, in our opinion, invalidate the foregoing section of the statute, by making the tax burden unequal as between the several taxing districts. To the extent that the retention by the county of interest and penalty on state taxes necessitaties a higher tax levy, for the purpose of making up such deficiency in state taxes, the burden falls equally upon all the taxing districts of each county in the state.

It is, therefore, my opinion that interest and penalty collected by the

County Treasurer on city or school district taxes should be turned over to the respective city or school district.

However, the question is not free from doubt, and in view of the large sums of money involved, the payment of which may seriously embarrass the county, I believe the matter should be decided by the courts, to the end that the question may be definitely settled, and a uniform system for the disposition of such funds may be established throughout the state.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

INTEREST AND PENALTY ON DELINQUENT TAXES—Date Taxes Become Delinquent—Rate of Interest and Penalty

Oct. 13, 1917.

Rufus Tree, County Treasurer, Towner, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3rd inst. inquiring of this office in regard to interest and penalties on delinquent personal property taxes, received.

I will say that Section 2166 provides that all personal property taxes shall become delinquent on the first day of March next after they become due, and thereupon a penalty of 5 per cent shall be charged upon all delinquent taxes, and thenceforth there shall be charged interest at the rate of one per cent per month on the original amount of the tax until the same is paid, etc.

From said Section it will appear that there is a distinction between penalty and interest. The penalty is five per cent, while the interest is one per cent per month, and that such one per cent per month shall thnceforth becharged as interest—meaning the first day of March.

I am therefore of the opinion that one per cent interest may be charged on the first of March in addition to five per cent penalty.

You further inquire whether the 1917 taxes can be collected before December first. At the bottom of Section 2166, the law provides as follows: "All personal property taxes shall be a lien upon the property assessed, from and after the date upon which assessment is made; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, when any person to whom personal property shall have been assessed is, in his opinion, about to sell, barter or remove said property from the county, to collect such taxes at any time after the property shall have been assessed."

This law creates a lien upon the property thus assessed, and it would seem, authorizes the collection of the taxes. The difficulty, however, would be to ascertain the amount of taxes due, and it might be impossible to enforce it by selling the property at such time. It is possible that the tax collector would have to keep the property in his possession so as to preserve the lien of such taxes to become due.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.
By J. A. HYLAND.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS—Constitutionality of Law Defining Such—Importation in Kegs Not Permissable

Mr. A. B. Sackett, Sutton, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to whether or not House Bill No. 388 defining intoxicating liquors is constitutional and how it affects keg malt.

It is my opinion that the section is constitutional and that Section 10105 of the 1913 Compiled Laws, as amended, prohibits the importation of any liquids or compounds of any nature or description having the appearance of beer or malt, whether containing alcohol or not, unless such liquid is pasteurized and contained in hermotically sealed bottles.

The emergency clause attached to this bill specifically states that it it the intention of the legislature to prohibit the importation of any liquid having the appearance of beer, mailt, etc., in kegs. Consequently if you wish to sell these liquids, you will have to sell them in hermetically sealed bottles.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Expenses Incurred in Sitting With the Supreme Court

January 17, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: My opinion relative to the bill of J. M. Hanley, District Judge of the 12th Judicial District, for expenses incurred in different sittings with the Supreme Court of this state is that the statement should have attached to it sub-vouchers or receipts for all amounts in excess of $1.00, which sub-voucher or receipt shall be signed by the person to whom the money was paid and such sub-voucher or receipt should show at what place, on what date and for what the money spent was paid, as provided in Chapter 244 of the Session Laws of 1915.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Expenses—District Other Than His Own

July 25, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Kositzky: In reply to your oral request for an opinion as to whether or not there is any authority for the State of North Dakota to pay the expenses of a district judge who is called to sit for another judge in a district other than his own, and in connection with which request you submit a letter from Hon. W. C. Crawford, District Judge, 10th Judicial District, who has presented a bill for expenses incurred by him while holding court for Judge Nuessle in the 6th Judicial District, I will

say: House Bill No. 6, which provided for precisely this situation and made an appropriation therefor, was expressly vetoed by Governor Frazier, and that Senate Bill No. 76 although it also provides for this situation, nevertheless appropriated no money for the purpose of making payment. Senate Bill No. 76 provides that payment for this purpose be made out of the general fund of the state, but no money was appropriated for this purpose.

Moreover, in view of the fact that the governor expressly vetoed an appropriation for this purpose, provided in House Bill No. 6, there is no justification for the Emergency Commission to transfer funds and make them available for this purpose.

Yours very truly,

GEO. K. FOSTER,

Asst. to Attorney General.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Salaries, Where There are Cases Undecided Beyond the Time Provided by Law

Mar. 16, 1918.

Hon. C. R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your written request of yesterday stating that your attention has been called to various undecided District Court cases in the state which have been submitted and undecided beyond the time provided by law, and that you wish to know whether your office has authority to hold up the salary of any District Court Judge who filed a certificate that there are no undecided cases submitted and undecided for more than thirty days, or sixty days, as the case may be, when, as a matter of fact, you know that there are undecided cases which have been pending that time.

Section 7638 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is as follows:

"All motions or applications in any action, special proceeding or other matter in the district court must be decided and such decision be reduced to writing and filed with the clerk within thirty days after the same shall have been submitted to the court for decision, unless prevented by the sickness of the judge whose duty it is to decide the same or by other unavoidable casualty, and upon the trial of any question or issue of fact by the court its decision thereon and conclusions of law upon such decision, and direction for entry of judgment in accordance with such conclusions must be given in writing and filed with the clerk within sixty days after the cause has been submitted for decision, unless such decision is prevented for the reason hereinbefore stated, and judgment shall be entered by the clerk in accordance with such direction upon the application of the party entitled thereto and the filing of such decision and conclusions of law. Each judge of the district court shall not less than five nor more than fifteen days before each quarterly installment of his salary becomes due file in the office of the auditor of the state a certificate under his hand stating in effect that no motion, application or question or issue of fact submitted to him remains undecided contrary to the provisions of this section. And in case any such decision has been prevented by any of the causes enumerated in this section, such certificate shall state the facts constituting the cause of such prevention, and the state auditor is hereby directed not to sign or

issue any warrant for the payment of any quarterly installment of salary to any judge of the district court until after such judge shall have filed such certificate as herein provided."

In my opinion you may, as state auditor, refuse to sign or issue any warrant for the payment of any quarterly installment of salary to any judge of the District Court if the facts are that at the time of the filing of the judge's certificate before such quarterly installment becomes due, there are motions, applications, questions or issues of fact submitted to such judge and remaining undecided beyond the time specified in the above quoted section, and it is my opinion that you may refuse to sign and issue warrants, provided such facts exist, even though the judge in question has, mistakenly or otherwise, filed in your office a certificate under his hand to the effect that no motion, application, question or issue of facts submitted to him remains undecided beyond the time provided by law. In other words, I believe that the facts should govern your action and that a certificate which you know to be incorrect does not compel you to draw a warrant for a quarterly installment of salary.

It may be claimed that advantages would accrue through delaying decisions to bring about settlements, but that is something over which the litigants alone have control. Judges have no right to either force or facilitate settlements by delaying their decisions. The legislature in the interest of speedy justice has, under our law, left no discretion to district judges in this matter, but has made decisions compulsory within thirty days in the case of motions and applications in any actions, special proceedings or other matters in district court, and within sixty days upon the trial of any question or issue of facts by the district court, except in cases of sickness of the judge or other unavoidable casualty.

I am also of the opinion that you may refuse to issue any warrant for a monthly installment due, subsequent to a quarterly installment remaining unpaid for the above reasons, until the district judge in question shall have made the decisions which should have been made at the time the quarterly certificate is filed.

Very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT—Expenses to Be Paid Quarterly.

April 23, 1917.

Honorable Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request relative to the quarterly expenses of the Supreme Court judges and note that you are hesitating to pay any of the foregoing claims unless the same are properly itemized and have been duly acted upon and authorized paid by the State Auditing Board as prescribed by Section 244 of the 1915 session laws and Section 375 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. Section 720 of the 1913 compiled laws reads as follows:

"Each judge of the Supreme Court of this state shall receive the sum of five hundred dollars per annum for traveling expenses and monies expended by him while absent from home and while engaged in the dis-

charge of his official duties, to be paid in quarterly payments without filing any itemized statements."

"The judges of the Supreme and District Court shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be decreased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected."

Originally the salary of the Supreme Court judges was five thousand dollars a year and Chapter 82 of the 1907 session laws which was passed in 1907, provides as follows:

"Each judge of the Supreme Court of this state shall receive the sum of five hundred dollars per annum for traveling expenses and monies expended by him while absent from home and while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in quarterly payments without filing any itemized statements."

It is obvious that this was an attempt upon the part of the legislature of 1907 to increase the compensation of judges, for the reason that they did not require the filing of any itemized statements, whereas Section 186 of the Constitution specifically provides as follows:

"No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state or any county or other political subdivision shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same."

The legislature by not requiring the expense to be itemized, clearly intended, in my opinion, to have the said five hundred dollars drawn as additional salary by the Supreme Court judges. This is all the more apparent because in 1907 the same legislature in Chapter 30 passed an act providing for the expense of certain state officials which act is exactly like the one which provided for the expenses of the Supreme Court judges, but in 1907, Chapter 300 of the 1907 session laws was specifically repealed by Chapter 216 and the salaries of the different state officials raised. The expenses of the Supreme Court judges, however, was not repealed and still stands.

There have been numerous cases on this subject, the most important of which is the case of People ex rel. Augustus Bockes, appellant, vs Edward Wemple, Comptroller, etc., respondent (115 New York Reports, Court of Appeals, Sickles 70) which specifically holds that the "compensation" of every justice of the Supreme Court shall be continued during the remainder of the term and is entitled to receive during the remainder of the term not only the annual compensation of six thousand dollars, that is provided by law, but also the twelve hundred dollars allowed in lieu of expenses. The word "compensation" as used in said provision of the New York constitution means the sum of money the judicial officer was in receipt of from the state when his term of office was abridged. The act of 1872 substituted an annual grant of money in place of an allowance for expenses. This was a grant of pay or compensation, having no connection with the expenses incurred, and became a part of the compensation as though the salary, eo nomine, had been increased.

Of like effect is the case of state ex rel Funke vs Board of Commissioners of Pierce County, et al (Wash.) 93 Pac. 921. This case was one involving the pay of a county engineer and it was held that the pay of said engineer could not be raised during his term of office because of the constitutional provision, which is the same as in our state. In that case the court held:

"Another section of the Constitution must be considered in this connection. Section 25, Art. 2. provides among other things as follows: 'Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.' The above provision is so comprehensive that interpretation seems wholly unnecessary. The proposition is so simple that the statement of it carries its own argument. This provision relates strictly to what the legislative department shall not do; and it is manifest that the two constitutional provisions must be read and construed together. If the term 'salary' as used in the other, then the more comprehensive term which applies to 'any public officer' must control here when we are considering what the legislature may or may not do. The term 'compensation,' as used, seems to be broad enough to include any kind of remuneration from the public treasury for a public officer, whether by way of what is called 'salary' or otherwise."

Of like tenor is the case in Utah, 91 Pac. 539.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the state auditor and state treasurer can pay the above claims without first having been duly passed upon and approved by the State Auditing Board. In this connection I also wish to refer you to the case of the State of North Dakota, ex rel. Attorney General McCue vs. Arthur J. Lewis, as auditor of Cass County, four in 18 N. D. Page 125.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT—Traveling and Other Expenses to Be Paid in Quarterly Payments. Repeal of Section 720, C. L. 1913

Feb. 26, 1917.

Hon. J. F. T. O'Connor, House Judiciary Committee, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of yesterday asking for an opinion as to whether or not the repeal of Section 720, 1913 Compiled Laws is constitutional.

Section 720 of the 1913 Compiled Laws reads as follows:

"Each judge of the Supreme Court of this state shall receive the sum of five hundred dollars per annum for traveling expenses and monies expended by him while absent from home and while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in quarterly payments without filing any itemized statements."

It is my opinion that the repeal of said section in so far as it affects the present five incumbents of the State Supreme Court is unconstitutional and that the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly has no authority to pass any laws which would in any way increase or decrease the salary or compensation of these five men. The reason for this is the constitutional limitation contained in Section 90 of the Constitution, which is as follows:

"The judges of the Supreme and District Court shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be decreased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected."

Originally the salary of the Supreme Court judges was five thousand dollars a year and Chapter 82 of the 1907 Session Laws, which was passed in 1907, provides as follows:

"Each judge of the Supreme Court of this state shall receive the sum of five hundred dollars per annum for traveling expenses and monies expended by him while absent from home and while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in quarterly payments without filing any itemized statements."

It is obvious that this was an attempt upon the part of the legislature of 1907 to increase the compensation of judges, for the reason that they did not require the filing of any itemized statements, whereas Section 186 of the Constitution specifically provides as follows:

"No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state or any county or any other political subdivision shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same."

The legislature by not requiring the expense to be itemized, clearly intended, in my opinion, to have the said five hundred dollars drawn as additional salary by the Supreme Court judges. This is all the more apparent because in 1907 the same legislature in Chapter 30 passed an act providing for the expense of certain state officials, which act is exactly like the one which provided for the expenses of the Supreme Court judges, but in 1907 Chapter 300 of the 1907 Session Laws was specifically repealed by Chapter 216 and the salaries of the different state officials raised. The expenses of the Supreme Court judges, however, was not repealed and still stands.

There have been numerous cases on this subject, the most important of which is the case of People ex rel. Augustus Bockes, appellant, vs. Edward Wemple, Comptroller, etc., respondent. (115 New York Reports, Court of Appeals, Sickles 70) which specifically holds that the "compensation" of every justice of the Supreme Court shall be continued during the remainder of the term and is entitled to receive during the remainder of the term not only the annual compensation of six thousand dollars, that is provided by law, but also the twelve hundred dollars allowed in lieu of expenses. The word "compensation" as used in said provision of the New York Constitution means the sum of money the judicial officer was in receipt of from the state when his term of office was abridged. The act of 1872 substituted an annual grant of money in place of an allowance for expenses. This was a grant of pay or compensaton, having no connection with the expenses incurred, and became a part of the compensation as though the salary, eo nomine, had been increased.

Of like effect is the case of State ex rel. Funke vs. Board of Commissioners of Pierce County, et al. (Wash.) 93 Pac. 921. This case was one

involving the pay of a county engineer and it was held that the pay of said engineer could not be raised during his term of office because of the constitutional provision, which is the same as in our own state. In that case the court held:

"Another section of the Constitution must be considered in this connection. Section 25, Art. 2, provides among other things, as follows: 'Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.' The above provision is so comprehensive that interpretation seems wholly unnecessary: The proposition is so simple that the statement of it carries its own argument. This provision relates strictly to what the legislative department shall not do; and it is manifest that the two constitutional provisions must be read and construed together. If the term 'salary' as used in the one as a more restricted meaning than 'compensation' as used in the other, then the more comprehensive term which applies to 'any public officer' must control here when we are considering what the legislature may or may not do. The term 'compensation,' as used, seems to be broad enough to include any kind of remuneration from the public treasury for a public officer, whether by way of what is called 'salary' or otherwise."

Of like tenor is the case in Utah, 91 Pac. 539.

I am therefore, as I stated before, of the opinion that the present legislature cannot deprive the present judges of the Supreme Court of North Dakota of the expense money allowed them by Chapter 82, 1907 Session Laws, by repealing Section 720 of the 1913 Compiled Laws.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

JUSTICE COURT—Costs of Trial as Part of Fine. Justice's Authority to Imprison for Non-payment of Costs.

April 6, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me. From that letter it appears that one charged with the crime of fornication, upon his plea of guilty was sentenced by the Justice of the Peace to serve twenty days in the county jail and fined in the sum of $100.00, and that costs amounting to $46.90 were taxed against him. With the further provision that in case he failed to pay the fine and costs he is to serve a day for each $2.00 of such fine and costs.

It is my understanding that you desire an opinion as to whether or not that part of the judgment rendered by the Justice which provided that the defendant serve one day for each $2.00 of the costs is legal.

After examination of sections 9157, 9160, and 9162 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, I am of the opinion that a Justice of the Peace is not authorized to imprison for the non-payment of costs.

Your next question is whether or not the costs may be considered a part of the fine. In reply I beg to state that Chapter 159 of the Session Laws of 1915, entitled "fornication" makes provision for a fine of not more than $100.00 or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed

thirty days or both such fine and imprisonment, and I am of the opinion that the word "fine" as there used does not include the word "costs," and I conclude that in the case of the judgment above referred to the costs are not a part of the fine. Very truly yours,

GEO. K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Authority in Criminal Matters.

May 9, 1918.

Mr. G. H. Musson, Attorney, Tuttle, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have submitted to this office, under date of May 7, a request for an opinion as to the construction and effect of Sections 3376 and 10535, Compiled Laws 1913 wherein it refers to the issuance of criminal warrants by a justice of the peace.

It is my opinion that a justice court is not ousted of its jurisdiction or power to issue a warrant on a properly executed and filed complaint, whether or not such complaint or issuance of a warrant has been approved by the state's attorney of the jurisdiction of such justice, and it appears that the only effect of Section 10535 when a justice issues a warrant without first submitting the same to the state's attorney for his approval would be to bar the justice from recovering such fees as are authorized by law, from the county which would otherwise be liable to him had the complaint been first approved by the state's attorney. Such effect is given to this statute by the wording of the last portion wherein it says:

"No Justice of the Peace shall receive any fees, or allowance whatever, for any act done, or services rendered, in a criminal action or proceeding commenced or prosecuted in disregard to the provisions of this section."

If this section was construed otherwise, it would have the effect of nullifying Sections 10531 and 10532 which are both mandatory, and it is therefore my opinion that a Justice of the Peace upon being presented with a complaint as above indicated has jurisdiction of the case to hear, try and determine such criminal matters as are within his jurisdiction.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS.
Asst. Attorney General.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Authority to Administer Oath to Assistant Constable.

March 20, 1917.

Mr. Elmer O. Nelson, Hatton, N. D.

Dear Sir: The letter which was addressed to you under date of February 23d, by the Attorney General, has been returned to this office by you with your notations thereon and referred to me for attention.

I note that you have not, at present, a copy of the Compiled Laws for 1913 of the Session Laws for 1915. In this connection I beg to state

that the Attorney General is endeavoring to make arrangements by means of which, in due time, you will be supplied with such copies.

In answer to your inquiry as to whether or not a Justice of the Peace has authority to administer the oath to an assistant constable I beg to state that Section 833 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota authorizes Justices of the Peace to administer oaths within their respective counties. I understand this provision to include authority for the Justice of the Peace to administer the oath to an assistant constable.

Very truly yours,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Asst. to the Attorney General.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Authority to Try Cases of Misdemeanor in County Court of Increased Jurisdiction.

April 5th, 1918.

Mr. C. C. Clow, County Justice of the Peace, Lisbon, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of March 26th which awaited my return from out of town, and note that Mr. Meyers is bringing actions before you as County Justice of the Peace and as Police Magistrate.

I note your question that Article No. 111, of the Constitution of North Dakota, provides that in the County Court of increased jurisdiction, a Police Magistrate has no power to try cases of misdemeanor arising under the State Laws. It is my opinion that your contention is correct and that the Police Magistrate has no jurisdiction in the cases you mention.

Your attention, however, is directed to Article No. 112 which provides that a Justice of the Peace has jurisdiction and in as much as you hold the offices of both Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate you would have the authority to try the actions as County Justice of the Peace.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Office Room and Maintenance Thereof.

March 31, 1917.

J. R. Higgins, Esq., Monango, N. D.

Dear Judge Higgins: Your letter dated March, 1917, addressed to the Attorney General, in which you ask whether or not it is the duty of the County Commissioners to furnish an office for you and fuel for the same, or whether the law requires that you provide same for yourself, has been referred to me.

In reply I beg to state that the law is that the compensation of Justices of the Peace is entirely regulated by statute. These statutes are to be strictly construed and no compensation can be allowed for fees or incidental expenses, which are not expressly provided for by law.

24 Cyc. 418.

The fees of the office of the Justice of Peace are presumed to cover

expenses for rent and furnishings. Thy are a proper charge on the justice and the justice cannot recover money expended for office and furnishings.

24 Cyc. 419, n. 35.

As the statute of North Dakota does not expressly provide for expenses, rent and furnishings, there is no question about the fact that the law is that expenses for rent and fuel are personal charges on the justice.

Yours very truly,

GEO. K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

JUVENILE COMMISSIONER—Expenses for Attending Legislative Assembly.

March 21, 1917.

Hon. W. R. Tucker, County Auditor, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: This office has your request for an opinion as to the duty of the auditor and treasurer with reference to the claim of Juvenile Commissioner Guptill, the facts in connection with such claim being as follows: On February 28th, 1917, Commissioner Guptill submitted a bill against Cass County, the same containing an item of $48.21 for hotel expenses and incidentals incurred in attending the recent legislative assembly to appear for or against legislation affecting juvenile court matters and the legitimatizing of children; also the sum of $81.60 per diem during the month of February and for the same purpose; Commissioner Guptill's bill was substantiated by statements from chairmen of House and Senate Committees before which he appeared at the state capitol and was approved and ordered paid by the district judge. There is no question as to the good-faith character of the claim or the actual expenditure of time and money by the commissioner. However, upon the presentation of this claim, approved in due form and a demand that the auditor issue a warrant for same and that the treasurer pay such claim either with or without the issuance of a warrant, two questions have arisen which you ask to have answered.

First—Should valid claims for expenses and per diem of juvenile court commissioners, when approved and ordered paid by the district judge, be paid by the treasurer with or without a warrant from the county auditor and with or without the same having been audited by the board of county commissioners?

Second—Is a claim for per diem and expenses made by a juvenile court commissioner for appearing before committees of the house and senate to advocate or oppose legislation affecting juvenile court matters a valid claim against the county and payable on the order of the district judge?

In answer to the first question will say that, in my opinion, valid claims for expenses and per diem of the juvenile court commissioner, when approved and ordered paid by the district judge, should be paid by the county treasurer without a warrant being drawn for same by the county auditor and without such claim being passed on by the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 3369, Compiled Laws for 1913, reads in part, as follows:

"He (the auditor) shall draw warrants on the county treasurer in favor of all persons entitled thereto in payment of all claims and demands chargeable against the county which have been legally examined allowed and ordered paid by the Board of County Commissioners; also for all debts and demands against the county when the amounts are fixed by law, and which are not directed to be audited by some other person or tribunal."

This section covers the issuance of warrants and it will be noted that it expressly contemplates a third and different class claims in addition to those "examined, allowed and ordered paid by the Board of County Commissioners" and "all debts and demands against the county when the amounts are fixed by law."

This third class of claims thus recognized are claims directed to be audited by some other person or tribunal, and they are by the foregoing section expressly withheld from the list of claims for which the auditor shall draw his warrant.

In this third class of claims will be found payments for court stenographers (Section 780 C. L. 1913) and attorneys' fees for indigent defendants (Chap. 51, 1915 Sess. Laws). In these cases the power to fix the amount of the claim and to order it paid is placed exclusively with the district judge. No county board, tribunal, or officer can change the amount or exercise discretion with respect to any valid claim so allowed by the district judge. Upon presentation of such valid claim for expenses and per diem properly approved and ordered paid by the district judge, in my opinion, the treasurer should pay such claim without demanding or requiring a warrant to be issued by the county auditor and without any audit by the Board of County Commissioners. Should the practice of issuing warrants be followed in any county there may be no serious objection to it, though it should be remembered that the verified bill, with the judge's approval and order for payment attached, constitutes the voucher which authorizes the payment and that it is the presentation of such voucher, and not the warrant, that will protect the treasurer in making payment. State's Attorney Fowler's conclusion in regard to the payment of this class of claims direct by the treasurer we believe to be absolutely correct.

In response to the second question will say that, in my opinion, the claim of Commissioner Guptill is not a valid claim against the county, that the judge's approval and order gives it no legal force, and that the county auditor could not safely issue a warrant for, nor the county treasurer legally pay such claim. In other words, although the only legal method of procuring the payment of per diem and expense accounts of the juvenile court commissioner is on the order of the district judge, a claim illegal on its face cannot be recognized by the auditor or treasurer though it carries with it the usual order for payment.

Items of per diem and expense of the juvenile commissioner if payable at all, must be authorized by Section 11408, Compiled Laws for 1913, or Chapter 179, Section 4, 1915 Session Laws, which reads as follows, in so far as they are material:

" * * * Said juvenile officers to receive no compensation except their necessary expenses which shall be audited by and allowed in the discretion of the said district judge and paid by the counties for which said persons are appointed."

Section 11408 Compiled Laws, 1913.

"Said juvenile commissioner shall receive as full compensation for their services such an amount per diem as shall be approved by the district judge for all the time actually and necessarily employed in the duties of their office, not in any case exceeding the sum of five dollars per day. Such per diem and expenses to be apportioned by said judge between the several counties where the work originated or is done. Such compensation to be paid monthly by the county treasurers of such counties respectively on bills duly made out and verified as other bills or accounts against the county, and upon order of the district judge."

Chapter 179, Sec. 4, 1915 Session Laws.

Under the provisions of the juvenile court act found in the 1913 Compiled Laws, and the addition made the same by Chap. 179, 1915 Session Laws, in which sections the duties of the commissioner are defined, it does not appear that it is a duty of the commissioner to advocate legislation by appearing before committees at the capitol. Nor does it appear that these items of this bill constitute "necessary expenses" or that it is a bill for "time actually and necessarily employed in the duties" of the commissioner's office. In fact it would seem to be readily apparent that the law never contemplated that the juvenile court commissioner should travel to the capitol at the expense of the tax payers to appear before the committees of the House and Senate for or against any legislation, no matter how meritorious and public spirited the action of the commissioner may be or how beneficial the result. If one juvenile commissioner could legally charge a county with these items of expense and per diem, then clearly every juvenile commissioner may do the same, and likewise every other official in the state who has an expense account and who feels that legislation affecting the duties of his office should or should not be passed. Such course cannot be sustained by any logical method of reasoning.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

LAND DEPARTMENT—Depositing Fees With State Treasurer.

November 2, 1917.

Hon. W. J. Prater, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of even date requesting an opinion as to whether or not the custom you now have of depositing fees with State Treasurer complies with Chapter 247 of the Session Laws of 1915.

It is my opinion that you should deposit money received in your department with the State Treasurer every evening.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LAND GRANTS—United States to the State of North Dakota

Mar. 3, 1917.

The First National Bank, Harvey, N. D.
Attention, Mr. J. J. Reimer, Cashier.

Gentlemen: In regard to your inquiry of March first in regard to cases of state land contracts, in which the state conveys patent to the purchaser of the real estate. I beg to state that such sections of land as the State of North Dakota received from the United States bearing Section Numbers 16 and 36, are granted by the United States to the State of North Dakota as trustee for the common schools of North Dakota under Section 10 of the Enabling Act approved February 22, 1889.

Selected lands are covered by Chapter 240 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1915, which makes it the duty of the commissioner of university and school lands to have certified copies of the patents to selected lands recorded in the various counties containing such lands.

It is my understanding that certified copies of these patents have been recorded in most of the counties. The originals are on file in the office of the land commissioner at Bismarck, N. Dak., and from him information in regard thereto can be obtained.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. Attorney General.

LABORERS—Prohibiting Interference With Laboring Men Who are Desirous of Working

January 25, 1917.

Hon. John N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor,
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hagan. I have your favor of the 23d inst. concerning the labor problem regarding harvest and threshing help and note you wish to have an opinion relative to whether or not the sheriffs, marshals, state's attorneys and other public peace officers can enforce the law prohibiting interference with laboring men who are desirous of working and whether I believe new laws should be enacted to cover certain of the above points.

It is my judgment that the laws relating to malicious mischief at the present time are not sufficient. There have been numerous cases of threshing rigs being spoiled by iron being put into the bundles of grain. Under the present malicious mischief law, if it can be shown that the iron was put in there by someone having a grudge against the farmer owning the wheat, the man can be convicted. If, however, a complete stranger puts in the iron which is ultimately thrown into the threshing machine, then under the present law, the stranger to the farmer cannot be convicted of doing it maliciously, as the word "malicious" has been defined by the Supreme Court in a decision.

Another law which I believe ought to be passed is one which would enable the sheriff of one county in case of an emergency to call help from the sheriffs of adjoining counties.

Further, a law ought to be passed amending the present vagrancy law.

Further, a law ought to be passed giving better care to laboring men who have been injured, while protecting the rights of the farmer against criminals who threaten to do the farmer damage, both physically and financially.

I do not believe that any law ought to be passed which would keep laboring men from getting what their wages are honestly worth, but that when they attempt to get unreasonable pay at a time when they get the farmer in a tight place for help, that laws ought to be passed for the protection of the farmer in that instance. I further believe it would help the laborers a great deal if they had their contracts with the farmers in writing.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LEASING—Building in Village for Public Purposes

April 3, 1917.

Mr. Tillman Smith, Upham, N. D.

Dear Sir: Answering your letter of March 26th, addressed to the Attorney General, in which you ask whether or not there is any objection on the part of the state to the leasing for public purposes of a building in the village of Upham by the Board of Trustees, to be used for public purposes, I am pleased to reply as follows:

Section 997, page 1593, of Vol. 3 of the Fifth Edition of Dillon on Municipal Corporations, the law is stated as follows:

"A municipal corporation or a quasi corporation such as a county has the power to enter into a lease and become the tenant of real estate, when the use thereof is needed to carry out any of its acknowledged powers, and to attain the public purposes for which it was erected."

Citing: Rumford School District vs. Wood, 13 Mass. 193;
Davies vs. New York City, 83 N. Y. 27, Rev'g. 45 N. Y. Super. Ct. 373;
People vs. Green, 64 N. Y. 499, Rev'g. Hun. (N. Y.) 11.
Davies vs. New York City, 93 N. Y. 250.

Under section 3861 of the Compiled Laws for 1913 the Board of Trustees of a village is authorized to hold real estate.

I can see no objection on the part of the state to the leasing by the board of trustees of a hall for public purposes at a reasonable rental.

Very truly yours,

GEO. K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

LEGAL NOTICES—Style of Type to be Used

August 18, 1917.

Mr. J. F. Richards, Harvey, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, in which you state that you desire my opinion as to whether or not a party required by law to publish a legal notice may specify whether the same shall be printed in Nonpareil or Brevier Type.

As is stated in the 1913 edition of the compiled laws, section 3540 has no doubt been superseded except as to the last sentence thereof by section 3308 of the compiled laws for 1913. An examination of this section convinces me that the style of type to be used in printing a legal notice is optional with the party buying the space.

You have further asked for an opinion as to what constitutes tabulated matter for which double price may be charged. I have taken this matter up with the Public Printer who advises me that if you will write him he will be glad to give you the construction placed upon the same by his department. You may address your letter, as to this matter, to Public Printer, Capitol Building, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LEGAL PRINTING—Contracts Under Rate Specified by Statute

May 1, 1917.

Mr. S. C. Barnes, Dickinson, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: You ask, in substance, whether or not legal printing must be paid for at the rate specified in the statute, and whether it is proper for the municipality to contract for legal publications at a less rate.

I am of the opinion that the municipal authorities may legally obtain the official printing done at a lower rate than that set out in the statute, as by competitive bids, if a legal newspaper is willing to accept such lower rate. In the absence of contract or agreement the legal rates will prevail.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LEGAL RESIDENCE—Insane Patient

November 28, 1917.

Mr. James A. Brown, Board of Control, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date to the Attorney General you ask for an opinion as to whether or not Clara R———— has legal residence in the State of North Dakota, and from the files submitted in connection herewith, I am informed that Clara R——— is a married woman and that her husband resides in Moorhead, Minnesota. It likewise appears from the data submitted that her husband has established a legal residence in Minnesota, and that just previous to the time Mrs. R——— was committed to the Insane Asylum at Fergus Falls, she and her husband were living together and keeping house in Moorhead, Minnesota.

From the above facts, permit me to state that it is my opinion that Mrs. Clara R——— has not a legal residence in this state.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

LEGAL RESIDENCE—Proper Voting Place

January 25, 1917.

Hon. J. G. Crites, Equity Co-operative Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Friend Crites: I have your letter of the 12th inst, relative as to whether or not you are a resident of the State of North Dakota.

I wish to say that it is my opinion that having always voted within the State of North Dakota and having lived in Lisbon for a period of two years and that you cast your vote there until the last election, and the mere fact that you temporarily removed to St. Paul does not deprive you of the right to vote at Lisbon. The question of domicile is not controlling and if you consider yourself in good faith a resident of Lisbon, then you have the right to swear your vote in and to vote there in case they refuse to let you vote voluntarily.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LEGAL RESIDENCE IN NORTH DAKOTA—Qualification of Elector

March 22nd, 1918.

Mr. J. J. Auger, City Aud., Bathgate, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General with reference to the right of school teachers teaching in the schools in your city to vote at the election to be held on April 1st, 1918, our state law provides that in order for a person to qualify as elector in this state they must have resided in the state one year, the county six months, and in the precinct ninety days. This applies to school teachers as well as all others and unless they have resided in the precinct, county and state the prescribed length of time they would not be entitled to vote at the election referred to.

You also ask as to whether or not women have the right to vote for all officers to be elected at said election. The act giving the right of suffrage to women, being Chapter 254 of the Session Laws of 1917, provides that they be allowed to vote at public elections for all officials of cities, villages and towns except Police Magistrates and City Justices of the Peace and upon all questions or propositions submitted to the vote of electors in such municipalities and other political divisions of this state. Said chapter also provides that separate ballot boxes and ballots shall be provided for women voters both as to candidates and upon the special questions submitted at said election.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

LEGAL TENDER OF THE UNITED STATES—Definition of Term—Duty of Secretary of State to Pay Fees Due State in Legal Tender of the United States

April 13th, 1918.

Hon. John Steen, State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 12th received, wherein you request the opinion of this department, as follows:

"Kindly give me your opinion, as to whether or not I can demand that the Secretary of State pay the fees due the state in legal tender of the United States, till such time as he shall recognize liability for the ultimate of all checks and drafts deposited with me by him or his department."

It appears from the statutory provisions that it is your duty, as follows:

1. "To receive and keep all moneys belonging to the state, and not required to be received and kept by some other person.

3. "To deliver to each person paying money into the treasury and to the state auditor a duplicate receipt showing the amount, the source from which the money accrued and the funds into which it is paid, which receipts must be numbered in order, beginning with number one at the commencement of each fiscal year."

Section 143 C. L. 1913.

Under Chapter 34 of the Political Code with reference to revenue and taxation the term money is defined sa follows:

"The word 'money' or moneys' means gold and silver coin, treasury notes, bank notes, and every deposit which any person owning same or holding in trust and residing in this state is entitled to withdraw as money or on demand."

The word money in its popular sense signifies cash or its equivalent used as a circulating medium as in its general sense it is not confined to coin but includes everything which by common consent is made to represent property and passes currently, such as gold and silver coins and the various coins or paper money used by the Federal Government.

3 Words and Phrases 425.

People vs. Clark, 99 N. E. 868.

As stated in Ruling Case Law the term is used to designate the whole volume of the mediums of exchange recognized by the customs of merchants and the laws of the country.

18 R. C. L. 1266. See also 27 Cyc. 817.

It is not necessary that the medium of exchange be legal tender in order that it may be classed as money for even coin money is not under all circumstances legal tender.

18 R. C. L. 1267.

In view of the fact that under the law it is your duty to receive and safely keep, deposit and disburse money as provided by the statutes, I am of the opinion that you may refuse to receive, if you so desire, any payments made to you as money when the same does not constitute money as hereinbefore mentioned. In other words, you may refuse to receive as payments or deposits as money anything except what is commonly and customarily termed "cash." Accordingly, under this interpretation I

would not consider a bank check, bank draft or even a post office or express money order to be money.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

LEGISLATORS—Expenses When Otherwise Employed.

Feb. 25, 1918.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: You request an opinion of this department concerning the following matter:

"Feb. 25, 1918.

"Hon. William Langer, Attorney General, Bismarck, N. D.

"Dear Mr. Langer: At a meeting of the State Auditing Board held on February 23rd, 1918, there were presented several bills which were incurred by the Hon. J. H. Sinclair and Hon. F. W. Mees, both members of the 1917 Legislative Assembly. On motion of Mr. Steen duly seconded by Mr. Hall, I, as secretary, was instructed to ask you for an opinion if these members can occupy any position which was created during the last session of the Legislature, and if the positions they occupy conflict with Section 39 of the Constitution of North Dakota.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "Carl R. Kositzky."

I have made inquiry concerning the Honorable J. H. Sinclair and the Honorable F. W. Mees, from J. N. Hagan, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, and I am advised as follows:

That Mr. Sinclair does not hold any appointive office under Mr. Hagan, but that he was employed, as a mere employee to do certain work, in the nature of an employee, in connection with the Seed and Bonding Act, recently passed by the special legislative assembly; that said Sinclair has given neither an oath or a bond, and was so employed merely for a special purpose.

That Mr. F. W. Mees was employed as a lecturer of Farmers Institutes, in accordance with Chapter 119, Session Laws of 1917; that said Mees gave neither an oath nor a bond, and that his bill for services rendered covers simply his work as lecturer, under the provision of Chapter 119, Session Laws 1917.

Assuming the situation and facts to be as above stated, I am of the opinion that the respective works as performed by Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Mees, does not pertain to the holding or the performing of work in a civil office, and that in doing such respective work, they are not to be deemed civil officers, in this state, as defined by Section 39 of our Constitution.

In this connection I beg to call your attention to the opinions of a former Attorney General, as stated on pages 121 and 123 of the Biennial Report of the Attorney General of North Dakota for the years 1913 and 1914.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

LICENSES—Automobiles of Individuals and Dealers (See Also—Automobile Licenses).

June 23, 1917.

Hon. W. R. Whitver, City Auditor, Oakes, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor requesting an opinion relative to the Motor Vehicle License fee. You will note that although the emergency clause passes, nevertheless Section 9 provides as follows:

"No. 9. Section 3 of this act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1918."

Consequently the old law that carried the $3.00 license still prevails and all cars should be registered under the old law, with the exception of dealers' licenses for handling cars which license costs $15.00.

With reference to the second question I wish to state that dealers can only operate such second hand cars as he takes in in trade as belonging to the make which he handles, and the instance he takes in any other make he has to have a license for that make.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LICENSES—For Buying and Storing Grain for Cash

Nov. 13, 1917.

Mr. C. J. Lord, Cando, N. D.

Dear Mr. Lord: I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th relative to the proposition as to whether or not you should take out a license for your elevator, in as much as you only buy and store grain for cash.

It is my opinion that under Chapter 56 of the Session Laws of 1917, it will be unlawful for you to store and buy grain even on the cash basis unless you take out a license, as required by that section. The law thereon is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person operating a public warehouse to purchase, weigh, grade or inspect grain or seed who is not licensed as deputy inspector, provided that any person without a license may buy any article that has been graded, weighed and inspected by a Deputy State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures."

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LICENSES—For Giving Piano Lessons by Correspondence (Peddler's License)

Sept. 12, 1917.

Mr. Frank E. McCurdy, Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, which was written me at my request, and which contains a statement from you as to the nature of the business you were engaged in in June, 1917, as the time you were required by the officials of Golden Valley County to pay a license fee of $75.00, as required from certain classes of peddlers.

I am informed from your letter that your business is to sell a course of lessons in piano playing, and that the procedure which your company has adopted and which you carry out, is as follows: You enter into a written contract with the student for a term of lessons, at the time this contract is signed, if the student elects to pay for the same by the monthly installment plan, an agreement is entered into between yourself, as agent for the company, and the student, in which is set forth the terms of payment. At the same time you leave the student a metronome, which according to your written terms of your contract, is loaned to the student for the period of one year, and you state that you occasionally deliver the first lesson to the student at this time; but as a usual practice the first lesson—as are all the following—is sent the student through the mails by the firm which you represent, which is located at Portland, Oregon.

Basing my conclusions upon the facts as set forth above, I desire to advise you that it is my opinion that this form of soliciting business does not come under the definition of hawkers and peddlers as defined by Section 3028 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, and for which a license is required. It is my opinion that the fees which you have paid to the officials of Golden Valley County should be returned to you.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LICENSES—Handling Dynamite.

November 21, 1917.

Hoff Brothers, Makoti, N. D.

Gentlemen: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been handed me for reply. You desire to be informed as to where you can apply for a license for handling dynamite.

Under Section 9745 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, it is made a misdemeanor to have in possession for the purpose of offering for sale dynamite and other explosives when the same is prohibited by a village ordinance. Under Paragraph 3 of Section 3861 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, the Board of Trustees of a village is empowered to make rules and regulations relating to the sale of explosives; and it would therefore appear that the proper place to obtain a license to handle dynamite would be to apply to the Board of Trustees of the village.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

LICENSES—Miller Manufacturing and Selling Mixed Feed.

Mar. 22, 1918.

Hon. E. F. Ladd, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date to the Attorney General you state that a question has arisen in connection with the Russell-Miller Milling Co., who have their headquarters in Minneapolis, but who own

and operate a number of mills in North Dakota. You state that each of those mills make a mixed feed, and I assume that the mixed feed manufactured and sold by each mill is designated as "Occidental Feed," and presumably for all practical purposes contains practically the same elements.

Your question as to whether a license, as provided for in Section 6 of the Special Bulletin No. 5, must be obtained by each mill manufacturing and selling such mixed feed, or will one registration and license be sufficient for all of said mills?

If I have properly stated your question, I am of the opinion that, under the conditions above stated, one license is sufficient. I reach this conclusion as it appears to me from the language of Section 6, that it is the intention in requiring such a license that the buying public be protected from firms offering for sale mixed feeds of no value, and, consequently, if a firm manufacturing and selling registers the same and submits a sample for analysis by your department, and such analysis showing the feed to be of value, and a license having been issued therefor, the buying public is amply protected, regardless of the fact that the feed examined may be not only sold by many different people or firms, but also manufactured in different places. This ruling would not apply, however, even though the product manufactured by the different mills was given the same name, if it did not contain for all practical purposes the same ingredients.

You will note that in said Section 6 the following language is used:

"A license fee of $15.00 for each and every brand sold or offered for same in North Dakota * * *. Whenever a manufacturer, importer, or shipper of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs shall have filed the statement required by Section I of this article, and paid the license fee, as prescribed in this section. No other agent or seller, manufacturer, importer, or shipper shall be required to file such statement or pay such fee, for the same brands."

I trust that the above answers your questions as appearing in your letter. If, however, you desire any further information, I shall be pleased to hear from you.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

LICENSES—Operator of Coal Mine

Dec. 20, 1917.

Hon. J. N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Attorney General requesting an opinion with reference to Section 3081, Compiled Laws, 1913, has been referred to me for reply.

The section above referred to requires that an operator of a coal mine located in the State of North Dakota, procure a license from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. You desire an opinion from this department as to whether or not this section is complied with by the

owner of such a mine taking out a license in instances in which the mine is operated by a second party.

In reply, permit me to state that it is my opinion that under such conditions the statute is not complied with, and that it would be necessary under this section for the operator of the mine and not the owner to procure the license referred to in Section 3081, Compiled Laws, 1913.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

LICENSES—Public Garage—Duty of Railroad Commissioners to Require Such.

March 2nd, 1918.

Hon. J. N. Calderhead, Sec'y. Board of Railroad Commissioners,
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your request for an opinion as to whether or not it is the duty of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to require a license to be obtained by a person, firm or corporation, conducting a public garage wherein automobiles of the general public are stored for a compensation.

It is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions of Sections 3138 C. L. 1913, construed in the light of Section 3148 of the same article, it is incumbent upon any person, persons or corporation conducting a public garage wherein automobiles are stored for compensation to obtain a license therefor from the Board of Railroad Commissioners. In construing this section it is my contention that automobiles, trucks, etc., are clearly within the meaning of the terms "Goods, wares and merchandise, etc."

In this connection your attention is called to Sections 3146 and 3147 C. L. 1913, wherein it is provided that it is unlawful to carry on the business of a public warehouseman, or a public storage company, without being duly licensed, and that it is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars for so doing.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

LICENSES—Recording.

Feb. 22, 1917.

Dr. W. E. Hocking, Devils Lake, N. D.

My Dear Doctor: In reply to your letter in which you ask the following question:

"In your opinion, does Section 511, Compiled Laws of North Dakota, 1913, mean that the license must be left in the office of the Clerk of Court? Or is a record made and license stamped?

Will say that in my opinion the certificate of registry, or license as you term it, is intended to be recorded in the same manner as a deed or mort-

gage and the document itself, after being recorded, should be returned to the holder. This section provides for refiling the certificate or certified copy of record thereof in case of a change of residence to another county, indicating clearly the intent of the law regarding the manner of recording, as above stated.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

LIMIT OF INDEBTEDNESS—of School District Organized from Part of District Having Bonded Indebtedness.

Jan. 7, 1918.

Hon. W. J. Prater, Commissioner of University and School Lands, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: From your letter to the Attorney General and the correspondence thereto attached it appears that a certain school district issued bonds and that subsequently a part of the territory of the district was made into new districts, the bonded indebtedness equalized by arbitrators and each district made liable for a certain share of the indebtedness of the whole district, as provided by Sections 1327 to 1331 inclusive of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

You ask, in substance, whether after such proceeding, in estimating the indebtedness of the original district, the entire amount of the original indebtedness should be considered or only so much of such indebtedness as such district is made liable for by the arbitrators in the equalization proceedings.

In reply, I beg to state that in my opinion only so much of such indebtedness should be so considered as such district was made liable for by the arbitrators in the equalization proceedings.

In this connection I am pleased to refer to the following:

School District No. 94 vs. Special School District No. 33 (ND) 157 N. W. 287, and Schools and School Districts Cent. Dig. Sec. 73; Dec. Dig. 41 (3).

Yours very truly,

GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD—Authority to Testify and Assist in a Civil Action.

January 25, 1917.

Dr. W. F. Crewe, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 24th inst. requesting an opinion in the matter of Mr. Welch of Grafton, N. D. I note from your request for an opinion that Mr. Welch purchased two carloads of Holstein dairy cattle in Wisconsin. The cattle were inspected and accompanied by tuberculin test chart health certificate, in compliance with the laws of North Dakota and shipped to Grafton. Among these cattle was a pure bred Guernsey bull. The said animal was tested under our law under the direction of the Live Stock Sanitary Board and when tested he re-

acted to the test and was destroyed, being found extensively tuberculous. Thereafter the two carloads of cattle, which had been purchased in Wisconsin were quarantined and Mr. Welch advised that they would have to be tested before they could be sold for fear they might be tuberculous. Seventeen of the animals were tested and fourteen of them were found tuberculous and the balance of the animals were shipped out of the state and sold. That thereafter Mr. Welch visited Bismarck and interviewed the Dairy Commissioner, State Auditor and Attorney General and that he states certain arrangements were made whereby he commenced a civil suit and that the Attorney General, Mr. Linde, advised him that there was no provision of the law by which the Attorney General's office could prosecute a civil suit for Mr. Welch and that Attorney General Linde further advised him that he considered the matter an important one and that the Live Stock Sanitary Board should render him every assistance possible in prosecuting the suit.

It is my opinion that under the law as found in Chapter 182 of the 1915 Session Laws of the State of North Dakota, there is absolutely no provision of any kind whereby the Live Stock Sanitary Board could do anything for Mr. Welch in a civil action, aside from the fact that they could give the different members of the department leave of absence to testify in behalf of Mr. Welch, but that even if they should have to testify outside of the state, that Mr. Welch would have to compensate them for their services and expenses. Most certainly there is nothing in the law which would in any way provide that the State of North Dakota should indemnify Mr. Welch or anyone else for any expense incurred in the payment of Doctor Lowe of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, or for attorneys fees or for his personal expense and I know of no way in which this expense, which he says amounts to $731.32 can be allowed by the State of North Dakota.

The law specifically provides that the States Attorney shall prosecute any one who brings live stock into the state which has not been inspected and tested in accordance with the provisions of the law and the rules and regulations of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. Aside from that, there is no duty imposed upon the Attorney General's office nor any States Attorney and most certainly no provision made whereby they can bring any civil action in behalf of anyone who has been harmed as Mr. Welch has been.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the State of North Dakota, not having designated either the Attorney General or any States Attorney in a suit of this character most certainly is not responsible for any attorneys fees which may have been incurred by Mr. Welch in a private action and neither is it responsible for any other expenses which Mr. Welch has incurred.

Sincerely
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LOOSE LEAF BOOKS—For Recording Deeds, Mortgages, etc.

Mar. 16, 1917.

Hon. N. H. Mork, Register of Deeds, Lakota, N. D.

My Dear Sir: You ask my opinion as to whether or not it is legal to use loose leaf books for the purpose of recording deeds, mortgages, etc., in the office of the Register of Deeds, and you have submitted with your letter the opinion of State's Attorney R. J. Roberts of your county.

I believe that Mr. Roberts has given you the proper information. The statute does not specifically authorize the use of loose leaf books in your office but it seems to me that loose leaf record books may be properly used where the leaves are securely locked and fastened in the covers so that at all times no leaf or leaves can be removed, except by the Register of Deeds or his authorized deputy or clerks, for whose acts he is responsible. In other words, we believe it proper to use such loose leaf records when they are securely locked that the public generally, who may have occasion to use or inspect such records, can not remove any matters therein recorded.

Very truly yours,

GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

37450—ATTORNEY GENERAL—GALLEY FOURTEEN—JIMMY

LOTTERIES—Automobile Given as Prize.

June 9, 1917.

Hon. E. Smith-Peterson, Park River, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., stating that you have been consulted by the Commercial Club of Park River with reference to a lottery proposition which is being pulled off in the city of Grafton at the present time, Grafton being a city about seventeen miles to the east of you and competing with your trade.

I note that the deal in Grafton consists in giving to each person who trades fifty cents worth in each of the stores a coupon which entitled the holder thereof to a chance on an automobile and that June 6th the first drawing took place and a Ford automobile was given away to the lucky winner, the winner being decided by chance. I have looked over the tickets which you enclosed.

I note further that the business men of Park River feel that if this thing is permissable at Grafton it is also permissable at Park River and I agree with the view of your business men. I note further that this matter was taken up with the States Attorney of your county and note further that you wish to know whether or not it is my opinion that this is a lottery and illegal.

It is my opinion that what the business men of the city of Grafton have done comes under the provisions of Chapter 45 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, relating to lotteries and is illegal.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the States Attorney of your county and am asking that he take action to have the illegality stopped. If

there is anything further about the matter, I will be glad to have you advise me.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

LOTTERIES—Lucky Key to Open Prize Victrola.

Jan. 20, 1917.

Wm. G. Owens, State's Attorney, Williston, N. D.

Dear Sir: Answering your communication of January 16th, wherein you enclose a letter requesting an opinion, concerning the following: "Whether is is lawful for a person to put in his store or place of business a Victrola, upon the proposition of giving away a key with each dollar's worth purchased, and when the number of keys he has on hand has thus been given away, the one who has the key to open the lock on the Victrola is to receive the same.

We are of the opinion that this comes under Chapter 45, Revised Codes of 1913, relating to lotteries.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

LUNCH COUNTERS IN POOL HALLS—Unsanitary Conditions.

June 19, 1917.

Hon. J. H. Lattimer, City Auditor, Westhope, N. D.

Dear Mr. Lattimer: I have your letter, stating that your city desires to pass an ordinance prohibiting the operation of lunch counters in pool halls. In that connection you submit the opinion of an attorney, relating to the power of the City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of food in pool halls of the city, and citing Section 3599, Subdivision 36, Compiled Laws, 1913, as authority thereof.

From his opinion, I take it that the thing really aimed at is not so much the regulation of pool halls, by prohibiting the serving of lunches and meals therein, as it is the regulation of lunch counters or restaurants with respect to their sanitary conditions.

It seems to me that such proposed ordinance arbitrarily assumes that all pool halls are, and of necessity must be, filthy, unsanitary, and likely to cause the spread of disease, and that therefore, under the police power of the state, the municipal authorities can prohibit the maintainence of lunch counters and the serving of meals therein. That some pool halls are maintained in a filthy and unsanitary condition is no doubt true, but it does not necessarily follow that they may not be kept clean and in a reasonably sanitary condition. And if they are kept in the latter condition then the objection sought to be remedied by the proposed ordinance has been met and overcome. In other words, the objectionable feature, from the standpoint of health and safety, does not lie in the fact that food is served in a room where pool and billiard tables are operated, but rather upon the condition of the premises as regards cleanliness and the observance of sanitary measures.

It has been held that a statute forbidding the employment of persons to operate emery or buffing wheels or belts in basements, wholly or partly beneath the surface of the ground, is unconstitutional class legislation, since such rooms may be as healthfully lighted and ventilated as those above the surface, and can be used for said purpose as healthfully as can be the latter.

People vs. Schesick, 257 Ill. 384;

44 L. R. A. (N. S.) 46.

Public authorities cannot, under the guise of protecting the public, arbitrarily interfere with private business, or impose unusual and unnecessary restrictions upon lawful occupations.

Jew Ho vs. Williamson, 103 Fed. 10.

It is also doubtful whether said Subdivision 36 of Section 3599, Compiled Laws, 1913, declaring that the City Council shall have power to provide for the place and manner of sale of meats, poultry, provisions, etc., and regulate the selling of the same, covers the regulation of restaurants, lunch counters, and the serving of meals.

For the reasons above indicated, I doubt whether an ordinance, such as I understand your council desires to pass, will be valid.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

MANUAL TRAINING—Fees for Cost of Actual Material Used in Classes

April 19th, 1918.

Mr. A. S. Peterson, Minto, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date requesting an opinion as to the legality of charging a fee to cover the actual cost of materials used by pupils in manual training classes in the public schools.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that by virtue of the power conferred upon the school board and board of education by Section 1397 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 that it would be legal for said board to purchase supplies to be used by pupils in manual training classes in public schools and to charge said pupils for such material the actual cost thereof. It is my construction of this section that the word "supplies" used therein is to be construed as including materials which may be used by pupils in manual training classes.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

MAYORS—Power to Remove Appointive Officer.

March 17, 1917.

Mr. H. J. Tillapaugh, Velva, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 6th inst., in which you ask the opinion of this office as to the extent of your power as mayor to remove an appointive officer of the city.

The mayor's power of removal is covered by Section 3570 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, and reads as follows:

"The mayor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him whenever he shall be of the opinion that the interests of the city demand such removal; but he shall report the reasons for such removal to the council at its regular meeting."

It would, therefore, be seen that an officer appointed by the mayor may be removed by the mayor, and that he need not file any charge against such officer, nor give him an opportunity to be heard.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Re Affidavit of "Disinterested Person" Concerning Habits of Contracting Parties.

November 23rd, 1917.

Hon. William Bateson, Judge, County Court, Rolette Co., Rolla, N. D.

Dear Judge: I have your favor of the 20th instant in regard to issuing marriage license under Section 475 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, wherein said section reads: "He shall also require an affidavit of some disinterested credible person showing that said persons are not habitual criminals," and requesting my opinion as to whether father, mother or guardian of contracting parties can make such affidavit.

It is my opinion that the father, mother, guardian, brother or sister of the contracting parties would not be a "disinterested person" and therefore would not be allowed to make the affidavit.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

MEDICAL INSPECTION LAW—Salary of Nurses and Physicians Employed to Examine the School Children.

June 8, 1917.

Mrs. Claire C. Plank, Principal of High School, Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Mrs. Plank: Your letter in regard to the medical inspection law, addressed to Secretary of State, Thomas Hall, has been referred to this department for reply.

You state that the law in question (Senate Bill No. 82) says nothing about a salary for the nurses or doctors appointed pursuant to said act, and that some school officers are of the opinion that the law is thereby made inoperative. The view I take of this feature of the law is that inasmuch as the Board of County Commissioners, the School Board, or Board of Education, as the case may be, is authorized and directed to "employ one or more nurses or physicians" to make the inspection provided for by law, each of those boards may pay such nurses or physicians a reasonable salary or compensation for their service.

The provision that pupils over twelve years of age shall be inspected and examined by a nurse or licensed physician of the same sex as the

pupil only, does not, in my opinion, necessitate the employment of two nurses. Employing a nurse and a physician will meet the requirements of the law.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

MINERAL RIGHTS—On Land Containing Coal—Constitutionality of Sec. 5518 and 5519, C. L. 1913.

April 6, 1917.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of the 29th ult., for an opinion relative to the constitutionality of Sections 5518 and 5519 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota.

It is my opinion that both of these sections are constitutional.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

MINORS—Marriage—Legal Age.

Dec. 5, 1917.

Hon. William Bateson, Judge, County Court, Rolla, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date, to the Attorney General, has been referred to me for reply. You request an opinion from this department as to whether or not a boy of seventeen years of age and a girl past fifteen years of age are entitled to a marriage license, the father of each consenting thereto in writing, and there being no other disqualifications. You enclose a copy of an opinion rendered you by your state's attorney in which he holds that a male under the age of eighteen years cannot be legally granted a license to marry. This conclusion is based on the provisions of Section 4358, Compiled Laws of 1913. You state that if this is the proper construction of said section, you are unable to reconcile the same with subdivision 1 of Section 4368 and Section 4375 both appearing in the Compiled Laws of 1913.

I have given this matter a considerable study and have arrived at the opinion that the conclusion reached by your state's attorney is correct. I am unable to see where there is any conflict between this interpretation of Section 4358 and subdivision 1 of Section 4368, the latter section providing merely that a marriage may be annulled when the party in whose behalf it is sought to annul the same was under the age of legal consent and such marriage was contracted with the consent of his or her parent or guardian. This subdivision merely recognizes the fact that within certain ages the legal right to marry can only be had by obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian of such person, and it does not provide, either expressly or by implication, that such consent by parent or guardian would legalize a marriage wherein the contracting parties were below the age specified in Section 4358.

Section 4375 could only be construed to have repealed the provisions of Section 4358 by implication, and it is well recognized that repeals by implication are not favored. And in this case, if an appeal was made by this section, it would be due to the fact that nothing appears in the section to the effect that a license cannot be issued to a male under the age of eighteen years, although said section does provide that no consent shall be given, nor license issued, unless the female be over the age of fifteen years.

It is, therefore, my opinion that the sections you have cited may all be harmonized and that you should not issue a marriage license wherein one of the parties applying for the same is a male under the age of eighteen years, even though he has the consent of his parent or guardian in writing.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

MINORS—Right to Inherit From Grandfather, When His Mother is Deceased, and He is Adopted by His Paternal Grandfather.

July 26, 1918.

Hon. Charles B. Carley, County Judge, Emmons County, Linton, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you state that there is a proceeding pending in your court for the settlement of an estate of one L who died intestate, leaving a widow and four children surviving him, also the son of a deceased daughter, which has been referred to me for reply by the Attorney General. You further state that this son of the deceased daughter, who is a minor, has been legally adopted by his paternal grandfather who resides in the state of Iowa, and you ask if the adoption of this child extinguishes his right to take property as the heir of L.

I have gone into this matter somewhat carefully and am of the opinion that Sections 4443 and 4449 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, cited by the administrator as authority for holding that this child is no longer the heir of his natural parents or that he cannot inherit through them, cannot be sustained. Your attention is called to the rule which is laid down in 1 Corpus Juris 1400 in which it is stated:

"In the absence of statute to the contrary an adopted child may inherit both from its adoptive parent and from or through its natural parent. In some states the adopted child has even been permitted to inherit from the same person in the dual capacity of a blood relative and of an adopted child, but under other statutes the right to inherit from the same person in such dual capacity has been denied."

The language above quoted, in my opinion, is a correct statement of the rule, and in view of the fact that there is no express statute in this state prohibiting a child from inheriting both from its adoptive parent and from or through its natural parent, I am of the opinion that the son of the deceased daughter of L who has been adopted by his paternal

grandfather is an heir of said decedent and is entitled to the share of the estate which would have come to his mother had she been living.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

MINORS—Using Tobacco—Visiting Pool Rooms.

August 25, 1917.

Mr. Oscar M. Mehus, Principal, High School, Brinsmade, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor in which you state that you desire my opinion upon certain questions involving the powers and duties of the superintendent of public schools and I submit the following as my opinion with reference thereto.

As to school boys visiting pool rooms, I refer you to Section 9689 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, and advise you that any person has the right to make complaint to the State's Attorney if this section of the law is violated and that it is the duty of the State's Attorney to prosecute the owner or keeper of such place upon proper complaint being made.

By virtue of Sections 9800 to 9802, both inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1913, it is made unlawful for any person within this state to furnish in any manner tobacco in any form, except upon written order of parent or guardian, to any person under eighteen years of age, or to any minor pupil in any school, college or university, and further, it is unlawful for any person under eighteen years of age, or any pupil as above described, to use tobacco in any public place described by the statute.

These sections also provide for the manner in which complaint may be made by any citizen.

I would suggest that the most satisfactory procedure to be followed in disbanding school organizations, which are found to be injurious to the best interests of the school, would be to have the local School Board take action with reference thereto by virtue of the authority conferred on it by Section 1180 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

37450—ATTORNEY GENERAL—GALLEY SIXTEEN—JIMMY

MONEYS AND CREDITS—Form for Listing Such

Jan. 17, 1918.

North Dakota Tax Commission,
Attention, Mr. H. H. Steele, Comm'r., Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date you enclosed a copy of the form for the listing of money and credits, adopted by the North Dakota Tax Commission. This form contains a form of oath to be made by persons who own neither money nor credits. You ask, in substance, whether

or not under the law an assessor can compel such person to make such oath.

In reply, I beg to state that, in my opinion, he can not.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

MORATORIUM ACT—Preventing Issuance of Tax Deeds on Soldiers' Property Where Land Has Been Sold for Taxes Prior to the Passage of the Act.

May 25th, 1918.

Mr. H. L. Halliday, Asst. State's Attorney, Beach, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of May 18th has been received, requesting the opinion of this department as follows:

"Kindly advise if under your rulings and the view taken by your office relative to the 1918 Moratorium Act of this state, that act was intended to prevent the issuance of Tax Deeds on property sold for taxes more than three years ago—coming under the head of foreclosure of a lien—or if the provisions relative to taxes, to-wit: that the affidavit mentioned must be filed prior to the time the taxes became delinquent, will apply. In other words, if the moratorium prevents the issuance of tax deeds on soldier's property where the land has been sold for taxes prior to passage of the act."

In reference to the same I beg to advise that I am of the opinion that the intent and purpose of the act providing that no proceedings by action or otherwise shall be had or taken in this state for the foreclosure of a mortgage or other lien on real or personal property has reference to the statutory proceeding covering the issuance of tax deeds and the notice of expiration of redemption.

Section 6 of Chapter 10 of the Moratorium Act refers rather to the payment of taxes. For purposes of record it is well to have an affidavit filed by some person in behalf of the person in military service with both the treasurer and county auditor where the question concerning the issuance of a tax deed is involved although I don't think such affidavit is at all a pre-requisite.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

MORATORIUM ACT—Taxes.

Sept. 27, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Sec'y of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 21st; your first question reads as follows:

"When a young man is drafted and leaves his land and business and the taxes accruing during his service amounts to more than his pay in the army, and the taxes become delinquent, and is sold at the December sale, how can the young fellow redeem his land?"

Referring thereto it is my opinion that the young fellow can only redeem his land in the usual manner, prescribed by law, and the fact that he is drafted does not make any difference.

Your second question is as follows:

"Can the Board of County Commissioners adopt a resolution abating the taxes on lands or property belonging to men who are serving their country?"

Replying thereto I wish to state that the Board of County Commissioners have no authority to adopt such a resolution as you suggest and if it were adopted it would be void.

Your third question is as follows:

"Would it be proper to have a bill introduced at the coming session of the legislature for the specific purpose of abating the taxes on property belonging to men serving in the army and navy?"

Replying to that question I wish to state that in my judgment it would be entirely proper to have such a bill as you suggest introduced at the coming legislative session, but I have strong doubts as to its legality. There is no question but that the state government and federal government, too, for that matter, can pass laws which can protect the boys as to their debts, and against mortgage foreclosures, etc., but without an extended investigation I would not be prepared to say that the same is true of taxes, because the taxes are necessary to win the war.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

MORTGAGES—Place of Payment of Indebtedness to be Set Forth in Full in the Mortgage.

Nov. 22, 1917.

Hon. John W. Carr, State's Attorney, Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date relative to the recording of mortgages so as to comply with Chapter 108 of the Session Laws of 1917 in which you ask for an opinion as to what showing is necessary in a mortgage as to the place of payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, has been received.

In reply, I beg to state that it is my understanding that the law requires in this respect, that the provision as to place of payment made in the contract of indebtedness—namely, the note—be set forth in full in the mortgage.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. to Attorney General.

MORTGAGES—Proper Form.

Sept. 28, 1917.

Mr. A. L. Geil, Register of Deeds, Emmons Co., Linton, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 24th inst., inclosing blank form of mortgage with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul named as mortgagee, and asking the opinion of this office as to whether such blank mortgage com-

plies with the requirements of Senate Bill Number 18, is received.

Such bill requires that the post office address of the mortgagee and the indebtedness be described in full, as to amount, rate of interest and when and where due. These are all the requirements, and we find that the inclosed blank conforms to all of such requirements.

Find inclosed herewith blank, which we are returning as requested.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS—City's Liability to County for Twenty-five Per Cent of the Amount.

July 24, 1918.

H. D. Skinner, City Auditor, Cando, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 23rd in regard to Mother's Pension.

It is my opinion that where the County Court grants a mother's pension, the city is liable to the county for its 25 per cent portion, and likewise in the second instance, the city is liable to the county for its 25 per cent portion.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS—Constitutionality of Law.

January 12, 1917.

Hon. Hugo P. Remington, Ashley, N. D.

Dear Mr. Remington: I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., relative to the matter of mother's pensions and wish to say that the matter was argued the day after I took office, but that not having had notice of it the state was not represented. I have now asked for leave to argue the constitutionality of the law. In my judgment, however, the law is constitutional but should be amended.

I cannot understand how it happened you did not answer my letter, which was sent to all of the state's attorneys. It was sent to you at the same time the others were sent and must have gone astray. You have likely seen the substance of the order in the papers and consequently I will not send you a copy of the letter.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

MOTHER'S PENSION—County Judge's Authority

May 4, 1917.

Hon. L. R. Nostdal, Rugby, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Nostdal: I am in receipt of your favor of April 28th requesting an opinion as to whether or not the county judge has the right to appoint an attorney to represent a grant for mother's pension and draw up the proper papers in the matter and appearing on the day for hearing, the said attorney to receive the money from the county?

Section 6, Chapter 185 of the 1915 Session Laws especially states that the application may be made by some citizen in behalf of the mother; that it is not necessary that it be an attorney who appears for the mother, which differentiates the cases from the case mentioned by you, where the district court appoints an attorney to defend an indigent defendant in that court.

It is my opinion that the county court has not the power to appoint attorneys for indigent petitioners under the Mothers' Pension Law and that the mother, when she petitions the county court, should be given to understand that she must pay the attorney's fee and get the county court to allow her enough more so that she can pay her attorney.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS—Liability of County in Case the Mother Moves

November 2nd, 1917.

Hon. Fred Maser, County Judge, Stark Co., Dickinson, N. D.

Dear Judge: I am in receipt of your favor relative to Mothers' Pensions and your opinion concurred in by N. A. Burgeson, State's Attorney, is correct.

I note that you pay a woman with seven children fifty dollars ($50.00) per month and that she plans to leave Stark county and move to McKenzie, Burleigh county. She will not receive a pension in Burleigh county until she has resided in that county for a year and that during that time Stark county must take care of her.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS—Mother of an Illegitimate Child

May 3, 1917.

Hon. John E. Burke, Juvenile Commissioner, Minot, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Burke: I have your request of April 28th for an opinion in regard to the granting of a mother's pension to the mother of an illegitimate child.

It is my opinion that Chapter 185 of the 1915 Session Laws, which is an act to provide for the support of needy women who are mothers of, or who are compelled to support, one or more children under fourteen years of age, includes mothers of illegitimate children; but I wish to call your particular attention to Section 3 of said chapter, which provides that "the mother must, in the judgment of the county court, be a proper person normally, physically and mentally, for the bringing up of her children."

It is my opinion that possibly such a mother would need the support of the state every bit as much as the mother of a child born in lawful wedlock.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS—Necessity of Furnishing Bond in Appeal from Judgment of County Court

Jan. 29, 1918.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: I submit the following in response to your request for an opinion as to the manner of appealing from the judgment of the County Court in the matter of Mother's Pension. The Mother's Pension Act is found in Session Laws of 1915, Chapter 185 thereof. Paragraph 6 of said act provides that the County Commissioners, overseers of the poor or any tax payer may file a statement with the County Judge or may appear in person on the day set for hearing, in support of the proceedings against the application being granted and may appeal to the District Court for reversal or modification of the County Court's act on such application. Your specific question with reference to this appeal is as to whether or not it is necessary to furnish a bond in the sum of at least $100.00 as is required in an appeal in regular probate matters and if such is required to whom should the bond run.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that in as much as said Chapter 185 provides for an appeal and does not specifically require a bond to be given, one is required only in the discretion of the court in an appeal taken from the determination of the County Court with reference to Mother's Pensions for the reason that a question arising under the Mother's Pension Act cannot be construed as coming under the Probate Code and consequently none of the provisions relating thereto are applicable to said act. Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION ACT—Constitutionality of Certain Portions Thereof

June 22, 1918.

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your letter requesting an opinion from this department as to the status of the Motor Vehicle Act as applied to your department in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this state declaring certain portions thereof unconstitutional, has been referred to me for reply.

Those portions of the act, being Chapter 156, Session Laws of 1917, which are held to be unconstitutional and void are as follows:

Section 4. " * * * The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to employ such agent or agents as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this Act."

Section 5. " * * * Provided, however, that the State Treasurer shall first deduct from all the monies received by him from the Secretary of State, the costs of tags, clerk hire, printing, postage, express and other expenses, as estimated by said Secretary of State."

Replying to your questions in the order in which they appear in your letter, I will state that it is my opinion that in view of the decision of the

Supreme Court as to Section 4, above set forth, that the Secretary of State is relieved of all duty relating to the enforcement of the Act through the employment of the special officers or agents which are therein provided for. The entire enforcement of the law will then evolve upon the regular peace officers within the state.

As to obligations and expenses already incurred, the transaction not having been completed including salaries and expenses of special officers and office employees, the section providing for their employment, salaries and expenses having been declared inoperative and void, it follows that the funds designated from which such obligations and expenses were to be paid are not available for such purposes. The situation is the same as if the sections had never been enacted.

The same rule applies as to the power of the Secretary of State to enter into a contract for tags for 1919. There remains in said Act no statutory authority either for entering into such contract by the Secretary of State nor are any funds available with which to complete the terms of said contract.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION ACT—Form of Application for Registration.

September 5, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of recent date with reference to the form of application for the registration of motor vehicles being compiled by your department by virtue of the provisions of House Bill 167, passed by the last legislature, I desire to advise that it is my opinion that such form shall provide for rating the horse power of each motor vehicle, under the method prescribed by Paragraph A of Section 1 of said House Bill 167.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION ACT—Transfer of Dealers' License.

Aug. 14, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hall: Replying to your favor of recent date, asking my opinion as to the interpretation by your department on the Motor Vehicle License Fee Act, to the effect that under said law you are not authorized to transfer a dealer's license from one make of car to another make, it is my opinion that the interpretation you have placed upon this section of the law is correct. The Motor Vehicle License Fee Law states that a dealer's license shall be issued for all the motor vehicles of one make

owned or controlled by a manufacturer or dealer and is silent as to authorizing any transfer of the license from one make of car to that of a different make or line. Yours very truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISING—Municipality Appropriating Funds for That Purpose.

May 1, 1917.

The Louisville Industrial Foundation, Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst., addressed to Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, which has been turned over to me for reply.

It is my opinion that the laws of the State of North Dakota will not permit a municipality to appropriate funds for municipal advertising purposes. That matter is generally handled in North Dakota through the various commercial clubs. Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

NATIONAL GUARD FUND—Payment of Armory Rents, Transportation, Etc.

April 2, 1917.

Hon. C. R. Kositzky, State Autitor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor asking for an opinion as to whether or not the Chief of Supplies and Paymaster General is entitled to the ten thousand dollars now standing to the credit of the National Guard on the books of the State Auditor, the said fund to be used for the payment of armory rents, transportation, etc.

It is my opinion that until Section 2361 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota is complied with that you should not honor the requisition.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS—Amount of Fees—Retention of Fees by Clerk of Court.

Apr. 3, 1917.

Mr. A. C. Wrons, Deputy Clerk of Court, Mott, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your request under date of March 26th as to your duty with reference to fees in connection with the receiving and filing of a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof in naturalization matters.

You state that the county commissioners insist that you turn into the county one dollar for performing this duty, under Paragraph 13 of Section 3498, 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota, while the Federal Law

allows a fee of $1.00 for this duty and compels you to account for 50c of the same to the Federal authorities. You ask if you should charge $1.50 for performing this duty so that you could turn in a full dollar to the county authorities.

In reply will say that it is my opinion that you should charge only the dollar specified by Federal Law and that the county authorities can not compel you to account for more than the 50c left in your hands under the Federal Law.

Whatever the intention of Paragraph 13, Section 3498, 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota may be, I am convinced that a state law cannot be passed that will change the amount of fees to be charged in naturalization matters as prescribed by Federal statute and that, if there is a conflict between the state and Federal law, the Federal law will prevail.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

102 N. E. 106 Supplementary Fed. Stat. Ann. Page 749.

NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS—Retention of Fees by Clerk of Court.

Mar. 31, 1917.

Hon. Olaf Braatelien, Clerk of the District Court, Crosby, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your recent favor regarding the retention of the fees in naturalization proceedings by clerks of the district courts in North Dakota, enclosing a very complete and interesting brief which you have written on the subject.

We have read your brief with interest and have carefully noted the authorities and the reasoning contained therein. You have made an unusually strong argument in favor of the retention of these fees and we believe that your brief practically exhausts every authority and line of reasoning on that side of the question. We are, however, unable to change our opinion on the subject, previously given to the clerk of the court of Traill County, copy of which we herewith enclose. We realize that the law, as it stands today, undoubtedly seems a hardship to the clerks of court throughout the state, and our opinion is given irrespective of our personal feelings as to the justice of the law. However, we are convinced that we have reached the correct conclusion and as supplementing the reason contained in the enclosed opinion we call your special attention to Chapter 120 of the 1915 Session Laws, same being House Bill No. 309 introduced by Representative Bratton, to which you have referred in your brief. This chapter should not be considered as a legislative interpretation of previous law on the subject of these fees for as such it might be subject to the criticism you set forth in your brief; on the contrary, it should be considered as an act contemporaneous with Chapter 112, 1915 Session Laws, relating to salaries of county officials in general. As such it constitutes an unusually clear and conclusive pronouncement of the intention of the legislature with reference

to the fees of clerks of court and it should be read in conjunction with Section 3, Chapter 112, 1915 Session Laws. These chapters together constitute a law fully as sweeping as the California law under which Mulcrevy vs. City and County of San Francisco, 231 U. S. 669 was decided. Thus the intention of our legislature being clearly expressed, and the United States Supreme Court having held that it will not interfere with the rule passed by a state legislature on this subject, we are compelled to hold that the clerks of court in this state cannot retain those fees.

If you have any further authorities or any other line of reasoning to submit we will give them most careful consideration.

We wish to say that we appreciate very much the method you have used in presenting this question to this office and will say that briefs of this kind would be a wonderful hold in enabling us to get to the point on matters of this kind. We only wish that others would state their case as clearly and fully as you have done. If we can be of any further service to you in the matter, don't fail to call on us.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,

Asst. Attorney General.

NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS—Retention of Fees by Clerk of Court.

Feb. 24, 1917.

Mr. C. S. Anderson, Clerk of the District Court, Hillsboro, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have asked this office for an opinion with reference to the Federal Naturalization law and particularly as to whether one-half of the fees in naturalization proceedings, collected by you as Clerk of the District Court, must be accounted for and paid to the County Treasurer, or whether such fees may be retained by you.

I am of the opinion that such fees, derived from naturalization proceedings, under the Act of Congress, June 29th, 1906, must be paid into the County Treasury as provided for by Chapter 112, Laws of 1915.

It is true that the courts that have passed upon this question have arrived at conflicting decisions, some holding that the clerk may retain such fees because the state statute was in conflict with the Federal law; other courts, under statutes similar to ours have held that the Clerk of Court must pay such fees into the County Treasury. In the case of Mulcrevy vs. City and County of San Francisco, 113 Pacific 339, the Court of Appeal of California held that it was the duty of the clerk to pay one-half of such fees collected to the city and county treasury. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court in 1914 affirmed the judgment of the California Court, Mulcrevy vs, City and County of San Francisco, 231 U. S. 669. The principle of law is stated in the syllabus as follows:

"The construction given by the highest court of California to the provisions in the state statute regarding the compensation of court clerks, follows; and HELD that the portion of fees retained under the Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, c. 3592, 34 Stat. 596, by a county clerk in

naturalization proceedings should be accounted for by him to the county as public moneys.

"The fact that a state or county official may also under Act of Congress be an agent of the National Government does not affect his relations with the county and relieve him from accounting for fees received from such Government if his contract requires him to account for all fees received by him even though, so far as the National Government is concerned, he is entitled to retain them in whole or in part for services rendered."

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

NEWSPAPERS—Legality of Changing Name.

March 31, 1917.

Mr. L. E. Dreveskracht, Golden Valley, N. D.

Dear Sir: As the publisher of a newspaper known as "The German-American," you ask whether the name of such paper may be changed to "The Golden Valley American," adding under the caption the words, "Continuation of the German-American," without affecting its status as a legal newspaper.

Assuming that "The German-American" is in all respects a legal newspaper, as defined by our statutes, I am of the opinion that the proposed change of name, in the manner indicated, will not affect the legal status of the newspaper, provided it remains in fact the identical newspaper, in all things except the name.

Reimer vs. Newell, 47 Minn. 237.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

NEWSPAPERS—Legality of City Commissioner Being Publisher of the Official City Newspaper.

May 14, 1917.

Hon. James H. Cramer, President City Commission, Marmarth, N. D.

Dear Mr. Cramer: As the owner and publisher of the only newspaper in the city of Marmarth, you ask whether said paper can be designated as the official paper of the city, you being the president of the Board of City Commissioners, which body is charged with the duty of designating the official paper.

It is my opinion that such designation would not be legal. Contracts of such nature are contrary to public policy. That it may appear to be a harsh rule, when applied in all cases, is probably true. "It is contrary to good morals and public policy to permit a municipal officer to enter into contractual relations with the municipality of which he is an officer." 2 Dill Mun. Corp. 772.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,

NEWSPAPERS—Legality of German Paper.

April 10, 1917.

Mr. Ernest L. Peterson, Dickinson Press, Dickinson, N. D.

Dear Mr. Peterson: Your letter of April 6th addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me. You ask for an opinion, first, as to whether or not a newspaper printed in the German language in which certain legal notices published in English appear, and occasionally two or three advertisements with a column or a column and a half of English printed matter is a legal newspaper. You also ask if the same newspaper issues editions during the year in which no English reading matter whatsoever appears whether or not this same paper may still be regarded as a legal newspaper, you ask finally whether or not such a newspaper is qualified to become an official county paper.

In reply I beg to state that I think that I can answer all of these questions in one answer.

Section 3173, Compiled Laws, 1913, provides as follows:

"Before any newspaper in this state shall be qualified to publish any legal notice, or any matter required by law to be printed or published in some newspaper in this state, or any public notices for any county, city or other municipality within this state, such newspaper must have been established at least one year—at least one page of the same actually printed at the place designated in the date line—and have been in regular and continuous circulation during that time with a bona fide subscription list of at least one hundred and fifty regular and continuous subscribers. Such newspaper must contain at least four pages of five columns to the page, said columns to be not less than eighteen inches in length and twelce ems pica in width, with no less than four columns of reading or news matter; or must contain eight pages of four columns to the page, or its equivalent, the columns thereof to be not less than twelve inches in length; provided, that in counties where there is no newspaper published having the above prescribed qualifications, any newspaper at the county seat of said county shall be entitled to publish such legal notices, even though it may not have been established six months; provided, further, that in counties in which no newspaper is published any notices required by law to be published may be published in a newspaper printed in an adjoining county, having a general circulation in said county. It shall be the duty of the owner or publisher of every legal newspaper in the state to send to the State Historical Society of North Dakota, to such address as shall be designated by the secretary thereof, two copies of each issue of such newspaper."

Section 7306 Compiled Laws, 1913, provides as follows:

"An official newspaper is one designated by a state or municipal legislative body, or an agent empowered by it, in which the public acts, resolves, advertisements and notices are required to be published; and wherever in the statutes of this state the term "official paper" is used in lieu of the term "official newspaper," this definition shall apply."

I find no provision requiring that a newspaper in this state in order to be qualified to publish a legal notice must be printed either wholly or in part, in the English language. It is a rule, however, in the United States that, legal proceedings including notices be in the English language, although of course, it is entirely proper to make use of certain Latin abbreviations and expressions.

31 Cyc. 78.

If the newspaper to which you refer, meets with the requirements set forth in Sections 3173 and 7306 above referred to, I am of the opinion that it is properly qualified to do legal printing.

Yours very truly,

GEO. K. FOSTER,

Asst. to the Attorney General.

NEWSPAPERS—Requirements for Legal Paper.

Aug. 31, 1917.

Mr. F. E. Stefonowicz, Wildrose, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of recent date, in which my opinion is asked as to whether or not the Alamo Herald, formerly published under the name of the Grenora Gazette, under the facts set forth in your letter, became a legal publication on August 10th, 1917.

I am advised by the facts set forth in your letter, that the newspaper under discussion was established at Grenora, North Dakota, on August 10th, 1916, and that it was published continually there until the latter part of May, 1917. The paper was then moved to Alamo, and was published there a few times under the name of The Alamo Herald. The publisher then abandoned printing the paper, and sometime later the new owners re-opened the plant and are continuing the publication under the name of The Alamo Herald.

The law of this state applicable to this is found in Section 3173 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. The following quotation is taken from this section: "Before any newspaper in this state shall be qualified to publish any legal notice or any matter required by law to be printed or published in some newspaper in this state, or any public notices for any county, city or other municipality within this state, such newspaper must have been established at least one year, at least one page of the same actually printed at the place designated in the date line, and have been in regular and continuous circulation during that time, with a bona fide subscription list of at least one hundred and fifty regular and continuous subscribers."

It will be noted that the legislature has enacted that to constitute a legal publication, a newspaper, among other stated qualifications, must "have been published one year" and also "have been in regular and continuous circulation during that time." The language of the statute is plain, and the contents set forth therein are, in my opinion, mandatory.

Therefore, under the existing facts as above stated, I am of the opinion that The Alamo Herald did not become a legal publication within the provisions of this statute, on August 10th, 1917, and also that said newspaper could not be considered a legal publication until it has been in regular and continuous circulation for the period of one year.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

NEWSPAPERS—Necessity of Publisher to File Affidavit With County Auditor Yearly

Feb. 15, 1917.

Mr. J. C. Schleppegrell, Hazen, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst. requesting my opinion on Sections 3173, 3174, 3175, and 3176 of the 1913 Compiled Laws.

In my opinion it is enough that you once file your affidavit with the County Auditor. You can, of course, renew the affidavit as often as you want to in case you want the circulation to show up better, but once is all that is really necessary.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

NEWSPAPERS—Publisher Losing His Legal Rights by Suspending Publication to Enter the Military Service of the United States

May 1, 1917.

Mr. J. Earl Fladeland, Luverne, N. D.

Dear Sir: The State Historical Society has handed me your letter of the 25th ult. asking for an opinion as to whether in the event you went into military service of the United States and suspend the publication of your newspaper, you will lose your legal rights, etc., when you return.

It is my opinion that if you suspend the publication of your paper and then later start up again that you will be on the same basis as a newspaper just established.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Authority to Take Acknowledgements in County Other Than the One in Which He Resides

Sept. 17, 1917

First National Bank, Reeder, N. D.
Attention Mr. Kirkeby.

Gentilemen: I am in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you ask as to the authority of a notary public residing in Adams County to take acknowledgements in any other county of the state.

Assuming that you have complied with the laws of the state and particularly with reference to sections 845, 846 of the Compiled Laws 1913, I wish to advise you that by virtue of the provisions of section 5563, Compiled Laws 1913, that a notary public is empowered to take acknowledgements in any other county in the state.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General

NURSES—Course of Two Years to Meet Demands of the Red Cross

Miss M. Clark, Sec'y-Treas., State Board of Nurse Examiners,
Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Madam: I have your request of March 30th for an opinion as to whether or not in order to meet the demands of the Red Cross you can register nurses who have had a two years' course of training.

According to the state law regulating the registry of nurses, as provided in section 9, nurses are required to have a three years course of training. The law in this respect is mandatory, and there is no way in which this can be changed unless it would be done at the next session of the legislature. Until such a time, however, it is necessary to proceed in the manner in which you have been proceeding.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

OVERTIME PAY—For Night Work

May 1st, 1918.

State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.
Attention Hon. J. W. Bliss.

Gentlemen: This department is in receipt of your letter of April 30th in which you request an opinion as to whether or not it would be legal for your department to make arrangements to pay employees in your department, whose salaries are not fixed by law, overtime for night work.

Permit me to state it is my opinion that the power to make such an arrangement lies within the sound discretion of the State Highway Commission and that said commission having determined that it is necessary to have such overtime work performed, and such work having been done and a reasonable compensation having been allowed therefore, there is no legal reason why such overtime could not be paid for out of any funds available to the State Highway Commission for such purpose.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND—Formed by Accretion

Jan. 30, 1918.

Mr. W. A. Peterson, Mandan, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date inquiring as to the laws of this state relating to ownership of land formed by accretion.

Section 5473 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is as follows: "When from natural causes land is formed by imperceptible degrees on the bank of a river or stream, navigable or not navigable, either by accumulation of material or by the recession of the stream, such land belongs to the owner of the bank, subject to any existing right of way over the bank."

Under this section it is my opinion that if the land described in your

letter as being formed by accretion was added to your property by imperceptible degrees and as the result of natural causes the same would belong to you as the riparian owner. On the other hand while I don't find that this section has been construed by our courts, if the new land has been formed as the result of an artificial condition, such as a bridge, dock or pier, it would appear from the language of the statute that the ownership of the same would not be in yourself as the riparian owner.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

PARDON BOARD—Authority to Recall or Rescind Its Action

November third, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of yesterday inquiring whether the Board of Pardons can rescind its action in granting pardons in certain cases.

It is my opinion that a pardon once granted and delivered to convict and the convict released and finally discharged from the penitentiary cannot be either rescinded or recalled.

RE. Beigle, 7 Ohio N. P., 561.
Rossin vs. State, 23 Texas App., 287.
Ex Parte Powell, 72 Ala., 517.

In North Dakota Section 11102 of the 1913 Compiled Laws is in point.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PARENT'S RIGHT TO EARNINGS OF MINOR—At the State Hospital for the Insane.

Oct. 9, 1917.

W. M. Hotchkiss, M. D., Supt. State Hospital for Insane,
Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 6th inst., inquiring as to whether a parent can claim the wages of a minor working for the institution or not, is received.

I will say that under Section 4429 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, a parent's authority ceases, first—upon appointment of a guardian over the person of the child; second—upon the marriage of the child; third—upon the child's attaining majority, which in this state is twenty-one years.

Section 4429 provides that the father of a legitimate, unmarried minor child is entitled to its custody, services and earnings, etc. Section 4436 provides that a parent may relinquish to a child the right of controlling him and receiving his earnings, and that abandonment by the parent is presumptive evidence of such relinquishment.

It appears from your letter that the father has claimed the right to

the earnings of the minor, and under the statute he would be entitled to them.

Very truly yours,
J. A. HYLAND,
Asst. to Attorney General.

PARKS—Annual Expenditure for Capitol Park.

July 5, 1918.

Board of Control, Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: You ask whether or not under the provisions of the concurrent resolution found on Page 107 of the Session Laws of North Dakota for 1915, authorizing the purchase of land for the "Capitol Park" site purposes, the amount of money which may be paid out in any one year is limited to $5,000.00.

In reply I beg to state that in my opinion it is not so limited, unless during each preceding year for which by the terms of that resolution the expenditure is allowed, the sum of $5,000 has been so expended.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. Attorney General.

PARKS—Right of Cities to Acquire Land for Park Purposes Outside of the City Limits and Outside of the Boundaries of the State.

May 10, 1918.

Hon. I. Steenson, Mayor, City of Drayton, N. D.

My Dear Mr. Steenson: You have addressed to this office, under date of May seventh, a request for an opinion referring to the right of cities to acquire land for park purposes outside of the city limits and outside of the boundaries of the State of North Dakota and you ask whether any legal authority exists for purchasing land outside of the state and whether or not a city of North Dakota has any legal authority to expend money for park purposes on lands outside of North Dakota, and whether or not a city so situated would have the power, by ordinance or otherwise, to exercise police protection and control over such a park.

I have investigated this matter quite thoroughly and I find that the boundaries of the State of North Dakota are definitely fixed by Section 206 of the Constitution, and Section 2 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides:

"The sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state extends to all placed within its boundaries as established."

and following further, Section 7 of the same code provides that the state may exercise

"rights over persons within its limits"

and further, in Section 15 of the code it is provided:

"Every person while within this state is subject to its jurisdiction and entitled to its protection."

Then, in examining the statutes referring to the organization of cities, it is very apparent that only territory within jurisdictional limits of the

State of North Dakota may be organized as cities under our state law, and further, it is very apparent that no state could delegate to a city any power or authority which it itself does not possess, and neither the constitution nor the statutes give to the state any jurisdiction or power over persons or property located outside of the territorial limit. The city possesses such power only as is to it granted by statute, and there is no authority granted to a city to expend public funds for any purposes, excepting for improvement of property which it has, or may legally acquire, and in view of the fact that the state has no authority to acquire property outside of its limits, it is my opinion that a city could not be granted such authority, and, as you will note by a reading of the statute, the police powers of the state only extend to its territorial limits. Consequently, the state could not exercise police power outside of its limits, therefore, it could not delegate such power or authority to any of its cities or subdivisions. It is true that the statute referring to the organization of parks and park commissioners, and granting to cities authority to exercise jurisdiction over lands within five miles of its corporate limits for park purposes has been declared to be constitutional, but such a construction can only be put on the statute effective within the border of the State of North Dakota.

Therefore, it is my opinion, both based upon statutory construction and public theory, that there does not exist legal authority for a city to purchase land outside of the State of North Dakota for park purposes, and the officers of a city would be exceeding their legal authority in expending public funds for the purchase of said lands ,and there is no authority or power granted to a city to exercise, by ordinance or otherwise, any police power, control or regulation of territory outside of the boundaries of the state.

Trusting that I have made clear the points presented by your request, I beg to be, Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,
Asst. Attorney General.

PEDDLERS LICENSE LAW—Going from House to House and Taking Orders.

April 7, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst.

It is my opinion that Section 3028 does not prohibit a person from going from farm house to farm house in the country and taking orders for goods as per samples of such goods carried with the person. The law as drawn up simply provides that "it shall be unlawful to sell or expose or offer for sale, barter or exchange any goods, wares or merchandise." "Barter or exchange" simply means to trade as the word "trade" is commonly known in the State of North Dakota.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PHYSICIANS—Charges for Handling Contagious or Infectious Diseases —To Whom Chargeable?

Dr. F. A. Bordwell, Marmarth, N. D.

Dear Sir: This is in reply to your letter of recent date requesting an opinion from this department relative to the laws of the state, dealing with the payment of fees for services rendered by a doctor in attending patients affected with a contagious disease.

I refer you to Sections 430 to 432, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1913. You will note that Section 431 provides, in part, that "local boards of health may employ such persons as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article and the regulations established by them and such physicians as they deem necessary. * * * " Also "All expenses incurred by any local board of health in carrying into effect the provisions of this article, and in providing for the care and maintenance of such sick persons and all expenses incurred under the provisions of this article shall be audited and allowed by the board incurring the same."

Referring then to Section 432, you will note that it is provided that, "All expenses incurred by such boards of health, etc., shall be a charge upon such person, and upon the person legally chargeable with the support of such person, and may be collected by suit in the name of the township, city or county which shall have incurred such expense."

It is my opinion that under the laws of this state that the supervision of all cases of contagious or infectious diseases is entrusted to the state board of health, and through it to the various local boards, and that a physician caring for such partients at the request f and under the supervision of a local board of health within a city in this state is entitled to look to such board for his fees.

In this opinion I do not pass upon the question of whether or not a doctor attending a patient suffering from a contagious disease, without authority from the board of health, would be entitled to collect fees from such board, as I understand from your letter that you had authority and were requested to act in the instances cited.

I trust that the above answers the questions as set forth in your letter.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

PHYSICIANS—Charges for Quarantine Upon Premises Where There is a Contagious Disease.

July 23, 1917.

Hon. Hugo P. Remington, State's Attorney, McIntosh Co., Ashley, N. D.

Dear Mr. Remington: I have your favor of the 17th instant and note the information you desire as to the proper fees to be charged by a physician who places a quarantine upon premises where there is a contagious disease. I also note that, in your opinion, all the law allows for such services to the doctor who so quarantines is the sum of $5.00 and five

cents per mile for all miles necessarily traveled in order to place the quarantine.

In this connection you say that one physician claims to be entitled to mileage even though he is called to a private patient who pays him for his services, and that upon discovery that the patient is afflicted with a contagious disease he quarantines the premises and charges to the county $5.00 for such quarantine services and also mileage for the entire distance from town and to this patient.

As I construe the law, I cannot see wherein he actually and necessarily incurs mileage by so doing and for which he is entitled to charge the county. I believe the fee should be limited to $5.00 and no more.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PLATS—Filing of Same Before Offering Lots for Sale.

Jan. 15, 1918.

First State Bank, Ashley, N. D. Attention Mr. M. J. Ruemmele.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been handed me for reply. You ask whether or not there is a statute of our state compelling an owner of an addition to a townsite to file his plat before selling and conveying lots in such addition.

It is my opinion that Section 3950, Compiled Laws of 1913 makes it obligatory for an owner of an addition to a townsite to file his plat before he sells or offers to sell or convey any lots in said addition.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

POOL HALLS—Allowing Card Playing.

Nov. 3, 1917.

Hon. H. B. Senn, State's Attorney, Rugby, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your request for an opinion regarding playing cards and pool halls was received sometime ago, and the same has been delayed owing to my absence from Bismarck and an unusual rush of business that has been handled through the office lately.

Your request it as to whether under Section 7695, 1913 Compiled Laws, it is unlawful for pool room proprietors to allow card playing in their establishments, either with or without any stakes. In connection with this will say that the last session of the legislature passed an amendment to Section 9691 relating to gambling houses as public nuisances. You will note in this amended section which is found on Page 172 of the 1917 Session Laws, the word "useful" found in the old section has been changed to "used." In other words the simple possession of the cards for playing without stakes and without their being used, and without the intention to use them for gambling, is not sufficient to make the place where they are kept a common nuisance.

In other words, the legislature has clearly shown its intention to eliminate the mere possession of the cards and of course for their use in an innocent manner, and I believe that this intention should be recognized in interpreting our gambling statutes, although the legislature failed to specifically amend each section. I am further of the opinion that the possession of cards in a pool room or other place and their use in playing games in which no stakes of any kind whatever are used, would not constitute a violation of our gambling law, and should be permitted.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
DANIEL BRENNAN.
Asst. Attorney General.

POOL HALLS—Closed as Common Nuisance, Owner as Party Defendant

January 13, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. D.

Dear Mr. Eastwold: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., requesting opinion as to whether in a complaint in an action to close up a pool hall as a common nuisance, it is necessary to join the owner of the building as a party defendant even though it is not sought to be shown that such owner is a party to the offense.

It is my opinion that the owner should also be made a party defendant, regardless of the fact as to whether he knew about the offense being committed therein or not. The papers should be served upon him the same as the other defendants in the action.

In criminal proceedings of course, the owner would not be a defendant unless you could show that he knowingly leased the building for an illegal purpose.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

POOL HALLS—License to Operate.

March 24, 1917.

Mr. John M. Olson, Litchville, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter not dated, but recently addressed to the Attorney General, in which you enclose copy of ordinance number 15 and copy of ordinance number 29 of the village of Litchville relating to bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables, and also copy of the opinions of Messrs. Hutchinson and Lynch, and D. S. Ritchie, State's Attorney, has been referred to me for attention.

In your letter you call attention to the fact that these opinions do not agree in regard to the matter of issuing a license to a person in the village of Litchville, permitting him to operate a pool room in said village, and request for an opinion as to the right of such person to operate a pool room in the village of Litchville.

It is my understanding that the facts in this case are, that several months ago a person applied for a license to operate a pool room by

paying to the village treasurer the fee provided in ordinance number 15 and obtained a receipt from him and presented same to the village clerk with the request that he issue to him a license; that the president of the village board refused to sign the license and that a license was not in fact issued; that the village has returned to said person the fee which he deposited with the treasurer, and that since that time the board of trustees of the village has passed a new ordinance prohibiting any person from operating a pool room in said village.

At common law any person might operate a bowling alley, billiard and pool tables, the ordinance above referred to is therefore an innovation upon the common law and it is not to be presumed that the legislature intended that the innovation should extend any further than the language of the ordinance plainly declares. In the construction of laws which change the common law, the meaning is not to be extended beyond the fair import of the terms found in the ordinance itself.

I find nothing in ordinance 15 of the village of Litchville which indicated an intention to vest in the president of the village board any discretion other than that of determining whether or not the applicant had paid the fee required under the ordinance.

People vs. Perry, 13 Barb. 206.

Thus I am of the opinion that it was the duty of the president of the village board to sign the license for which applicant had paid the fee, and upon his refusal to do so the applicant could have brought mandamus proceedings against him to compel him to sign the license.

I am further of the opinion that it was not necessary for the applicant to bring mandamus proceedings to compel the issuing of the license but that having paid the fee required by law he was authorized to commence business.

Prather vs. People, 85 Ill. 36.

Ordinance number 15 provided further that the license to which the applicant was entitled shall continue for a year from the date of issuance, which in this case was one year from the date that the applicant paid the fee. It was within the power of the common council of the village of Litchville, when ordinance number 15 was before it for consideration to reserve therein the right to repeal the same at any time and thereby take away the right of any person, to whom a license had been granted, to conduct such business after the passage of a repealing ordinance. No such provision was made in the ordinance and the license granted under it therefore continued for one year from the date of issuance unless revoked by the village council as provided by the terms of the ordinance.

There seems to be no question about the validity of ordinance number 15, provided it can be proved as required by Section 3931 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides as follows:

"All ordinances of the village may be proven by the ordinance book or the certificate of the clerk of the village under the seal of the village; and when printed in a newspaper or published in a book or pamphlet form and purporting to be published or printed by authority of the vill-

age, may be read and received in all courts and places without further proof."

If proof cannot be made of this ordinance in the manner required in the section above quoted then the person to whom we have referred could not show authority for exercising any rights under it.

Very truly yours,

GEO. K. FOSTER,

Asst. to Attorney General.

POOL HALLS—Number in One City.

May 12, 1917.

Mr. Wm. M. Moo, Jud, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of May 3rd you state that prior to April 1st, there was one pool hall in Jud, that since that time another pool hall has been operated, and you ask whether or not the city board can limit the number of pool halls in Jud.

You do not state whether or not there is now in force an ordinance regulating pool halls. The city council in cities, and board of trustees in villages, have power to license, regulate, tax or prohibit and suppress pool halls.

Compiled Laws, 1913, Sec. 3599, number 33.

Compiled Laws, 1913, Sec. 3861, number 6.

If there is at present an ordinance in Jud regulating pool halls, it controls. If there is no such ordinance it is within the power of the city council to pass one.

Such ordinance may provide the terms on which such ordinance may be issued. It may provide that before an ordinance is issued a permit must be obtained, and that no permit shall be obtained without a petition on the part of the applicant accompanied by the consent of a majority of the people in a certain district or community. Such ordinance is not invalid because it vests in the board power to make such regulations relative to granting permits as are necessary for the maintenance of public order and public morals and the orderly conduct of such places, or because it leaves to the board discretion to determine whether the establishment of such place in a certain district, with certain surroundings, is or is not a menace to public safety.

Goytino vs. McAleer, 4 Cal. App. 655, 88 Pac. 991.

Very truly yours,

GEO. K. FOSTER,

Asst. to Attorney General.

POOR—Care of.

Mar. 19th, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, State's Attorney, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your request of the 12th instant for an opinion regarding the liability and duties of the county commissioners and township overseers of the poor, in connection with a family named H upon the following statement of facts:

"A man named H resided here in Kidder County for years, and until he moved, in the spring of 1916, to Stutsman County (with his family) to reside, where he resided until he returned with his family to Kidder County, on or about August, 1916, and took up his residence at Pettibone, this county, where he has resided since.

"Due to sickness he has become unable to provide for himself and his family, and is in need of aid at public expense."

The questions you ask are as follows:

"Now, under the above facts would the township in which he resides, which is an organized township, be responsible for twenty-five per cent of the value of the aid that may be furnished him, or is he wholly a county charge?

If his township should do its part in contributing to his support, in the absence of activity in the matter on the part of the county commissioners, would it be the duty of the overseers of the poor in his township to take the primary steps in the matter?"

In regard to the first question will say that, in our opinion, the township in which he now resides will be responsible for 25 per cent of the value of the aid furnished him.

In regard to your second question will say that Sec. 2495, 1913 Compiled Laws, provides that application shall be made first to the overseers of the poor, and that Sec. 2513, 1913 Compiled Laws provides that, in case the overseers of the poor of the township refuse to give such person relief, such person may apply directly then to the county commissioners.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

POUNDS—Construction.

August 18, 1917.

Mr. William E. Eddy, Sentinel Butte, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent late asking for my opinion as to whether or not under the laws of this state it is necessary that Pound be constructed of plank and kept under lock.

I wish to advise that Sections 4249 to 4252, inclusive, Compiled Laws of 1913, contained the law of this state with reference to Pounds and Pound Masters in townships and Paragraph 61 of Section 3599 of the Compiled Laws provides for the power of establishing a Pound by a city council. An examination of the sections above cited discloses that the material to be used in constructing a Pound is not designated by the statutes. The city council under the section above cited no doubt would have the power requiring a Pound to be built of any material they desired and if they so specified their orders of course must be complied with, if, however, the city council has not expressed itself as to the building of a Pound within the city, the construction of the same would be left to the Pound master.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

POUND MASTERS—Increase of Fees.

Oct. 30, 1917.

Mr. P. G. Arnstad, Schafer, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Attorney General has been handed to me for reply. Your first question deals with the power of the Board of Supervisors to increase the fees of the Pound Master of your township as provided for in Section 4251 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

As these fees are fixed by legislative enactment with no provision for their being changed by local boards of any nature, it is my opinion that the board would be exceeding its powers were it to provide a new schedule of fees.

Your second question is as follows: "Are those who bring trespassing animals to a pound entitled to compensation?"

In an action against the owner of trespassing animals, one of the elements of damage to be proven may be compensation for the time used in taking the trespassing animals to the pound. There is no liability on the part of the township to a private individual for taking trespassing animals to the pound.

In your next question you ask as to how the Pound Master's fee should be figured when the animals are in his possession for less than twenty-four hours.

It is my opinion that he should be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for feeding animals in his charge for each twenty-four hours or fraction thereof. In other words, if an animal is placed in the pound and is taken up by its owner before the end of the first twenty-four hours, the pound master would be entitled to the full fee of twenty-five cents.

Your next question is as follows: "Can a pound master refuse to take checks and hold animals until currency is offered?"

Personal checks are not considered legal tender, and the pound master would be justified in refusing to accept a personal check in settlement of his legal fee.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

POUND MASTERS—Increase of Fees.

Mar. 13, 1918.

Mr. S. A. Thompson, Clerk, Township of Garden, Schafer, N. D.

Dear Sir: You ask whether or not the electors at an annual township meeting can increase the amount of fees which the pound master is authorized to charge and collect.

In reply I beg to state that the fees which the pound master can collect are fixed by Section 4251 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 and that these fees cannot be increased by the electors of the township. However, I am of the opinion that by authority of Section 4236 (3) the electors at the annual meeting may authorize money to be raised by taxation for the maintenance of public pounds and for the impounding of stock.

I am further of the opinion that by authority of Section 4088 the electors may at their annual meeting pass ordinances regulating, restraining, and preventing the running at large of cattle, horses, mules, swine, goats and sheep, imposing penalties not exceeding $10.00 for each offense in the violation of the same, and applying the proceeds derived therefrom to the maintenance of pounds and for impounding such animals.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

37450—ATTORNEY GENERAL—GALLEY TWENTY-FOUR—JIMMY

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—Mileage and Per Diem

Jan. 11, 1917.

Hon. Carl R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Kositzky: I am in receipt of your request asking for an opinion relative to the per diem of presidential electors.

Section 1083 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota provides that the presidential electors shall receive the same pay as members of the legislative assembly. Article No. 35 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota provides, that "each member of the legislative assembly shall receive as compensation for his services at each session five dollars per day and ten cents for every mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislative assembly on the most usual traveled route."

It is my opinion that none of the presidential electors are entitled to more than one day and that in addition to that they are entitled to ten cents per mile each way on the most usual route, figured from their homes to Bismarck.

I am enclosing herewith the bills of S. L. Nuchols, David J. Gorman, John Mahon, George Gilmore and John A. Wright.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PRISONERS' BOARD—Allowance to Sheriff.

Jan. 19, 1918.

Hon. L. S. B. Ritchie, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply.

You state that the sheriff of your county has presented a bill for board of prisoners to the County Commissioners in which he requests the sum of $1.00 per day for each prisoner and that your board of County Commissioners realizing the high cost of food would be willing to allow this sum provided it can be done, in view of the 31st paragraph of Section 3514 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

In view of the fact that it is the desire of your board of County Commissioners to comply with the sheriff's request if it can be legally done

I have given this matter considerable attention with the idea of finding some authority for their allowing said bill as presented. I have, however, been unable to find any legal justification for such action and it is my opinion that the sum of seventy-five cents per day as provided for in said section above cited is the greatest amount which can be allowed the sheriff for boarding prisoners. Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

PRISONERS' BOARD—Allowance to Sheriff.

June 14th, 1917.

Hon. F. E. McCurdy, State's Attorney, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. McCurdy: I have your letter with reference to fees that may be charged by the sheriff for boarding prisoners. There are two sections of the statutes relating to this matter, one of which states that the county board shall allow the sheriff his reasonable charge for supplying such prisoners. Section 11352, Compiled Laws, 1913.

A provision of statute enacted later and which deals specifically with sheriffs fees fixes the sheriff's fees for boarding prisoners at not to exceed seventy-five cents per day, each, to be determined by the Board of County Commissioners. Section 3514, subdivision 31, Compiled Laws, 1913.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the last named section controls and that the sheriff cannot charge, nor can the county commissioners pay, for such services a higher rate than this statute prescribes.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PRIZES—In Connection With Pool Games.

May 12, 1917.

Hon. Wm. G. Owens, State's Attorney, Williams Co., Williston, N. D.

Dear Mr. Owens: I have your letter enclosing copy of an opinion given by you relative to the giving of prizes in connection with pool games. You are correct in distinguishing between games of chance and games of skill, and I believe your opinion is proper. As you say, whether or not it is gambling to give an automobile to a person who wins most games in pool depends entirely upon the method which is adopted in determining the winner. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PRIZES—Method of Giving Away House and Lot.

May 2, 1917.

Mr. P. K. Everson, Ray, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th ult., asking for an opinion on the following question.

One of your customers has a number of city lots for sale and in order to clean up the sale in a hurry wishes to give a special inducement to

prospective buyers to buy now. He purposes to give away a bungalow and lot absolutely free of any expense or charge to one of the buyers of lots. He purposes to give to every buyer of a lot a number which will entitle the holder to a chance on this house and lot, but wants to do nothing which will conflict with any law.

It is my opinion that the proposed giving away of a house and lot is illegal. Section 9663 of the 1913 Compiled Laws is as follows: "* * * Every person who sells, gives or in any manner whatever furnishes or transfers to or for any other person, any ticket, chance, share or interest * * * *."

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PROFIT-SHARING GUM VENDOR—Legality of Such Machine.

Feb. 25, 1918.

Mr. H. B. Thompson, Milnor, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date enclosing a circular explaining the machine known as the Profit-Sharing Gum Vendor, and in which you ask whether or not the operation of such a machine is permissible in this state.

In reply I refer you to Chapter 238 of the Session Laws of 1917, which is known as the Trading Stamp Act, and which is at the present time in litigation before the Supreme Court of this state, the decision not having been handed down, to date.

I am of the opinion that under the provisions of this chapter the operation of the machine known as the Profit-Sharing Gum Vendor, as described in the circular enclosed in your letter, would not be permissible in this state unless the firm furnishing the same has a license so to do, as provided for in said Chapter 238, Session Laws of 1917.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

PROPERTY OF STATE BY ESCHEAT—Method of Disposing of Same

Feb. 16, 1917.

Hon. John Steen, State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 16th inst. and note therefrom that the State of North Dakota recently acquired some property thru the death of one John Armstrong. of Fargo, North Dakota, and that among other personal property is included 1250 shares of stock (par value $1.00 per share) in the Fargo Ice Cream and Cider Company and than you have now had an offer from an attorney at Fargo, wherein he offers twenty-five cents per share for this stock.

Complying with your request for an opinion as to what steps you should take in the matter, I believe that Section 5760 of the 1913 Compiled Laws governs a case of this kind and that before the stock can be sold, either the State's Attorney of Burleigh County or the Attorney Gen-

eral of the State of North Dakota should bring an action in the District Court of Burleigh County asking for the sale of such stock.

I suggest that you write to the attorney making the offer and state to him that we will immediately start such an action and that we will be prepared to deliver the stock.

It might be well also, at the same time, to include any other articles which came to us from said estate.

If you have any other personal property which has escheated to the state, I will be glad if you will send me a list of same that I may start proper action.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PROHIBITION PARTY—Legality of Same in North Dakota.

Mar. 22, 1917.

Prohibition National Committee, 106 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Your letter of March 19th, addressed to the Attorney General, in which you set forth four different questions which you desire to have answered, has been referred to me.

Accordingly I have restated these questions below in the order in which you have them arranged and after each question I have given the answer.

"First. Is the Progressive Party officially and legally a "political party" and "on the ballot" in your state at the next general election, the same as the Republican and Democratic parties?" . . . . No.

"Second. Is the Prohibition Party officially and legally a "political party" and "on the ballot" in your state at the next general election, the same as the Republican and Democratic parties?" . . . . No.

"Third. Can a political party change its name in your state without altering or injuring its official status as such political party?" No.

"Fourth. If you answer "Third" in the affirmative, how and when can such change of name be brought about?"

Very truly yours,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—Duties —Appointment of Successor

Jan. 15, 1917.

J. T. Berdahl, County Judge, Rugby, N. D.

Dear Mr. Berdahl: Subject matter—Appointment of Public Administrator.

I have your favor of Jan. 13th, and it is my opinion that there is no vacancy in the office of Public Administrator of your county.

Section 3439 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that the Public Administrator holds office until his successor is elected or appointed, and qualified.

No one having been elected to take his place, and he not having died, resigned, or removed from office, he is still the public administrator, and liable under his bond as such.

I take it from your letter that he will resign soon, and the vacancy is to be filled under Section 696 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, that is by the Board of County Commissioners.

In case the county commissioners refuse to appoint a man to fill the vacancy, the remedy is not as provided for in Section 685, but is by Mandamus, and you should apply to the district court of the county and compel the county commissioners to act.

I believe, however, the county commissioners will act voluntarily, upon advice of the state's attorney. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Annual Levy for Support and Maintenance Thereof

Jan. 18, 1918.

Mr. T. L. Brouillard, Ellendale, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date has been received by the Attorney General and referred to me for reply.

You state that some years ago a public library was organized in your city. The procedure was as follows: The property then belonging to the private library was turned over to the city and $200.00 appropriated by the city council for the establishment and organization of such library. The question of the foundation of said library was not submitted to the voters of the city and in view of this fact you desire an opinion from this department as to whether or not an annual levy as provided for in Section 4007 can be made for the support and maintenance of said library.

I have given this matter considerable thought and am of the opinion that the answer to your question depends entirely upon whether or not the private library which was subsequently turned over to the city was in existence at the time of the taking effect of Article 13, Chapter 49 of the Political Code being Sections 4007 to 4013 inclusive. You will note by reading 4013 that it is provided that under certain conditions the sum of $200.00 must be appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of a public library. One of the conditions which must exist before said sum can be appropriated is that in a city the sum of $400.00 or more shall be donated and deposited with the city treasurer for the purpose of organizing and establishing such library and also where such amounts shall prior to the passage of this code have been donated and expended for the purchase of a library existing in any such city. It is further provided that before such appropriation may be made in case of any library association now existing it shall first turn over to the library and reading room to be established all books, periodicals and other property. In conclusion it is provided in said section that such library may be organized without submitting the same to the vote as provided for in Section 4007.

It would therefore appear to me from reading this section that before the annual levy could be made for the support and maintenance of a public library for your city, the question of the organization and establishment of the same never having been voted on, it must be shown that the private library turned over to the city as outlined in your letter was established and in existence before the passage of this article above described.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE LICENSE—For Individuals to Sell Grain from Cars

April 5th, 1918.

Hon. J. A. McGovern, Chief Deputy Grain Inspector,
Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of March 15th requesting an opinion on the following, namely: that parties are handling grain for seed and feed without either a State or Government license and that you wish to know whether it is permissible for any individuals to sell grain from the car without a warehouse license, allowed under the State Grading Act.

Senate Bill No. 314 of the 1917 Session Laws provides as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person operating a public warehouse to purchase, weigh, grade or inspect grain or seed who is not licensed as deputy inspector, provided that any person, without a license may buy any article that has been graded, weighed and inspected by a deputy State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures."

The law further provides that the State Board of Railway Commissioners shall also establish uniform fees for grading ,weighing, inspecting and selling.

It is my interpretation of the law that this clearly contemplates such a case as you mention and that it is unlawful for any one to sell grain without a license therefor.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE LICENSE—Miller Purchasing Grain Which Has Been Graded, Weighed and Inspected.

May 25th, 1918.

Mr. W. H. Padden, Attorney-at-Law, Courtenay, N. D.

Dear Mr. Padden: Replying to your letter addressed to the Attorney General in which you request an opinion from this office as to whether or not your local miller is required to take out a license under the provisions of Chapter 56 of the Session Laws of 1917, I will state that it is my opinion that it is not necessary for him to obtain said license.

You state that the mill referred to is not operated as a public ware-

house and that neither grain nor seed is stored therein for hire nor is grain bought by the miller to be resold or shipped. You state that a small amount of the grain purchased by him is used in manufacturing flour and that the bulk of his business consists of exchanging flour for wheat.

It is provided in said act that: "It shall be unlawful for any person operating a public warehouse to purchase, weigh, grade or inspect grain or seed who is not licensed as deputy inspector, provided, that any person without license may buy any article that has been graded, weighed and inspected by a deputy state inspector of grades, weights and measures."

This is the only language used in the act which requires that a license be obtained, although elsewhere in said act it is provided that a buyer or agent of a privately owned warehouse may obtain a license at the discretion of the Commissioners of Railroads. It is clear that a mill as described in your letter is not a public warehouse and the owner thereof could not be compelled to take out a license as a public warehouseman. It is doubtless the intent of the act, although it is not so specifically stated, that no one shall purchase, weigh, grade or inspect grain or seed in the first instance unless he has obtained a license which can only be obtained by him passing the required examination. You state that the miller in question is willing to buy grain which has been graded, weighed and inspected by a duly licensed deputy of the inspector. Such an arrangement is specifically provided for by this section of the chapter above quoted. Basing my opinion therefore entirely upon the facts as set forth in your letter, I am of the opinion that if the miller referred to prefers to buy grain which has been graded, weighed and inspected by a deputy inspector in place of obtaining a license himself that such a course is permissable under the statute referred to.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE—Re Bond and License of Flour and Feed Mill as Public Warehouse.

Feb. 4, 1918.

Mr. A. I. Engebretson, Cashier, Deering, N. D.

Dear Sir: The Attorney General has referred to me your letter of recent date in which you ask as to whether or not a flour and feed mill, not located upon the right-of-way, handling for milling purposes only, and neither storing or shipping any grain is a public warehouse, within the meaning of Section 3107 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that under the facts as stated in your letter, such a flour and feed mill would not be considered a public warehouse under said section of the compiled laws, and would not come within the provisions of the law requiring the same to be bonded and licensed.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSES—Refusal to Accept Certain Grain for Storage

Aug. 27, 1917.

Mr. G. F. Christiansen, Sec'y., Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Forman, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date, in which you state that you desire an opinion as to the legality of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Elevator Company of Forman, in which they instructed their buyer to refuse to accept grain for storage.

I desire to advise you that it is my opinion that such a resolution is illegal and void, and that under the present statutes, a public warehouse must accept for storage all grain that is offered it.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

RAFFLES—Automobile to be Raffled by Special Scheme for Selling Spark Plugs

Jan. 18, 1918.

Marshall Oil Co., Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: This letter is in reply to your communication of recent date addressed to the Attorney General.

You state that you desire to be informed as to the validity of a selling scheme inaugurated by your company; it being your plan to dispose of spark plugs in quantities of 2500 with instructions to a purchaser to place a number inside of each box containing a spark plug, this number to entitle the purchaser of a spark plug to a chance on an automobile which is to be raffled off after the sale of the 2500 spark plugs.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that under the laws of this state a raffle of any kind, regardless of the form it may take, is unlawful.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

RAILROAD COMPANIES—Right to Compel Telephone Company to Pay for Crossing Their Right-of-way

Sept. 21, 1917.

Mr. A. F. Harris, Sec'y, Flat Creek Tel. Co., Reeder, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor inclosing various communications from the Board of Railroad Commissioners, in reply to your request for information with reference to whether or not a railroad company can compel a telephone company to pay for crossing their right-of-way along a public highway which crosses the railroad tract.

The question of whether a telephone company which has the authority from the Board of County Commissioners or the City Council to construct a telephone line along a public highway, must pay the owners of the fee in such highway for this privilege, has been before the Supreme Court of the state in two cases; namely, Donovan vs. Allert, 11 North Dakota 289,

and Cosgriff vs. Tri-State Telephone Company, 15 North Dakota 210. Both of these cases held that the building of a telephone line along the public highway, was placing an additional burden on the fee, and that compensation must be given to the owner of the same. I also find that in other jurisdictions this right of compensation accrues to a lessee as well as the owner of the fee. It would therefore appear that the railroad company would be entitled to compensation from a telephone company which built its line over their right-of-way, even though they followed the public highway is so doing. The sum charged, however, should be within reason, and not out of proportion to the burden thus placed upon their property; for a telephone company is a public service corporation, and entitled to the same consideration and privileges accorded a railroad in building its lines.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

RAILROAD COMPANIES' RIGHTS—To Demand Refund of Taxes, Under Chapt. 254, S. L., 1915.

March 22, 1917.

Hon. J. H. Penny, Rolla, N. D.

Dear Mr. Penny: Your letter which bears no date, but which was addressed to me recently, in which you enclose opinion of the retiring State's Attorney of your county and also an opinion from the present State's Attorney of your county, received, with reference to the request of the Great Northern Ry. Co. for a refund of taxes paid by them on the ground that the two-mill levy made by your County Auditor in 1915 under Section 1224 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 exceeds the limit prescribed by Section 254 of the 1915 Session Laws.

In reply I beg to state that the Grand Forks case was not tried out in court, the Attorney General stipulating that the railroad company take judgment and that the money be refunded.

It is my opinion that your county should not refund this money. In this connection I want to say I believe the attorneys for the Great Northern Railway Company will sue one county, make a test case of that and if the state should lose that case we can then advise the other counties to refund. I believe, however, that the railroad company is not entitled to a refund of those taxes for the reason that Chapter 254 of the 1915 Session Laws is not a valid piece of legislation.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

RAILROAD COMPANIES' RIGHTS—To Demand Refund of Taxes, Under Chapt. 254, S. L., 1915.

March 22, 1917.

Hon. F. F. Wyckoff, Stanley, N. D.

Dear Mr. Wyckoff: Replying to your favor of the 3d ult., in which

you request an opinion relative to the construction to be placed upon Chapter 254 of the Session Laws of 1915, involving a refund of taxes to the Great Northern Railway Company, it is my opinion that Chapter 254 of the 1915 Session Laws is unconstitutional and that the railroad company is not entitled to have paid back to it the amount claimed to have been paid in excess.

I believe that we should stand suit, that one of the counties can make a test case of it and that after the suit is over and we win, then we can pro rate the expense among the counties. I do not believe, however, there would be much expense because we can probably stipulate all the facts with the railroad attorneys. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

RAILROAD RATES (S. B. 77, 1917)—Powers of Board of Railroad Commissioners, Penalties and Punishment for Violation

April 21, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to the effect of the following provision contained in Senate Bill No. 77, passed by the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly, relating to railroad rates, the powers of the Board of Railroad Commissioners and providing penalties and punishments for the violation of its provisions:

"In addition to the penalties and costs provided for in this chapter, the court shall allow in any action brought under the provisions of this chapter, a reasonable attorney's fee, to be assessed as part of the costs of said action, which attorney's fees, so assessed, shall go to the Attorney General or States Attorney who conducted the prosecution, and shall be retained by such Attorney General or States Attorney as additional compensation to that otherwise allowed by the laws of this state as such Attorney General's or States Attorney's salary."

The specific question you ask is as to whether or not the present Attorney General may retain the attorney's fees taxable under the above provisions of this law. In answer to this will say that Section 84 of the North Dakota Constitution relating to the salaries of state officers is controlling. That part which is material reads as follows:

"But the salaries of any of the said officers (various state officers, including the Attorney General) shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the State Treasury."

Under this provision of the Constitution it is clear that I cannot retain attorney's fees assessed as part of the costs in actions prosecuted under this law to prevent unjust discriminations and the violation of rates made by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. There is no question but what legally I should pay into the State Treasury the net amount of attorney's fees earned by this office and I wish to say explicitly that I shall pay such attorney's fees into the State Treasury. Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

REGISTER OF DEEDS—Disposition of Fees for Services Performed Outside of Regular Duties.

May 21, 1917.

Hon. Peter L. Hovde, Register of Deeds, Stanley, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hovde: I have your letter of recent date, with copy of summons and complaint served upon you in an action wherein Mountrail County sues to recover certain fees alleged to have been received by you in the year 1915, as such register of deeds, and not turned in to the County Treasury. From the complaint it appears that in said year 1915, and while acting as register of deeds, you entered into a contract with a certain lumber company, whereby you agreed to furnish said company certain memoranda taken from the records of your office, showing all mortgages, with the name of the mortgagee, date and amount of mortgage, the filing, etc., and the same information in regard to liens filed in your office, and covering nineteen and one-half townships of your county, at the agreed price of $15.00 per township. This is supplemented by your statement that the work was not signed nor certified by you in your official capacity, and that it was nearly all done outside of office hours and did not in any way interfere with the work of the office.

I question the propriety of this office venturing an opinion at this time, as the question will be passed upon by the court in the action now commenced.

Fees for such or similar services are not among those enumerated in Section 3511, Com. Laws, 1913, as being fees that the register of deeds shall charge and collect. Section 3509, Com. Laws, 1913, provides that the register of deeds shall keep a book

"in which shall be entered each item for services rendered and shall . . . file with the county auditor a statement under oath showing the fees which he has received **as such officer** since the date of his last report, and also within three days deposit with the county treasurer the total sum of such fees . . . Any register of deeds who shall neglect or omit to charge or collect the fees allowed by law for services rendered, or shall fail or neglect to keep a record of the same, or to make a correct statement thereof to the county auditor, with intent to evade the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The view I take of the matter is that in doing this work you were not acting in your official capacity, and, therefore, the compensation received could be retained by you. There is no statute requiring such services to be rendered, nor prescribing any fees therefor. As was said in the case of Sargent County vs. Sweetman, (1915) 29 N. D. 256; 150 N. W. 876, where the county sued the county judge to recover fees collected by the judge for making certified copies of his records, and other fees,

"the act of furnishing such certified copies (where there is no statute requiring it nor prescribing any fees) is not an official act exacted of him by law, but is a mere voluntary labor performed outside of his official duties and for the accommodation merely of persons desiring such copies; in other words, in furnishing such copies he acts in his individual, rather than his official capacity . . . We think respondent's counsel is entirely correct in their contention that the making and furnishing of such copies of records not being any part of his legal duties for which his salary is his compensation, he was at liberty to make any contract

he saw fit in the way of compensation for such service to be paid by the person employing him, and that such compensation belongs to him individually, and not to the county."

Let me say, however, that the views I have expressed above must not be construed as applying to fees or compensation received by officials at the present time, under Chapter 112, Laws 1915, relating to salaries.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST ACT—Interpretation of

August 18, 1917.

Mr. W. S. Parker, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy,
Lisbon, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 16th, relative to the interpretation of the Registered Pharmacist Act. I am satisfied that your interpretation of the same is correct and that before a person can be admitted as a registered pharmacist he must have had at least two years experience in a place where drugs, medicines and poisons were dispensed and retailed and prescriptions compounded, under the supervision of a registered pharmacist and must have graduated from a school or college of pharmacy approved by the Pharmacy Board. Said person must furnish evidence that he or she has received a diploma from such college or school of pharmacy. Unless a person comes before you with these credentials you should not admit him to practice in the state.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

ROADS—Action to Compel Township Officers to Return to the Township Treasurer Money Expended on Roads Which Were Not Laid Out.

April 2, 1917.

Hon. L. H. Connolly, State's Attorney, Mandan, N. D.

Dear Sir: You ask this office whether certain township officers can be compelled to return to the township treasurer certain moneys expended by them on roads which were not laid out.

It has been held that, where township officers illegally expend money in constructing a public road where no legal highway exists, so that the township has no title to the road, and the township has received no benefit from the expenditure, a return of the money may be had from certain officials.

To authorize an expenditure of public funds for highways, the road constructed must generally be a legal highway. Where the proposed road has not been legally laid out and where the lands upon which the money is expended are private property, and would remain such after the expenditure, such expenditure is for private use.

Gray, Limitations of Taxing Powers, Sec. 193.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

ROADS—On Private Property Used for Public Roads.

June 19, 1917.

Hon. J. H. Ulsrud, State's Attorney, Towner, N. D.

Dear Mr. Ulsrud: This department acknowledges receipt of your letter asking for an opinion with reference to a certain road matter that has arisen in your county. In that connection you submit a letter from one Ed. J. Chezik, township clerk, which states the situation as follows:

"Enclosed find an arbitration form of settlement between Falsen Twp. and Benedict Walters. At the last meeting of the township board he presented a bill of $311.00 for damages which he claims was done his land on account of people driving across same. On account of the flood last spring the township road was submerged and as he had a road along the edge of the river the board asked him to let the public use it and that the township would give him something for damage. Now he had to use this road himself, and the board would not think of giving him such an amount, so both agreed to appraise same and both agreed what the appraisers agreed upon as fair would be satisfactory. Now we understand he will not take any less than $300.00. Can he sue us, or even if he should decide to take the $100.00 as appraised, can the board allow same without a vote by the taxpayers?"

The arbitration form referred to in his letter states in substance that the arbitrators find the damage caused by the road across Ben Walters' field amounts to $100.00, which they consider to be a reasonable adjustment and fair to both parties. It is signed by one H. T. Lee, claiming to be a member appointed by the township, and by one Peter Berger claiming to be appointed by the two members appointed by the township and B. Walter. The third member appointed by B. Walter has not signed the purported arbitration award.

In reply to this letter you submitted an opinion dated April 16th, last, ruling substantially that the arbitration is void as not complying with statute, and that the township board has no power to pay the $100.00 so awarded.

It is my opinion that the arbitration proceedings were so irregular as to be without legal effect for the purposes intended. It is also my opinion that the board has no power to pay the claimant the amount of such purported award even though he may be willing to accept it.

Upon the facts stated in the letter of Mr. Chezik I doubt whether there is any legal liability on the part of the township. Very truly yours,

GEO. J. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

SALARIES—Assistant State Engineer and Bridge Engineer of State Highway Commission, Stenographer for State Engineer and State Highway Commission.

February 4, 1918.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of Feb. 4th addressed to the Attorney Gen-

eral, you request an opinion as to whether or not Mr. P. W. Thomas, who holds the position of the Assistant State Engineer, can be paid a salary of $200.00 per month; $150.00 of the same to be paid from the fund appropriated by the legislature as the salary per month of the Assistant State Engineer, and the balance to be paid him by the State Highway Commission, as Bridge Engineer.

The position of Assistant State Engineer is created by specific legislative enactment, section 8340, Compiled Laws of 1913, and following the reasoning advanced in my opinion to you under date of Jan. 31st, 1918, I am of the opinion that Mr. Thomas as Assistant State Engineer cannot draw a salary from the state of North Dakota, in excess of the sum of $150.00 per month while holding said position.

You also inquire as to your arrangements in paying Miss Schumann, a stenographer in your employ, $75.00 per month, from the $1200.00 per annum appropriated as stenographer's salary in the State Engineer's budget, and in addition the sum of $50.00 per month from the funds of the State Highway Commission.

The position held by Miss Schumann is not created by legislative enactment and referring again to the opinion rendered you on Jan. 31st, it is my opinion that such an arrangement may be legally made by you, as State Engineer, and the State Highway Commission.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General

SALARIES—Clerk of the District Court, and Register of Deeds.

March 17, 1917.

Hon. J. R. Waters, State Examiner,
Bismarck, N. D.

My Dear Mr. Waters: You have referred to this office the request of Mr. M. C. McCarthy, County Auditor of Golden Valley County, for an opinion as to section 3 of chapter 112 of the session laws of 1915, relating to salaries of the register of deeds and the clerk of the district court.

This office has already ruled that fees collected by the clerk of the district court under the naturalization law must be turned in to the county, that is, the one-half of the fees which some clerks contend they are entitled to retain as fees for such services. Copy of our opinion is handed to you herewith. I also believe that fees collected by the clerk in taking final proof must be turned in to the county treasurer, as it is the evident intention of the above law to cover fees of all kinds.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

SALARY FUND—Levy for same in county.

Feb.. 21, 1917.

Hon. H. L. Berry, States Attorney,
Stanton, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., asking for further information regarding the levy of a salary fund, will say that in the opinion previously rendered it was not intended to convey the idea that a salary fund was specifically created by law.

I did mean, however, that that portion of the general levy itemized by the commissioner as being for salaries should be afterwards treated as a salary fund, in a sense of not diverting it to other purposes.

In reply to your specific question which reads as follows: "The question that I want to know is shall I permit the County Commissioners next July to make a levy for a salary fund as such", will say that the commisisoners should not make a separate levy for a salary fund. but the amount needed for salaries should be included in the general levy which is made up of the different items required to be itemized as indicated in the former opinion.

Trusting that this answers your question, I am

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assist. Attorney General.

Jan. 27, 1917.

H. L. Berry, State's Attorney,
Stanton, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your request under date of Jan. 20, 1917, for information as to whether or not there is any such fund as a "salary fund." in connection with the administration of county affairs, and as to the levy for salaries made by the commissioners in the form of a mill levy.

In reply will say that I am unable to find any specific provision creating a "salary fund" in county fiscal affairs.

I do find, however, a county "salary fund" referred to in the 1913 Revised Code as follows:

Section 3509, of the Revised Code of 1913. referring to fees of the Register of Deeds," * * which sum so deposited shall be placed to the credit of the special salary fund."

Section 3495, of the Revised Code of 1913, referring to fees of the Clerk of Court, " * * * which sum so deposited shall be placed to the credit of the special salary fund."

I also find in addition tho these provisions, that section 2148, Revised Code of 1913, contains the following provisions:

"All county, township, town, city and school district taxes, except specia taxes for local improvements, in cities or villages, or unless specially provided for by law, shall be levied or voted in specific amounts and the rate per centum shall be determined from the amount of property as equalized by the state board of equalization for each year."

Again in the same section:

"The county taxes shall be levied by the County Commissioners at the time of their meeting in July in each year. Such taxes shall be based upon an itemized statement of the county expenses for the ensuing year and a general statement of the outstanding indebtedness of of the county, which statements shall be included in the published proceedings of said board * * * *"

The itemized statement referred to in such section is the amount of taxes levied by the Board of Commissioners expressed in terms of dollars an dcents. In the preparation of which the Board is inteneded to be aided by the county budget provided for in sections 3312 and 1314 of the Revised Code of 1913.

While there appears to be no express provision for a salary fund, it would also appear that it is intended that the specific amount in dollars and cents levied for salaries, shall be used for salaries and that no amount specified in the levy for a certain purpose shall be otherwise used so as to defeat that purpose.

Thus the making of a levy in certain specific amounts for specific purposes, coupled with the references to a salary fund contained in Sections 3509 and 3495, of the Revised Code of 1913, does in a sense create certain funds and does place upon those administering county affairs an obligation to handle such funds so that the specific purposes for which they were created are not defeated.

I note that you say you think, "the commissioners levied three mills on what the auditor termed the salary fund."

Under the provisions of Section 2148, of the Revised Code of 1913, the Commissioners should not make a levy in the form of a rate per centum, but as stated above, in terms of dollars and cents, the provision covering this reads as follows:

"The rate per centum of all taxes, except the state tax and such other taxes, the rate of which may be fixed by law, shall be calculated and fixed by the County Auditor, according to the limitations hereinafter prescribed."

In Section 2152 of the Revised Code of 1913, the following provision along this line is also found:

"As soon as practicable after the taxes are levied, the county auditor shall make out the tax lists, according to the prescribed form and to correspond with the assessment districts of the county. The rate per cent necessary to raise the required amount of the various taxes shall be calculated on the assessed valuation of property as determined by the state Board of Equalization. * * * *"

In the light of these provisions it is clear that the levy when made by the Board of County Commissioners should be in specific sums, expressed in dollars and cents and not by a rate per centum.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,

Asst. Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Act justifying removal of members thereof. Proper Procedure to remove such members.

May 9, 1918.

Hon. Victor Wardrope,
State's Attorney, Benson County,
Minnewaukan, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have submitted, under date of Maarch 6th, a request to this office for an opinion as to the effect of Section 10467 Compiled Laws of Nowth Dakota, in so far as it relates to the removal of public officers, which request has been referred to me and I have carefully examined the same. Your question involves two propositions.

First: Would the members of the school board voting in favor of allowing a claim of $52.75 for transportation of children commit an act which would justify their removal from office and,

Second: What method is the proper procedure, if such act was committed?

From the statement of fact submitted by your office I cannot find an intent on the part of the school board to commit a wrong, either in violation of the law or their oath of office. It is not misconduct for a school officer to make arrangements for transportation of children, and although such arrangement might not technically comply with the law, an honest intent and a substantial compliance does not constitute malfeasance. Consequently, while the procedure of the school board referred to may not have been exactly regular, I cannot find that the facts would justify their removal, nor do I believe any jury of reputable citizens would so find.

Referring to your second question as to the procedure, it is my opinion that the court would have no jurisdiction over an action brought for the removal of these officers, unless a presentment was made by information of a grand jury regularly called and impaneled. See Wishek vs. Becker, 10 N. D. 63; State vs. Richardson, 16 N. D. 1; State vs. Borstad, 26 N. D. ——.

Trusting that this is the information that you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Authority to Cancel Contract With Superintendent.

March 8, 1918.

Mr. H. H. Phillips,
Harvey, N. D.

Dear Mr. Phillips: I have your request for an opinion based upon the following facts: Namely, that the School Board at Harvey entered into a contract with the superintendent of schools at the agreed price of $1800.00 for the school year and that they have since investigated and found that the man they entered into the contract with has had trouble with the county officials of some county, and that investigation has also showed that he is not such a man as would be suitable for the

position as superintendent of schools, and that the school board is desirous of terminating the contract; and you request the eopinion as to the matter of damages for whic hthe school will be liable.

The rule of contracts is such that a contract can always be broken and the party breaking the contract is always liable for the damages. In this case, if the man hired is notified immediately, he will have from now until next August to look for a new position and can undoubtedly secure one. The matter of damages to which he would b eentitled would then be the difference between $1800.00 and the sum which he secures. The man cannot refuse to work and to look for a new source of employment and then sue the board for the whole amount. Of course, if he looks for a position and is unable to find one, or if the party makes a bona fide attempt to secure employment and cannot get it, then he can recover his pay during that period.

Your second question to the effect that at the time the contract was entered into there was also a verbal agreement made between the school board and the man hired and that in case opposition developed as to the candidacy and they were advised of that within a month that this would cancel the contract is also before me. If that can be clearly substantiated and the notice was actually given, I do not believe that he would be able to recover any damages whatsoever.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Authority to Charge Tuition of Resident Who Sends His Children to Another District.

June 7th, 1918.

Mr. John Sabo, Clerk, Lefor, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of May 31st, in which you ask: first, whether a resident of one district who is sending his children to another district may be required by the district in which school his children are enrolled to charge tuition therefor. If such a district is organized, the school board would have authority to charge tuition whether he owns land therein or not. Second, you also ask if the district is entitled to state tuition for children attending such district school but who do not live within the district. It is my opinion that the district in which the children attend is entitled to state tuition.

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Authority to Erect School Building Against Wishes of Voters, When Old Building has been Condemned.

July 26, 1917.

Hon. A. H. Brown, Pres. Twin Lakes School Dist. No. 66,
Marmon, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date with reference to certain

school matters, and note that the county board of health has condemned the only school house in your district, and forbidden the school board to use it for school purposes. In this connection you state that the voters have voted against issuing bonds for a new building, and you ask what the school board shall do.

The situation you outline is serious. The order of the Board of Health must be complied with, and at the same time it is the duty of the district to furnish school facilities. I believe the duty of the school children of the district is of the highest importance, and would justify the building of a school house and issuing warrants in payment therefor. Bonding the district is the proper method, and bonds carry a lower rate of interest than warrants.

Further answering your letter, I will say that where a school district has voted to consolidate its schools, there is no authority in law for the district to go back to its former system, and maintain separate schools.

The law relating to the organization of special school districts will be found in section 1229 Compiled laws 1913, and following sections (p. 36) general school laws, issued b ythe Department of Public Instruction.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Authority to Erect School Building Against the Wishes of the Electors.

Aug. 2, 1918.

Mr. John Sad, Attorney at Law, Cooperstown, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of July 31st for an opinion on the following questions:

"Two parties have control over nine or ten children living more than two and one-half miles from the nearest school and have petitioned the school board for the erection of a school house near their homes. The school board, as required by law, called a meeting for the purpose of voting on the question, but at the election the petitioners were defeated. The question arises whether or not this school board can erect a school house even though a majority of the electors in the school district have voted against the erection of such school house.

Section 1188 of the 1913 Code provides as follows:

"If at such meeting no such site is selected, or if it is not voted to erect or purchase a school house for such school, the board shall select and purchase a school house site and erect, purchase or move thereon a school house at a cost of not more than twelve hundred dollars for such school house and furniture therefor; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply in instances where schools have been consolidated in accordance with the provisions of Section 1190."

It is my opinion that the school board has the power to erect a school over negative vote.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Authority to Pay Claim for Medical Attention Given Pupils Who were Burnt at School Entertainment.

Aug. 30, 1917.

Mrs. O. S. Axlen, Brisbane, N. D.

Dear Madam: I have your letter of recent date, in which my opinion is requested as to the power of a school board to pay a claim filed with it for medical attention given pupils who were injured at an entertainment held in the school building. From the facts set forth in your letter, I am advised that the board is willing to allow the claim, if it is legal for it to thus expend the school funds.

It is my opinion that the school board, if it so desire, may allow these claims. The rule has been laid down by the courts that the allowance or rejection of a claim which is properly presented, is largely within the discretion of the board or officers in whom the auditing power is vested, and in absence of fraud or mistake, their determination is conclusive of all questions based on it, until set aside by direct proceedings; and a school board at its annual meeting, is lawfully authorized to pay equitable claims—although they are not strictly legal demands against the district.

If these claims you speak of are large, and the payment of the same at this time would temporarily embarrass the school district, it would probably be best to with-hold payment of same until such time as you have had opportunity to raise the amount necessary by taxation.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Authority to Select Site for School Building; Bond Issue for Building a School House.

July 8, 1918.

P. J. Iverson, Supt. of Schools, Nelson County, Lakota, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of July 5th you ask in substance:

(1) Does Section 1190 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 127 of the Session Laws for 1915, authorize the Board of Directors to select a site for a school house?

(2) Does said Section 1190 so amended authorize the voters to delegate to the Board of Directors the power to select the site?

In reply I beg to state that in my opinion the answer to each of these questions is NO.

You ask also, in substance, whether or not in case a majority of the voters have voted in favor of erecting a suitable building for a consolidated school and also in favor of issuing bonds in the amount of $8,000 for building a school house, the Board of Directors is authorized to contract for the erection of a school house, on a site selected by the voters, at a cost exceeding the amount of the bond issue by an amount which can be levied for the current year without the necessity of levying a higher rate of tax than the maximum provided by law.

In reply to this question, I beg to state that in my opinion IT IS.

In this connection I am pleased to refer to the case of McCavick vs. Independent School District of Florence, 25 S. D. 449, 127 N. W. 476.

The Kenmare case to which you refer is: Kenmare School District No. 28, Ward County vs. Cole et al, 36 N. D. 32, 161 N. W. 542.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Authority to Allow Bill for Vaccination of Children of the District.

Sept. 7, 1917.

Mr. W. D. Wendt, Superintendent of Schools,
Minot, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of recent date in which you state that you desire my opinion as to the power of a local school board to allow a bill for the vaccination of children residing in the district.

It is my opinion that the question of the payment of the medical services rendered for vaccination of the school children of the district is discretionary with the local school boards. Bearing in mind the fact that the parents of the children could be required to pay these fees, if the local board deems it expedient to pay the same out of the school funds, it is my opinion that such action would be legal. If any board desires to pay these fees from the funds of the district, a resolution to that effect should be spread upon their minutes.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Authority to Levy a Fifteen-Mill Tax to Pay Outstanding Warrants.

June 1st, 1918.

Mr. Ben Iverson, Clerk, Tioga, N. D.

Dear Mr. Iverson: In your letter of May 24th you request an opinion as to the authority of the school board to levy a 15 mill tax to pay outstanding warrants. I beg to inform you that it is my opinion that the school officers should have no authority to levy a mill tax in excess of the 130 mills authorized by law. I am further of the opinion that the school board could not levy a tax by the mills system because at the annual meeting they are authorized to levy and raise the amount of money necessary to carry on the business of the district and consequently would have no authority to exceed that limit placed by the statute. I would suggest that if this is not sufficiently clear that you write us again setting forth in your letter all of the facts and we will attempt to adjust the matter for you.

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General

SCHOOL BOARDS—Duty in Regard to Building of School House on Site Voted For.

May 20, 1918.

Mr. Wm. H. Hartl, Bremen, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of May 17th, addressed to the Attorney General, you state that last summer at an election held in Bremen School District a majority of the electors voted in favor of issuing bonds for the purpose of building a school house; that subsequently the bonds were issued and sold, and that as yet building operations have not been commenced, and that the school board now contemplates calling a meeting of the electors to vote on the question of building on a site different from that on which the old building stands, and you ask, in substance, whether or not the school board can be compelled to build on the old site without further delay.

In reply I beg to say that I am of the opinion that under the circumstances it cannot be so compelled.

While it is true that in a proper case a school board may be compelled to proceed with the building of a school house, yet the mere fact that the board has delayed building is not sufficient ground for compelling it to proceed with the construction of a building on a particular site, when it appears that an election is about to be held for the purpose of selecting another site upon which to build. Very truly yours,

GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Assstant Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Fee for Attending Monthly Meetings.

May 23 1917.

Hon. O. J. Nygaard. Clerk School District No. 28,
Cleveland, N. D.

Dear Mr. Nygaard: You ask whether there is any law whereby school directors may be paid more than one dollar per meeting for attendance at monthly meetings of the board in common school districts having a graded school of three or more departments.

Section 1162, Compiled Laws 1913, fixes this compensation, and, in my opinion, that is all that can be paid the directors.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Legality of Member Thereof Drawing Pay for Work Done for School District.

May 11, 1918.

W. J. Roe, Esq., Anamoose, N. D.

Dear Sir: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 27th where in you ask whether or not it is legal for a member of the school board to draw pay for work which he does for the school district.

I am of the opinion that no school officer should be interested in a contract or in drawing money for work which he does around the school house or on the school premises. The statute makes it the duty of the school board to look after the school property and keep them in proper repair and in sanitary conditions, but it also prohibits members of the school board from being interested in any contract, except for the purchase of the fuel and supplies and daily needs. It is my opinion that the performance of work is a contract, and while it may not seem just that the board be required to hire someone to do every little job yet it appears to be the intent of the law; but it would appear that the school board would have a right to supply the fuel, both in purchasing the coal and hauling it.

You also ask whether or not the school board has the right to hire conveyance for the purpose of taking them to the county seat.

Your question is not clear, as it does not state for what purpose the board was required to go to Rugby. Therefore, I cannot intelligently answer it.

You ask whether or not a school clerk is a notary public.

The clerk may, or may not, be a notary public, because a notary public is appointed and qualified by the Secretary of State, but in view of Section 1156 Compiled Laws 1913, which provides:

"Such oath or affirmation may be administered by * * * either of the judges or clerks, and any school officer elected and qualified under the provisions of this chapter is authorized and empowered to administer their oath pertaining in any manner to school offices."

it is my opinion that it is the intent of the law that the clerk is authorized to administer oaths in any instance where it relates to the transaction of the business of the school district, which, of course, would apply to the qualification of directors.

You ask whether or not a township clerk has a right to administer oaths.

I beg to inform you that Section 1033 C. L. 1913 in its list of officers authorized to administer oaths distinctly specifies that a township clerk has such authority.

Trusting this covers the information you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Method of Filling Vacancy.

Aug. 25, 1917.

Miss Aagot Raaen, Superintendent of Schools, Sherbrooke, N. D.

Dear Miss Raaen: I have your letter with reference to vacancy on the school board at Finley, North Dakota, which, by virtue of Section 1324 of the Compiled Laws, was filled by an appointment by yourself as county superintendent of schools. You state that this appointment has

caused some bad feeling in Finley and has resulted in one of the remaining members of the board resigning therefrom. Your questions relating to this matter are as follows:

"They want me to write and ask you if we can have Mr. Strandness resign and then call a special election and let the people of Finley decide who is to be the new member of the school board. Can this be done?"

If Mr. Strandness should resign, under Section 1324 above cited, it would again become your duty to appoint a member of this board. It is my opinion that the provisions of this section are mandatory, and that no special election could legally be held under any circumstances to fill a vacancy which might exist on the board.

It is an indisputable fact that dissension among the members of the school board is very detrimental to the best interests of the school and it would appear to me that if the members of the board, both present and past, have the real interests of their school at heart, that at your suggestion and in your presence they should get together and adjust once and for all their personal differences and not allow anything of this nature to interfere with the success of their schools. I trust that you will be able to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL BOARDS—Rights in Various Matters.

May 15, 1917.

Mr. John E. Pfeifer, Bessie, N. D.

Dear Mr. Pfeifer: I have your letter, asking for my opinion in reply to the questions which follow:

"Has the school board a right to call an election for consolidating the schools in a district and not submit the question of location to the voters, and then later select a location and move the schools there, without the consent of the voters?"

No. The consolidation and selection of a site are to be voted upon at the same election. Chapter 127, Laws 1915.

"Has the board the right to purchase wagons which cost nearly $600.00, without advertising for bids?"

No. When the proposed expenditure exceeds one hundred dollars bids must be called for, and the contract let to the lowest responsible bidder. Section 1356, Compiled Laws of 1913.

"Has the board the right to advertise for bids for hauling the children and, when they meet and open the bids, declare them all to be too high, and submit bids themselves and let the contract to themselvs?"

In my opinion this is not legal. Except in a few cases, the statute prohibits a school officer from being personally interested in any contract requiring the expenditure of school funds. Section 1349, Compiled laws of 1913.

"Can the board draw full pay for hauling the children when they do not haul them for several days out of a month? Having established a given route for each wagon, can the person fail to have part of the children on this route, without cause, and yet draw full pay?"

No charge can properly be made for services that are not, in fact, rendered.

"Has the board the right to sell stoves, etc., to themselves for a certain consideration, without advertising same or consulting the voters?"

School officers, as public officers, are not permitted to be personally interested in contracts. It leads to fradulent practices and is contrary to public policy.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Advertisements for Bids for Erection.

Oct. 3, 1917.

B. H. Mergel, Director of Lake View School District,
Anamoose, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking the opinion of this office as to whether Section 918 of the Revised Code of 1905 requires thirty days publication in a weekly newspaper, or whether it would be sufficient if published in one issue prior to the opening of the bids, is received.

I will say with reference thereto, that it is my opinion that one publication is not sufficient. The law requires the publication for thirty days in a newspaper, and as I construe the law, it means that it must be published in all the papers during those thirty days.

You further inquire whether under Section 912, the school district is limited to $1000.00 in building a school in a rural district. I will say that such section is amended by the Laws of 1911 and as it now reads, the school district may issue bonds including all other indebtedness, in the sum of five per cent of the assessed valuation of such school district. The law, as it now exists, is found in Section 1334 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

You further inquire whether it makes any difference in regard to the expenditure of money if the school district for any reason builds a two-room school-house.

It is my opinion that it would make no difference, since the school district is limited to the amount mentioned in Section 1334.

With reference to your inquiry in regard to whether or not bills against the school district must be verified, will say that I find no law requiring this to be done. It would perhaps be good business to do so.

Very truly yours,
J. A. HYLAND,
Asst. Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Condemnation of Old and Erection of New.

July 27, 1918.

Mr. C. E. Ward, Supt. of Schools, Stark County, Dickinson, N. D.

Dear Mr. Ward: I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday with reference to Plum Creek School District No. 14, Stark County. You inquire whether a school house when it is unfit should be condemned when at an election held for the purpose of voting on the erection of two new school houses the proposition was voted down.

It is my opinion that due to the condition of the school house it should be condemned and a new one erected provided there is the requisite number of children.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Consolidated School District Bonding—Consolidation—Liability of Railway Company to Pay Taxes.

June 13, 1918.

School Board of Roosevelt School District No. 38, McHenry County.

Gentlemen: You have requested an opinion from this office on several questions, as follows:

1. "If a school district is consolidated and the majority of the voters vote in favor of building and vote against bonding, will such a vote against bonding the district cancel the consolidation?"

To this question I beg to inform you that a vote on bonds has nothing to do with the effect of the vote for consolidation of your schools and, consequently, will not cancel the consolidation.

2. You ask, if the people vote to consolidate the schools and select the site therefor and decide to build must the board go ahead with the building and borrow money to carry it out?

I beg to inform you that it is my opinion that it is the duty of the board to immediately proceed to carry out the wishes of the voters and build the houses voted for. The board has no right to go against the wishes of the voters but must carry out the proposition as decided by the people.

3. You ask whether or not the railroad companies will have to pay the taxes to the district if the schools are consolidated and the district is bonded, and

I beg to infgorm you that the effect of the consolidation of the schools will not change the liability of the railroad companies to pay such taxes as will exist against the taxable property of that district, and, consequently, will have to pay their part as soon as any other tax payer.

4. You also ask how much war tax the district would have to pay on the issuance of bonds by the district.

I beg to inform you that municipal bonds issued by a school district or any other municipalities are not taxed by the government; consequently, on your issue of bonds you would not have to pay a war tax.

Trusting this will answer the inquiries which you have asked from this office, I beg to be, Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Procedure for Erection of Same Where District has Refused to Vote Bonds.

July 25, 1917.

Hon. W. G. Owens, State's Attorney, Williston, N. D.

Dear Mr. Owens: I have your letter of July 17th, wherein you say that the school house in Twin Lakes School District has been condemned by the County Board of Health. The district has refused to vote bonds for the purpose of building a new school house, and the district has no building in which to conduct its school.

In such a situation the welfare of the school children is paramount. Schools must be maintained ,and, I believe the board would be justified in issuing warrants in payment of a new building.

It would, of course, be better for the district to vote bonds. The interest rate is lower. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDING—Procedure for Erection of Same—Taxation of District for Maintenance of Schools.

Oct. 1, 1917.

Mr. E. D. Goodwin, County Supt. of Schools, Stanton, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 24th ult., making inquiry to this office regarding a certain school district in your county, where more than nine children of school age reside, more than two and one-half miles from any school house, and asking whether Section 1188 of the Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota applies, is received.

I will say that I am of the opinion that this Section does apply, and from said Section you will notice that if no suitable school-room for such school can be leased or rented, the Board shall call a meeting of the voters of the district for the purpose of purchasing or erecting a school-house, as provided by Section 1185. It further provides that if at such meeting, no such site is selected, or if it is not voted to erect or purchase a school-house for such school, the Board SHALL select and purchase a school-house site, and erect, purchase or move thereon a school-house at a cost of not more than twelve hundred dollars for such school-house and furniture therefor; provided, however, that this shall not apply in instances where schools have been consolidated.

You further inquire regarding the taxes to be levied by a new district to be made out of another district.

The funds for maintenance of schools must be raised by taxation, and the taxes can only be raised in the way provided by law. The law governing levy for school purposes by a general school district is found in

Chapter 29 of the Laws of 1915, and provides that such tax shall be levied by resolution of the Board, prior to the 20th day of July of each year.

It will therefore be impossible to make any further levy until next year.

Very truly yours,

J. A. HYLAND,

Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Used for Dancing and Lodge Purposes Without a Lease or Permission by Insurance Company.

July 21, 1917.

Mr. O. J. Morken, Cashier, First State Bank, Buford, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter with reference to a certain school house matter has not received attention sooner, as I have been out of town, assisting in the trial of criminal cases, and many urgent matters have taken my attention when at my office.

You state, in substance, that your local school house has been taken possession of by a fraternity, without the formality of a lease of any kind, or any arrangement for permission by the insurance company carrying the risk on the building to allow it to be occupied for dance hall and lodge purposes, which you claim in fact voids the insurance policies. On these facts you wish to know whether a school house can be turned into a dance hall for the accommodation of a chosen few, hardly any of whom are residents of the school district.

The board may permit a school house, when not occupied for school purposes, to be used under careful restrictions for any proper purposes, giving equal rights and privileges to all religious denominations of political parties. There must not be any cost for fuel or otherwise to the district, nor shall any furniture which is fastened to the floors be removed. Removing school furniture, except for the purpose of repairing the same, or for repairing the school room, is made a misdemeanor. Sec. 1183, Comp. Laws, 1913.

It seems to me that using the school house for dances would necessitate the removal of the seats, which are very likely fastened to the floor, and is, therefore, a violation of the law. Of course, the school board has considerable discretion in determining what is a "proper purpose" under the law. Nevertheless, as trustee and custodians of public property this authority should be exercised with caution.

I do not believe such board can grant the right to use and occupy the school house to any person or organization, to the exclusion of others.

Very likely there are other facts in connection with this particular school of which I am not informed, and I am not in position to lay down any hard and fast rule in the matter.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Removal—Validity of Election for that Purpose.

Nov. 20, 1917.

Hon. Adria H. Williams, County Supt. of Schools, Steele, N. D.

Dear Miss Williams: Your letter of recent date inclosing a request for an opinion from Mr. F. C. Eastwold, your State's Attorney, and his reply thereto, has been handed me for attention.

You state that you desire an opinion from this Department on the questions submitted Mr. Eastwold.

It appears from your letter that the two questions to be voted on by the electors of Union District Number 13, were submitted on separate ballots, and from the facts submitted, I am of the opinion that the election as to the bonding of the District was in all respects legal; but the matter of removing the school house which was voted upon the same day, but after five o'clock, cannot so easily be disposed of. The mere fact, however, that the election took place as to this matter after five o'clock, does not make the same illegal, and it would be necessary for a person claiming such election to have been illegal, to show that on account of the same being held after five o'clock that the real sentiment of the district was not expressed by the result of the election. For example, it appears from the facts submitted that the proposition to remove the school house was lost by four votes, and if it were shown that all of the votes of the district had been cast at this election or that the number of electors who had not cast their votes would be insufficient to change the result of the election, the fact that the same was held after five o'clock in the afternoon would be immaterial; and as stated above, the burden of the proving that the will of the majority of the electors of the district was not expressed by the said election is upon the party seeking to set the election aside.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. to Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDING—(High School) Destroyed by Fire—Procedure for Erection of New Building.

Jan. 15, 1918.

Mr. Chas. Kress, Bottineau, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. You state that your School District, which is a special district, had the misfortune to lose your high school building by fire a short time ago. You desire to erect a new building and to be informed as to whether or not the question of the erection of a new building must be submitted to the voters before action is taken by your Board.

It is my opinion that under Section 1251 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, being paragraph 5 thereof, your Board is empowered to proceed with the erection of a new building without submitting the matter to the voters of the district, providing it is not necessaary to issue bonds for the payment

of the same. If it is necessary to issue bonds you will find the procedure outlined in Section 1272 to 1276 inclusive, Compiled Laws of 1913.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS—Sale of Such Buildings as Are No Longer of Use to the District.

July 23, 1917.

Mrs. Effie Shipley, President, School Board, Steele, N. D.

Dear Mrs. Shipley: Where a school board has duly consolidated its schools, as provided in Section 1190, Comp. Laws 1913, the Board may, in my opinion, sell school houses for which the district has no further use, without holding an election for that purpose. The section referred to above provides that (after consolidation) "it shall also be the duty of the board, if deemed expedient, to move to the site selected schoolhouses already built or to sell such school houses."

I am not aware of any provision of statute providing how the sale is to be made. It would seem proper for the board to pass a resolution, reciting the fact of due consolidation, that there is no further use for said school houses, and that it is deemed expedient to sell them; and further resolving that sealed bids be called for, in the usual manner.

This, I believe, answers your letter of the 20th inst.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL CLERKS—Authority to Act as Clerk of One District When Living in Adjoining District

June 15th, 1918.

Mr. W. G. Chapman, Dist. Clerk, Maxbass, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 11th instant addressed to the Attorney General in which you ask for an opinion as to whether or not you can hold the position of Clerk of the School District of Hastings District and reside just across the line in Lewis School District, has been received.

I beg to say that Section 1100 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides that the school board after election shall meet and organize by electing one of their number as president and 'appoint a competent person as clerk' This law does not designate that such clerk must be a resident or a voter in the district and I am therefore of the opinion that you would be qualified to hold the position providing the Board appoints you.

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL, COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE—Age Limit of Pupil.

Nov. 20, 1917.

Hon. Wm. G. Owens, State's Attorney, Williston, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Attorney General asking for an interpretation of Chapter 206 of the Session Laws of 1917, relating to Compulsory attendance at school, has been referred to me for reply.

The wording of the Act as to the age limit is somewhat confusing, and yet I believe not contradictory in its terms. It is my opinion that under the provisions of this Chapter a child under seventeen years of age can be compelled to attend school until he has completed the 8th grade. On the other hand, it is my opinion that regardless of the fact that the child has completed the work of the 8th grade, he can be compelled to attend school until he reaches the age of fifteen years.

The question of whether or not a certain child has completed the 8th grade will have to be determined by the records at hand and the personal investigation of the school officers. This fact, as you suggest, will be harder to determine in instances where the parents have but recently moved into the school district.

I am unable to come to a definite conclusion as to whom the appeal mentioned in Paragraph 3 of Section 1342 of this Chapter shall be taken. It is possible that the same might be included under the appeal provided for in Section 1110 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. However, this is a question which the aggrieved party or his attorney can decide for himself.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. to Attorney General.

SCHOOL, COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE—Meaning of "Period of Five Days."

September 5,,1917.

Hon. J. K. Swihart, Medora, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter to me of recent date you state that you desire my opinion as to the construction to be placed on the words "for a period of five days," which appear in a Teachers' Notice of Non-attendance of Pupils to the County Superintendent of Schools. You state that you desire to know whether these words should be construed as meaning five consecutive days, or whether they would be construed to cover five days absence occurring at different times.

Section 1342 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by Senate Bill No. 121, enacted by the last legislature, provides in part that every parent, guardian or other person who resides in any school district or city and has control of any child of or between the seventh and seventeenth birthdays, shall send or take such child to a public school during the entire time the public schools of such district or city are in session. In view of the language used in the Act above cited, it is my opinion that any person having the custody of a child of school age who permits such child to be absent from school unless excused from attending under the provisions

of Section 1342 as amended is liable to prosecution as provided by law even though such unexcused absence consisted of but one day.

The words "period of five days" as found in the Teachers' Report Blank do not appear in the statutes and were merely inserted therein by the state department of education to facilitate the matter of making reports.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL, COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE—Proper Person to Excuse Pupil, in Special School District.

Bismarck, N. D., May 22, 1917.

Mr. Marius Rolland, Guthrie, N. D.

Dear Mr. Rolland: The matter referred to in your letter involves the question as to where the power is vested to excuse a child of school age from attendance, in the case of a special school district.

Such authority is granted to the board of education, subject to the rights of appeal from its decision. The schools of each special district are under the immediate supervision of the board of education or the school superintendent appointed by such board, unless there is no such superintendent, in which case the schools are under the supervision of the county superintendent. Section 1252, Compiled Laws 1913, are amended by Chapter 136, Laws 1915.

In special districts the superintendent or principal of schools shall lay the complaint for non-attendance before the State's attorney. Section 1345, Compiled Laws, 1913. If any official refuses to perform his official duties, notify me, stating all the facts.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

SCHOOLS—CONSOLIDATION—Number of Elections that May Be Called for that Purpose.

April 26th, 1918.

Mr. J. G. Huseby, Powers Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter in which you inquire as to whether or not an election for the purpose of voting upon the consolidation of schools within a district may be called more than once a year.

Chapter 127 of the Session Laws of 1915 provides for the method to be followed in consolidating schools and provides that the District School Board may call, and if petitioned by one third of the voters in the district shall call, an election for such purpose. I do not find any limitations in the Act upon the number of elections which may be held within any specified time and therefore am of the opinion that the District School Board may call such an election at any time they deem advisable and that

it is their duty to call such election whenever petitioned so to do by one-third of the voters in the district. Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOLS—CONSOLIDATION—Selection of Building and Site.

May 15, 1917.

Hon. L. L. Butterwick, Assistant State's Attorney, Minnewaukan, N. D.

Dear Mr. Butterwick: I have your letter, asking for the construction to be placed upon Section 1190, Compiled Laws, 1913, with reference to the method of submitting the question of consolidation and location of schools, at an election called for that purpose.

This section has been materially amended by chapter 127, Laws 1915, and I believe the language used therein will indicate the construction to be placed upon it. Two specific questions are set forth in section 1190, as amended:

"(1) 'To consolidate two or more schools or the territory usually served by two or more schools and select a site and provide a suitable building,' or (2) 'to select a school already established and, if necessary, make suitable additions thereto to accommodate the pupils of the school to be vacated.' * * * If a majority of the votes cast at such election are in favor of **either** proposal, then the board shall carry out the decision of the district within four months thereafter.. * * * *"

Where, therefore, the board has been petitioned to consolidate two or more schools and to erect a school house on a certain specified site, I believe the board is limited to the proposition as set out in the law, and that it must be submitted as one question.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOLS—CONSOLIDATED—Abandoning Consolidated School System.

Mar. 6, 1917.

Mr. Roy Larson, Clerk Burt School District, Drady, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your recent letter addressed to the Attorney General, in regard to the matter of the dissolution of your consolidated school, was duly received and has been referred to me for attention.

You state that a number of persons are dissatisfied with the consolidated school on account of the increase in distance to school and higher taxes and that they request that the School Board call an election for the purpose of voting on the question of abandoning the consolidated school system and going back to the old system, and you ask whether or not it is legal to have an election of this kind at this time. In reply I beg to state that there is no provision in the laws of North Dakota for an elec-

tion for the purpose of voting on what you referred to as the question of abandoning the consolidated school system.

Very truly yours,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOLS CONSOLIDATED—Returning to System of Separate Schools.

July 25, 1917.

Hon. F. J. Steffeck, County Superintendent of Schools, Schafer, N. D.

Dear Mr. Steffeck: The questions contained in your letter of recent date will be answered in the order in which they occur therein.

First. Where a school district has voted to consolidate its schools, there is no authority in the statute for returning ot the former system and maintain separate schools. The district can not disregard the consolidation.

Second. "Must the school board go on and carry out the consolidation idea by building school and hiring busses even tho the district has not enough money to do this? Can they build another small school as under the old system without being liable?

The consolidation must be carried out, but the district must keep within the debt limit. They can not build another small school, as under the old system. If they are within the debt limit, bonds may be voted for the purpose of building the new school house, in order to carry out the consolidation.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS—Legality of Issuing Such for Heating and Ventilating Plant.

May 19, 1917.

Hon. Frank S. Henry, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Henry: In reply to your question as to whether or not school districts can legally issue bonds for the purpose of installing a heating and ventilating plant and finishing the basement rooms in the building, will say that, in my opinion, school districts can legally issue bonds for any of these purposes.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS—Refunding of Same on Motion of Board and Without Election for that Purpose.

April 24, 1917.

Hon. Frank S. Henry, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This office has your request for an opinion as to whether, under Sections 4030-7, 1913 Compiled Laws, school districts may refund outstanding bonds on motion of the Board of School Directors of common school districts and without an election for that purpose.

In reply will say that a determination of this question at present, is not free from doubt. It is, in fact, affected by an unusual set of contradictory statutes and, as yet it has not been ruled upon by our Supreme Court, Chapter 40, 1901 Session Laws contains the following provisions:

"School Bonds. How Issued.) Whenever a duly constituted school district, including independent school districts, in any organized county in the state at any regular or special meeting held for that purpose, shall determine by a majority vote of all the qualified voters of such school district present at such meeting and voting to issue school district bonds for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house and purchasing grounds on which to locate the same, or to fund any outstanding indebtedness, or for the purpose of taking up any outstanding bonds, the district school board may lawfully issue such bonds in accordance with the provisions of this article."

In 1905 the legislature passed a law regarding refunding nunicipal bonds for villages, school districts and townships, important sections of which are as follows:

Chapter 54, Section 1, 1905 Session Laws—Section 4030, 1913 Compiled Laws.

"Each incorporated town or village, school district or township in this state, that has heretofore issued, or shall hereafter issue bonds, purporting to have been issued for any purpose authorized by law, which bonds have been actually sold and delivered to purchasers for value, so that the same constitutes a valid and existing indebtedness, may at any time after maturity or before maturity, with the consent of the holder, and while said bonds are a valid and existing indebtedness against such town or village, school district or township, refund the same and issue and negotiate new bonds for the amount of such indebtedness or any part thereof."

Chapter 54, Sec. 2, 1905 Session Laws—Sec. 4031, 1913 Compiled Laws.

"The necessity for issuing and negotiating bonds under the provisions of this article shall be determined as follows: In case of incorporated towns or villages, by the board of trustees; in case of school districts, by the board of school directors; in case of townships, by the board of supervisors."

Undoubtedly, at the time of the passage of the above sections in 1905, it was the intent of the legislature to modify the procedure to be followed in issuing refunding bonds and, had not later provision been enacted, there would be no doubt as to the power of a board of school directors of a common school district to issue refunding bonds on their own motion or without an election. However, in 1911 the legislature remodeled and amended a greater part of our school laws by passing chapter 266, 1911 Session Laws. In this chapter we find Section 222 which is, with slight changes, "exempting special and independent school districts from its provisions," identical with Section 1 of Chapter 40, 1901 Session Laws, and which appears as Section 1332 in the 1913 Compiled Laws, as follows:

"Whenever a duly constituted school district, under the provisions of this chapter, excepting special or independent school districts, in any organized county in the state at any regular or special meeting held for that purpose, shall determine by a majority vote of all the qualified voters of such school district present at such meeting and voting, to issue school district bonds for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house and purchasing grounds on which to locate the same, or to

fund any outstanding indebtedness or for the purpose of taking up any outstanding bonds, the district school board may lawfully issue such bonds in accordance with the provisions of this article."

Thus the question arises as to whether or not, by the passage of the above section in 1911, the legislature intended to modify section 1, chapter 54 of the 1905 Session Laws, which appears as section 4030, 1913 Compiled Laws, and also in case the intent is to modify the last named section, whether or not the new procedure set out merely is permissive, or whether it constitutes an exclusive procedure for the issuance of refunding bonds by common school districts. As to these questions will say that, while it is a matter that should be tested before the Supreme Court, the court might very likely rule that section 4030 of the 1913 Compiled Laws is still in force and authorizes school boards to issue refunding bonds on their own motion without an election, yet, in view of the uncertainty surrounding the question and the necessity of our adopting a safe rule to be followed by the state in the purchase of school bonds, I believe that elections should be held to authorize the issuance of refunding bonds and that, at the same time, the school boards should pass resolutions including the necessity for the issue. Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Amount of Taxable Property Required to Organize New Districts from Portions of Districts Already Organized.

May 23, 1917.

Mr. A. D. Martin, Thunder Hawk, S. D.

Dear Mr. Martin: You ask what amount of taxable property is required in order to organize a new school district from portions of a district already organized. Your school district at present comprises sixteen congressional townships, in Sioux County, this state, and it is desired to organize two congressional townships of this district into a new school district. The question is as to the amount of assessed valuation required; whether the law requires such valuation to be twenty thousand dollars or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The section of the statute governing this matter was clear until its amendment in 1915, which added an apparently conflicting proviso. In my opinion the following construction is the proper one:

Chapter 135, Laws 1915, which amends Section 1147, Compiled Laws 1913, provides two methods for organizing new common school districts.

The first method is by presenting to the board of county commissioners and county superintendent a petition containing proper and legal requirements as to assessed valuation (not less than twenty thousand dollars) and extent of territory to be contained in the proposed new district, signed by a majority of the school voters in the districts whose boundaries will be affected by the organization of the new district, and by at least three-fourths of the residents of the territory to be included in the new district. Suvch petition must be heard upon thirty days' notice,

as provided by section 1148, Compiled Laws 1913, and **only** at the July meeting of the board of county commissioners.

The second method is by petition signed by at least three-fourths of the school voters residing within the territory to be organized into the new school district, such new district to have an assessed valuation of at least one hundred twenty thousand dollars, and shall have an area equal to a congressional township or major fraction thereof, and shall have residing therein at least twelve children of school age; and the old district must be left with an area of at least one congressional township, and an assessed valuation of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Under the second method action can be taken at the July meeting, or any other meeting of the board of county commissioners.

I presume that you desire action to be taken at the July meeting of the board of county commissioners, and in that case it will be sufficient if the assessed valuation of the proposed new district is at least twenty thousand dollars, provided the petition is signed by at least a majority of the school voters residing in the districts, whose boundaries will be affected by the organigation of the new district, and **also** by at least three-fourths of the residents of the territory to be included in the new district. Such proposed new district must have residing therein at least twelve children of school age.

The next regular quarterly meeting of the board of county commissioners is to be held on the first Monday in July.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Division of.

March 28, 1917.

Hon. Nels O. Lindaas, County Auditor, Hillsboro, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 23rd inst. with reference to the matter of the division of a certain school district in your county. The situation as outlined in your letter is not entirely clear to me.

After a careful reading of your letter I am of the opinion that the school district should not pay the costs and expenses of the litigation in question, until the liability of the district therefor has been satisfactorily established.

It is likely that the court may have to pass upon the question in appropriate action.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Division of—Legality of Remaining Part to Assume all Bonded Indebtedness.

May 8, 1917.

Mr. Ole Hatlelid, Lignite, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hatlelid: I have your letter concerning the division of international School District No. 5. in which you ask whether it will be le-

gal for the remaining part of said district to assume all the bonded indebtedness against the district, as it existed prior to division, and thereby release from liability therefor that portion of said district, now attached to Vale Special School District No. 10. In this connection you say that the State of North Dakota holds a $13,000.00 bond issue against said International School District No. 5, and which will be affected thereby. Also that said school district retains all the assets within its present boundaries.

The statute requires an equalization of property, funds on hand, and debts. All circumstances surrounding each case, and the pecuniary benefits and detriment necessarily accruing to each district, must be considered. When either district is necessarily benefited at the expense of the other, compensation should be awarded for such benefit. Ordinarily, it would seem that the bonded indebtedness should be equalized between the two districts, instead of being assumed by one of the districts alone.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Organizatio nof.

July 20, 1919.

Mr. V. A. Lovell, Supt. of Schools, Mountrail Co., Stanley, N. D.

Dear Sir: You ask whether or not Sec. 1147 Compiled Laws of 1913 as amended by Chapter 135 of the Session Laws of 1915, authorizes the formation of three new School Districts from portions of one School District consisting of an entire Township.

In reply I beg so say that in my opinion IT DOES.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE K. FOSTER,

Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Method of Organization of Such.

Mar. 1, 1918.

Miss Minnie J. Nielson, Superintendent of Schools, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Madam: In your letter of February 27th you do not state all of the facts involved, but you ask in substance whether or not Section 1147 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by chapter 135 of the Laws of 1915, relative to the organization of common school districts, is amended by Chapter 213 of the Laws of 1917 relative to the changing of boundaries of school districts.

In reply I beg to state that I am of the opinion that it is not.

Your expression of the hope that the new district can be organized at once moves me, in the absence of a complete statement of the facts of this case, to suggest that Section 1147, as amended, provides two distinct methods of organizing new school districts, the conditions required in connection with the second method being entirely different from those of the first method. Of these differences I call attention to the fact that

under the first method action can be taken only at the July meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, whereas under the second method the hearing of the petition is permitted at any meeting of the Board of County Commissioners. Our Supreme Court has recently construed sections 1147 and 1148, in the case of McDonald et al vs. Hanson et al, 164 N. W. 8, which should be read with this opinion.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE K. FOSTER,

Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Requirements for Organization of New District.

April 7, 1917.

Hon. Victor Wardrope, Minnewaukan, N. D.

Dear Mr. Wardrope: I am in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., relative to the Oberon School District.

As I understand your request for an opinion, Oberon School District is a district consisting of two or more congressional townships. The citizens of part of this district wish to organize a new school district from a portion of the old district. The territory in the proposed new district would have an assessed valuation of over $120,000.00 and an area equal to a congressional township or major fraction thereof and would have within its boundaries at least twelve children of school age. The new organization as proposed would not leave the district from which such district is sought to be detached with an area of less than one congressional township and would leave it with an assessed valuation of at least $150,000.00.

It is my opinion that if the petition for the organization of the new school district was signed by at least three-fourths of the school voters residing in the territory to be included in the new district and the new district to be created has the other definite elements which you mention, namely the proper assessed valuation, the required area and the necessary number of children of school age and the further element that such organization will not leave the district from which the new district is sought to be organized with an area of less than one congressional township and an assessed valuation of at least $150,000, then the Board of County Commissioners of the County and the County Superintendent of schools may organize such new district and such organization can be had at any usual meetings of the Board of County Commissioners.

It is my opinion that the organization referred to in Paragraph 1 of Section 1147 of the 1913 Compiled Laws and Chapter 135 of the 1915 Session Laws, which refers to the July meeting of the county commissioners, only refers to an organization of a new district where territory which shall compose a new district is taken from two or more adjoining counties. Where that is proposed to be done the action on such organization must be taken up as I stated before only at the July meeting.

but the organization you mention can be taken up at any meeting of the Board of County Commissioners. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICT—SPECIAL—Annexation of Territory Adjacent to.

April 11th, 1917.

Mr. M. E. Nugent, Superintendent of Schools, Glen Ullen, N. D.

Dear Sir: Further answering your letter of March 13th, with reference to annexing territory adjacent to a Special School District, will say that an examination of the session laws for 1917, shows that section 1240 Compiled Laws of 1913, was not amended at the last session. The procedure is contained in the foregoing section, and only those persons residing within the territory proposed to be annexed, and who are voters therein, can sign the application provided for in section 1240. It is not sufficient that they are free holders—they must be voters.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—SPECIAL—Authority to Issue Refunding Bonds Without Holding an Election.

May 18, 1917.

Hon. Frank S. Henry, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Henry: I have your letter of recent date, referring me to your letter of the 7th inst., in which you ask whether special school districts, acting under section 1282, Compiled Laws, 1913, may issue refunding bonds without holding an election.

This section of our statute is section 173 of Chapter 266, Laws 1911—the codification of the school laws. Section 175 of said chapter (Sec. 1284, Comp. Laws 1913) provides that "In the issuance of such refunding bonds the board of education shall be governed by the provisions of Sections 165 to 171" (Sections 1274 to 1280, Comp. Laws 1913.)

A reference to these sections shows that the matter of issuing such bonds must be submitted to the voters at an election called for that purpose. While there may be sections of our statute which would seem to dispense with the election feature, and leave the issuance of refunding bonds solely to the board of school directors, I am inclined to hold that the later provisions of law, namely, said chapter 266, Laws 1911, control and require the issuance of refunding bonds by special school districts to be voted upon by the electors of the district.

At any rate, in case such bonds are intended to be sold to the state, I believe this is the safer rule to follow.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. to Attorney General.

SCHOOL FUNDS—Appropriation of

June 26, 1917.

Hon. N. C. Macdonald, Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Macdonald: I have your letter in which you ask the following questions:

1. "Can a person legally serve as a member of the State Board of Education, when serving as acting president of a state institution in place of the regular president who is on a leave of absence for a period of a year?

2. "Can the State Board of Education legally apportion to the rural, graded and consolidated graded schools at its next meeting this coming August the funds provided for in the Session Laws of 1917, S. E. No. 136, sub-division 57, the manner of apportionment being determined by H. B. No. 86 of the 1917 Session Laws? This matter comes up in view of the fact that the apportionment is available July 1, 1917, and the apportionment is to be made between the first and fifteenth days of August."

While it is true that the apportionment is made available on the date which you mentioned, it is, nevertheless, also true that the levy for this purpose for the coming fiscal year has not been made and that consequently there may not be available funds for that specific purpose, and for that reason I do not believe it proper to make the apportionment in August of this year. While it might be possible to make the apportionment at such time there would not be sufficient funds on hand to make the necessary disbursements without seriously interfering with the financial affairs of the state.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL FUNDS—Investment of Such in Liberty Bonds

November 3, 1917.

Mr. H. A. Burner, Clerk, Melrose Consolidated Schools, Blabon, N. D.

Dear Mr. Burner: I have your favor relative to the School Board of Blabon investing school funds in Liberty Loan Bonds. It is my opinion that under the statute there is no authority to do so.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL FUNDS—Time of Apportionment

Apr. 9, 1918.

Hon. C. R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Kositzky: I am in receipt of your favor of this date and note that your department is about to pay the apportionment appropriated to the rural, graded and consolidated schools, as provided in Chapter 212 of the 1917 Session Laws, but that the question has been raised, which one of the appropriations is available, whether it be the one provided for in

Chapter 43, sub-division 66 of the 1915 Session Laws, or the appropriation provided for in Chapter 24, sub-division 57 of the 1917 Session Laws.

I call your attention to Chapter 212, 1917 Session Laws, wherein Sections 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1445, 1446 and 1448 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 are amended and re-enacted. Section 1445, as re-enacted, provides:

"Between the first and fifteenth of August in each year the State Board of Education shall apportion such amounts as are appropriated to each of said state graded consolidated schools, the sums named in Section 1446 of this act; to each of state graded schools which have fully complied with the provisions of this act and such additional rules as may be established by the state board relating to state graded schools, the sum of one hundred dollars in each year to state graded schools of the first class, to state graded schools of the second class, a sum of seventy-five dollars; and to state graded schools of the third class, the sum of fifty dollars; and the board shall apportion to each of the state rural schools which have fully complied with the provisions of this act and such additional rules as may be established by the board relating to state rural schools, the sum of fifty dollars in each year to each rural school of the first class, to each state rural school of the second class, the sum of forty dollars; and to each state rural school of the third class, a sum of thirty dollars; provided that in any district where the tax rate for the preceding year is fifteen mills and less than twenty-five, these amounts shall be doubled for each class of school, and that in any district where the tax rate of the preceding year is twenty-five mills or greater, these amounts shall be trebled. These several amounts shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the State Auditor when duly certified and filed with the State Auditor by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Provided, also, that in case the amount apportioned shall not be sufficient to pay the amount specified, then the amount available shall be apportioned pro rata among the schools entitled thereto. Provided further, that the State Board of Education shall furnish to each state rural school, each state graded school, and each state graded consolidated school a certificate of standardization and a metal plate designating the rank of such school, the same to be paid for from the appropriation for these schools."

The time of the apportionment of the same was the same in the old law, namely between the first and fifteenth of August in each year. In January, 1917, therefore, there was available for apportionment the sum of $60,000. The members of the legislature, evidently intending to give the rural schools more aid, decided to change this sum of $60,000 to $112,500 per year, and that is the amount which they appropriated under sub-division 57. The legislature certainly had the right to change this amount at any time before the apportionment took place, and the passage of Chapter 212 of the 1917 Session Laws operated to increase the $60,000 appropriation to the $112,,500 appropriation.

The fact that the different school districts kept the nine months term of school in the belief that they would only receive the $60,000 is immaterial, as the legislature has the right, as stated above, at any time to increase the apportionment.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL FUNDS—Used for Paying for Vaccination of School Children in the District

Sept. 7, 1917.

Mr. Henry O. Grangaard, President of School Board, Douglas, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor in which you request an opinion from me as to the power of the local school board to pay for the vaccination of school children as required by statute, out of the funds of the school district.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that this matter is discretionary with the local board, and that if they deem it advisable to pay for the vaccination of the children of their district out of the school funds, that such action would be legal. If the board desires to pay these fees, a resolution to that effect should be made and entered in proper form upon the minutes of the board.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL FUND DEPOSITARY—Designation Thereof—Duty of Treasurer

August 3, 1918.

Arthur B. Atkins, Esq., Napoleon, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of August 2nd addressed to the Attorney General, I beg to state that in my opinion it is the object of the law as expressed in Sections 1472 and 1473, Compiled Laws of 1913, to have the School Board arrange at its first meeting after the election for a depositary of the school funds and I am further of the opinion that in the event of failure on the part of the Board to designate at such meeting a depositary, that the board should then, either at a special meeting or at its next regular meeting, designate such depositary.

I am further of the opinion that when such depositary is designated by the Board, it is the duty of the Treasurer to deposit the funds of the school district in the manner designated by the Board.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL FUND DEPOSITARY—Duty and Liability of Treasurer.

July 27, 1918.

Hon. Wesley C. McDowell, President, the First National Bank,
Marion, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your request of July 25th addressed to this office in which you ask for an opinion as to whether or not it is mandatory upon the treasurer of a school district to deposit the funds of the district in his custody in a bank specified by the board of such school district and whether or not in case he does so deposit the funds of monies of the district he is relieved of all reliability as to the safety of the deposits.

In an examination of the statute with reference to school funds, which is article 7 of the Political Code relating to education, being sections 1472 to 1488 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, it is noted that in section 1472 it provides:

"All funds * * * * of each school district of the state shall be deposited by the treasurer of * * * * the school district as soon as received by him, in the name of * * * * the school district of which he is officer, in such bank or banks as shall have been designated as * * * * school district depositaries."

The next section, 1473, provides that the school board shall designate one or more national or state banks as depositaries, and then again Section 1481 provides that all funds of the school district shall be deposited in the name of the school district as soon as received by him. Section 1482 provides a penalty for violation of this statute relating to the depositing of funds and makes the treasurer of the district who fails to comply with the law with reference to depositing the funds subject to a penalty of $500.00. Thus, in a careful examination of this statute and authorities relating to such legislation, it is my opinion that it is mandatory upon the treasurer to deposit the funds in the places designated by proper resolution of the school board; and if he fails to do so he is liable to a penalty as provided.

And in answer to your second question as to the release of the treasurer from liability as to the safety of the deposit, Section 1486 provides:

"When the funds of any school district are deposited by the school district treasurer, as provided herein, such treasurer and his surety shall be exempt from all liability thereon by reason of the loss of any funds from the failure, bankruptcy or any other account of such bank, to the extent only of such funds in the hands of such bank or banks at the time of such failure or bankrupcty.

Thus it appears that it was the intention of the legislature to relieve a treasurer from responsibility from loss of funds where he had fully complied with the mandate of the law and it is my opinion that where he has so complied by depositing the funds in the depositaries designated he is relieved of all liability as to the safety of such deposits to the extent of the amount that is in the bank at the time of any irregularity or acts of the bank.

Trusting this will give you the information you desire, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL—Held on Saturdays.

Jan. 30, 1918.

Miss Adria H. Williams, Superintendent of Schools, Kidder Co., Steele, N. D.

Dear Madam: I am in receipt of your favor requesting an opinion as to whether public school may be held in North Dakota on Saturday, and

stating that the directors ask that this be done as an emergency measure.

It is my opinion that under the present law school cannot be held on Saturday.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL NURSE—Petition For

April 21, 1917.

Supt. N. C. Macdonald, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of April 20th you ask whether or not the fact that signatures on a petition to the county commissioners for the employment of a county school nurse, where secured before July 1st, 1917, would invalidate the petition.

In reply, I beg to state that the word "petition" in its legal sense is defined thus:

"A formal request, written or printed and signed by one or many, preferred to a person in authority, or to a legislative or administrative body, asking for the bestowal of some benefit or privilege, the concession or restoration of a right, the redress of a grievance, or such other special action as the applicants desire."—Standard Dictionary.

State ex rel. vs. Tullock, 108 Mo. App. 32, 34.

I am of the opinion that the law contemplates the obtaining of the signatures to the petition after July 1st.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL OFFICERS—Procedure for Election of.

August 14, 1917.

Miss Mabel I. Rapp, Medora, N. D.

Dear Miss Rapp: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of recent date in which you ask for my opinion as to the validity of an election for the purpose of choosing officers in German School District No. 9, in the County of Billings.

The specific questions presented by you relate to the sufficiency of the notice of election to the electorate of the district and are as follows:

1. Should you, as county superintendent of schools, in view of the fact that this election was the first to be held in this district, sign the notice of election, or is it sufficient that said notice was signed by the clerk of election who had previously been appointed by you?

2. Is the statute which required fourteen days notice complied with by a notice publicly posted on July 18th, calling an election to take place on August 1st?

3. Section 1154 of the Compiled Laws provides that at school elections the polls shall be kept open from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m. The notice of election in the instant case states that the polls will be open from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m.

4. Is the election void for the reason that the notices of election do not definitely state the terms of the offices to be filled?

Section 1152 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides for the procedure to be followed by the county superintendent of schools in calling the first election in the new school district and states, in part, that "he shall furnish one of such clerks with three notices of such election, specifying the time and place such election is to be held." The statute is silent as to who shall sign the notice of election, or whether the notice be signed at all. It appears that Leonard Carson, who signed the notice of election, was one of the duly appointed clerks for said election, and it further appears from the notice that the same is given by virtue of an order from your office. It is, therefore, my opinion that said notice is sufficient so far as the signature thereon is concerned.

Answering your second question, I am of the opinion that the statute requiring fourteen days notice is complied with in the instant case, as section 7324 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 clearly provides that in computing time in matters of this kind the first day is to be excluded and the last day included. It will thus be seen that starting with the 19th day of July and counting up to and including August first, the day of election, that the required number of days has elapsed.

Referring to the time of opening and closing of the polls for an election, the generally accepted rules are stated as follows:

1. If the statute fixing the hours during which the polls shall remain open expressly declares that a failure in this respect shall render the election void, it must be strictly enforced.

2. But in the absence of such provision in the statute, it will be regarded as so far directory only, as that, unless the deviation from the legal hours has affected the result, it will be disregarded.

In as much as the statutes of this state do not expressly declare an election void on account of not adhering strictly to its provision with reference to the opening and closing of the polls at an election following the rules as set forth supra, the matter resolves itself into a question of fact of whether or not the result of the election would have been different had the polls closed at the time provided for by law and the notice of election had correctly stated the legal hours for keeping said polls open.

Relative to the fourth question raised by the notice of election, it is my opinion that said defeat would not, of itself, invalidate the election. According to the authorities, it would be necessary for one attempting to set aside the election on this account in order to prevail in such an action to show that said defect had prevented a large number of the electors of the district from participating in said election.

It is to be understood that I have assumed that all the other provisions of the statutes relative to school elections, excepting those set forth in this opinion, have been complied with and, under said assumption, it is my opinion that the election held in German School District No. 9, Billings County, on August 1, 1917, would not be held void without showing

that the defects above enumerated had, in fact, in some manner defeated the will of the electors of said district.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL OFFICERS—Procedure for Removal of.

March 23, 1917.

Hon. V. A. Lovell, Stanley, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 15th addressed to the Attorney General in which you ask for an opinion as to the manner in which a school officer of a district in your county may be removed from office, has been referred to me for attention.

I note that in your opinion it is impracticable in this case to attempt to proceed along the line authorized by section 10468 of the compiled laws for 1913, which provides for proceedings by an accusation in writing against the officer presented by the grand jury to the district court.

Section 10482 of the compiled laws for 1913 provides that when an accusation in writing, verified by the oath of any person, is presented to the district court alleging that an officer within the jurisdiction of the court has neglected to perform the official duties pertaining to his office, the judge must forthwith cause it to be transmitted to the state's attorney, who must cause a copy of the accusation to be served upon the accused and require him to appear before the court and answer the accusation. The section gives the court power to try the issue unless the accused required that they be submitted to a jury. If the accused is found guilty either by the decision of the court or by the verdict of the jury, it is provided that the court shall render judgment that the accused be removed from office and pay the costs of the proceedings. If the court finds that the accusation was made without probable cause it must tax the costs of the trial against the complainant.

I am of the opinion that the procedure above outlined applies to the case to which you refer.

Very truly yours,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOLS, PAROCHIAL—Public School Pupils Attending Such School for Religious Instruction.

March 2, 1917.

M. Beatrice Johnstone, Supt. of Schools, Grand Forks, N. D.

Madame: This office is in receipt of your request for an opinion based upon the following statement of facts:

In one of the public schools of your county it is desired to have the grade children excused for a period of forty minutes each day by grades, for the purpose of leaving the public school building and going to another building to attend parochial school and to receive religious instruction.

This is proposed to be done during the regular period from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and will be spread out over the entire school day.

This matter of compulsory attendance is governed by section 1342 of the Compiled Laws for 1913, as amended by Chapter 141 of the laws of 1915.

It seems clear that the contemplated absence from school each day for the purpose of attending parochial school and receiving religious instructions, during the usual and regular school hours of the public school, does not come within the exceptions of the compulsory attendance law, as found in the section cited above.

If it be conceded that the school children may be excused for such purpose for any period of time at all, then there will be no limit to the time that may be thus taken from the public school, and the law is nullified.

Such an argument, if it were made, would result in a considerable loss of time to the public school time that is paid for by the tax payers of the county.

Again, the proposed arrangement would doubtless interfere with the regular and orderly daily school routine, the result in loss of efficiency. It must also be borne in mind that the teaching of other children, who are not required by their parents or guardian, to attend such proposed religious instruction, must not be interfered with to an unreasonable extent.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOLS, PAROCHIAL—School Open During Summer Time—German Language Taught

May 2, 1917.

Rev. F. Braun, Krem, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion relative to the parochial school during the summer time.

I wish to say it is not against the law to have parochial school during the summer time.

I wish to say it is not against the law to have parochial school during the time the public schools are not in session and you can also have the school during the months the public school is in session provided you can get the approval of the County Superintendent of Schools. The fact that the United States is at war with Germany makes no difference. Congress has passed no law against the use of the German language. It is my opinion consequently that you can teach the regular two months parochial school such as you designate in your letter.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOLS—PRIVATE—Attendance at Such in Adjoining County.

November 2, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastvold, State's Attorney, Kidder County, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of November first asking for an opinion of the construction of Sub-division one of Senate Bill No. 121 of the Laws of 1917. Further I note from your request that you have certain children of school age residing in Kidder County who are sent across the county line into Wells County at attend a private school.

It is my opinion that under subdivision 1 of Senate Bill No. 121 of the Laws of 1917, the private school or parochial school mentioned must be one approved by the county superintendent of Kidder County, and unless the county superintendent of schools, Kidder County, has approved of the school in Wells County, most certainly the children of Kidder County can be compelled to attend schools in Kidder County, and their attendance at a private school duly approved in an adjoining county is no excuse for their not attending school in Kidder County.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

SCHOOL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—Methods of Making Such

June 28, 1917.

Mr. Edward P. Kelly, Carrington, N. D.

Dear Mr. Kelly: I acknowledge receipt of your letter stating that you are writing in behalf of the Carrington School District No. 10, whose school board contemplates making certain repairs and improvements in the school buildings. You state that the cost of this improvement, including labor and material, will aggregate about $1,500 and that the board is satisfied that this work can be done by day labor or percentage basis considerably cheaper than by contract given upon sealed bids.

Inasmuch as the law requires the letting of contracts where the expenditure exceeds $500 to the lowest bidder, I do not believe it proper for the board to proceed otherwise than by bids and contract. As a matter of business policy it might be better to do the work in the manner indicated, that is by day labor, but as the requirements of statute are as stated, the safer method is, undoubtedly, to follow the statute.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

SCHOOLS—RURAL—Receiving State Aid.

October 31, 1917.

Hon. J. K. Swihart, Medora, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of recent date with reference to the disposition and expenditure of money received from the state as special aid to rural schools. As stated in your letter, by virtue of the absolute property of the rural school in the district which has qualified

provisions of Section 1213 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, this money becomes a part of the general fund of such school district.

I have taken this matter up with the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and it is their theory—and I am of the opinion that it is the correct one—that the state aid thus received does not become the under the provisions of the law to receive such aid. The school qualifying is built up by the tax payers of the entire district, and while the money should be used in keeping such school up to the required standard, the balance should be used in raising the standard of the remaining schools in the district.

As to the particular ways in which this money is to be expended, this is a matter which must be left to the discretion of the school board of the district.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL SITES—Changing of.

August 11, 1917.

Mr. William McMurchie, State's Attorney, Cavalier, N. D.

Dear Sir: From your letter of August 3rd, and the correspondence therein referred to, I understand the facts to be that a few months ago the school house in a common school district in your county was destroyed by fire and that since the fire, school has been conducted in a barn which had been built prior to the fire for use in connection with the school house, and which was, after the fire, fitted with floor and ceiling and furnished with desks, and that you desire an opinion as to the vote necessary to select a certain site on which to build a school house, other than the site on which the destroyed building stood.

In reply permit me to state that in my opinion the law which controls is set forth in Section 1185 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, and very clearly requires only a majority of the voters present and voting at the meeting.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. Attorney General.

SCHOOL SITES—Changing of

March 12, 1918.

Mr. James Jobe, Cavalier, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date to this department you request an opinion upon the following facts:

You advise that in your district your school house was recently destroyed by fire, and that the question of the location for the new school to be built is to be placed before the voters of your district and you ask what percentage of the votes cast is necessary to change the site from the one upon which the old school house was located to a new location.

In reply it is my opinion that your question is answered in Section 1185 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 and that by virtue of the provisions of the said section and facts as above stated, it will require only a major-

ity of the voters present and voting at said election to authorize the change of site.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

SCHOOL SITES—Election for Selection of Site When Such Had Been Chosen at a Former Election.

August 25, 1917.

Mr. W. B. Shaw, Cashier, Farmers' State Bank of Rhame,
Rhame, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter in which you request my opinion as to the power of a common school board to call an election for the purpose of deciding on a site for a school house within the district, taking into consideration the fact that the site for the same had been chosen at an election held last year.

It is my opinion that the school board is authorized by Section 1184 of the Compiled Laws to call this said election either on their own motion or on a petition of one-third of the voters in the district and it is my opinion that under Section 1185 that if a majority of the voters present and voting at such election shall vote in favor of choosing the site, the board shall then proceed to carry out the decision of the voters of the district.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL SITES—Sale of, When Useless to District For School Purposes.

June 14, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, State's Attorney, Steele, N. D.

Dear Mr. Eastwold: I have your letter, containing the following statement of facts, and requesting an opinion thereon from this office:

"Some years ago a school district purchased a tract of land with the intention of erecting a school house thereon, but later, it was decided that such site was not as good as another site that was purchased, and the school building erected on same.

"My question is, could the school board of such district sell the tract first mentioned, and which never was used and never will be used by the district for school purposes, without calling an election of the school voters of the district to determine whether or not such tract may be sold, or would the board have the authority under Section 1173, or any other section, to sell said tract without submitting the question to the school voters of the district?"

Each common school district is a public corporation, and in its corporate name may acquire and hold personal and real property for school purposes, and may sell and dispose of the same.

Section 1140, Compiled Laws 1913.

In Section 1187, Compiled Laws 1913, if found this provision:

"If this site so selected is not used for the purpose for which it is taken for two successive years it shall revert to the original owner or his assigns upon payment of the sum originally paid by the school district. If such owner or his assigns neglect or refuses to make such repayment for one year after the demand therefor by the board such site shall be the property of the district."

If the proceedings in accordance with the foregoing section result in failure to dispose of the property, and it thereby remains the property of the district, I believe the safer method is to call an election of the school voters for the purpose of voting upon the question of sale. See Section 1184, Compiled Laws, 1913.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—For Pupils Attending School in an Adjoining State

November 9th, 1917.

Hon, J. W. Riley, Superintendent of Schools, Cass Co.,
Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th instant and note that in a certain district in Cass County there were located two one room schools, one on the banks of the Red River and one well to the west end of the district five miles away. That the school board have closed the east school, there being not enough pupils to make the maintenance worth while.

Your question is as to whether a school board can pay a man who formerly sent his children to school five cents per day to send his children to school across the river at Perley, Minnesota?

It is my opinion that this cannot be done and that the School Board cannot pay money for transportation of children to any school outside of state for the reason that the laws do not provide therefor and further we would have no jurisdiction over such school.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—For Pupils Attending Grade School in Connection with High School Instead of Grade School Nearer Home.

March 5, 1918.

Mr. A. E. Goldammer, Lakota, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date addressed to Assistant Attorney General Bronson, on account of his absence from the city, has been referred to me for reply.

Your question has to do with the following facts:

A certain family residing in your school district lives three miles from the high school and one mile from the grade school. In this family there are three children of school age, one of whom has completed the grade school and attends the high school which is three miles from her home, and the family is allowed transporation for her. The other two children

have not completed the eighth grade and are within the compulsory school age. They are attending the graded school in connection with the high school, in place of attending the grade school which is within one mile from their home.

You desire to be informed as to whether or not your board can allow transportation money for the two children of compulsory school age who have not finished the grade school, but who are attending the graded school in connection with the high school above mentioned.

In reply permit me to state that it is my opinion, under the provision of Section 1342 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Session Laws of 1917, that your board is not authorized or empowered to pay transportation for the two children who are attending the graded school maintained in connection with the high school. You will note by referring to the above law, as amended, that it is provided "if no school is taught the required length of time within two and one-fourth miles from the residence of such child by the nearest route, the school board or board of education shall * * * pay for transportation * *" It is, therefore, clear, from the language of the statute, that if the graded school within one mile of the home of these children is open and being maintained that your board would not be justified in paying for the transportation to any other school within the district.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—Right to Demand Such When Children Walk—Basis for Computing Distance

March 22, 1918.

Mr. John E. Nesse, District Clerk, Reeder, N. D.

Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General in which you request an opinion upon certain questions set forth in your letter with reference to transportation of school children in your district.

Your first question is as follows: "Can a party who lives two and a quarter miles from school demand transportation when his children walk?

Before answering this question I wish to state that I assume from the facts set forth in your letter that you do not have a consolidated school in your district. In answer to the question set forth above I will state that it is my opinion that a party who lives more than two and a quarter miles from the school and who has children of school age is entitled to transportation, regardless of the fact that heretofore his children have walked to school.

Your second question, in substance, is as follows: "Is a party who has children of school age entitled to transportation from the district in a case where his home is one and three quarters miles from the school, but who figures the distance to be more than two and a quarter miles by

The law is not explicit upon this point, as it provides in substance, that transportation shall be furnished to a family living more than two and a quarter miles from the nearest school which shall be equitably based upon the distance traveled, and the number of children from said family.

In answer to this question, it is my opinion that the closest way of ordinary travel should be used as a basis for computing the distance between the home and the school. By that I mean that while the parent should not be allowed to figure the distance by a round-about road, on the other hand, the distance should not be figured across the section, nor should the children be required to walk any great distance through the fields. The distance should be figured upon a basis of the road that would be used by a reasonable person in going from the home to the school under ordinary circumstances.

Your third question is as follows: "Another party wants to know if he can draw transportation to pay board for the child one mile from school. This man lives four miles from the school house."

The law provides that transportation shall be furnished in a sum of not less than twenty-five, nor more than fifty cents, per day to any one family living more than two and a quarter miles from the school, or the equivalent in lodging, if acceptable to the family.

Under this provision it is my opinion that a man having children of school age, whose home is four miles from the school may arrange for his children to live at a place convenient to the school, and would be entitled to receive from the district a sum not less than twenty-five cents, nor more than fifty cents per day, for the expense of such child in lieu of transportation or an allowance for transportation.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Common Schools.

Sept. 26, 1917.

Mr. J. E. Erb, Ryder, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt this morning of your favor of the 16th, and note that there is a controversy over Senate Bill No. 121, relative to transportation. I wish to state that unless your school is a consolidated one, the parents or guardian must haul the children to school the same as under the old law, and that the school district, in case the distance hauled is more than two and a quarter miles, must pay not less than twenty-five cents nor more than fifty cents per day to any one family. The law is enforced up to and including families six miles from school. This law is practically like the old law, with the exception that the compensation has been slightly changed and the distance increased from five to six miles.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Common Schools.

June 17th, 1918.

Hon. H. A. Hanson, State's Attorney, Bowbells, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hanson: Your letter of the 14th is received in which you ask for an interpretation of Chapter 206 of the Laws of 1918 relating to the transportation of children to the public school where they live three and a half miles from the nearest school building. I beg to inform you that it is my opinion that the family is entitled to the transportation charge fixed by the board, not less than 25c nor more than 50c, whether the children walk or are taken by conveyance and if this transportation money is offered by the Board the parents or guardian of the children are required to see that the children are in school.

Trusting this will answer your inquiries, I beg to be,

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Asst. Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Common Schools, or "Equivalent in Lodging."

June 18th, 1918.

Mr. W. B. Wendt, Supt. of Schools, Minot, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 11th has been received in which you ask for an interpretation of Chapter 140 of the Laws of 1915 in so far as it relates to compensation for transportation of children residing more than two and one-half miles from the school house. This chapter, however, has been amended by Chapter 206 of the Laws of 1917, which provides that they shall pay from 25c to 50c to each family for transportation and also provides 'the equivalent in lodging if acceptable to the family.' It is my opinion that if lodging has been secured for the children within the district that the district cannot expend a greater sum than it would be authorized to do for the purpose of transportation. There is, however, another provision of the law which gives the board authority to arrange for the board and lodging of children where they attend school outside of the district, which may possibly apply to your case, but in view of the fact you have simply asked for an interpretation where it applies within the district, I think the above opinion will cover the situation.

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Common Schools—Refund for Hauling Children.

June 23, 1917.

Hon. C. E. Brace, State's Attorney, Crosby, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of June 21st relative to paragraph 5, Section 1342. It is my opinion that the person making application for reimbursement for transportation as money due him during

the last two years is not entitled to the same for the reason that he never made any claim to the board during the time he was hauling the children to school. The board, of course, has full power to pay him for this work if they wish.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Consolidated Schools.

March 22nd, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, State's Attorney, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of February 26, addressed to the attorney general, in which you ask whether or not, under subdivision 2 of Chapter 127 Session Laws of North Dakota for 1915 there is any implication to the effect that the school board of a consolidated school may furnish transportation at public expense for pupils living less than two and one-half miles distant from the school, I beg to state that I am of the opinion that the board has no authority to provide transportation for such pupils at public expense.

If such implication could be made, then could it not also be implied that the board in the discretion could provide transportation for any pupil living less than two and one-half miles distant from the school without providing transportation for all of such pupils? In my opinion such a conclusion can not be drawn in connection with the law above referred to.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Consolidated Schools.

November 22nd, 1917.

Mr. A. W. Strong, Hazelton, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your oral request for an opinion relative to transporting your children to consolidated school which I understand is based upon the following facts, namely:

That you are the father of two children of school age. That you reside in a consolidated school district and that you live between four and one-half and four and three-quarters miles from the school house built in the said consolidated school district. Upon these facts it is my opinion that under Section 1190 of the 1913 Compiled Laws, as amended by Chapter 127 of the Session Laws of 1915, that you are entitled to have the consolidated school district actually transport your children to such school. Section 1190, as amended by Chapter 127, specifically provides: That in consolidated school districts the school board must provide actual transportation for all children in consolidated school districts living more than two and one-half miles from such school." They cannot shirk this duty and Chapter 206 of the 1917 Session laws applies only to districts which have not been consolidated.

I suggest that if the school board will not provide this transportation

immediately that you make arrangements with an attorney to institute mandamus proceedings. There is no question in my mind but that you will win in mandamus proceedings and the school board in case it does not follow this opinion, will be compelled to pay costs of action.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Consolidated Schools, School Board Must Furnish Actual Transportation.

March 21, 1917.

Hon. W. H. Hutchinson, LaMoure, N. D.

Dear Sir: It is my opinion that Sections 1190 and 1342 of the 1913 Compiled Laws of North Dakota as amended by Chapters 127 and 141 of the Session Laws of 1915, provide that in districts where the schools are consolidated, the school boards must provide transportation for children living more than two and one half miles from the school and that the mere offering of money by the school board to parents or guardians for the transportation of their children is not transportation.

Your interpretation of the law that that section of the law which provides for parents or guardians transportation applies only to districts where there are no consolidated schools, is correct.

Please take the matter up with your different school boards and also with C. M. Crill and W. H. Cooley. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Consolidated Schools—Actual Transportation Necessary.

June 19, 1917.

Hon. L. L. Butterwick, Assistant State's Attorney, Minnewaukan, N. D.

Dear Mr. Butterwick: In your letter you ask the following question:

"Will a tender of money compensation, in a consolidated school district, satisfy the requirement of transportation, so as to make a parent residing three and one-half miles distant from said consolidated school liable under the provisions of Section 1342 C. L. 1913 for failure to send his children to school, when a tender of a sum decided by the Board as fair has been made him?"

It appears that the school board, in arranging the transportation of the pupils in the district in question, so arranged their routes as to leave this man off such routes. In lieu of the school bus service, the Board tendered him twenty cents per day for each of his children, which he refused to accept, and kept his children out of school. His arrest and prosecution followed which is now pending in district court.

It seems to me that our statute, with reference to transportation of pupils, makes a distinction between consolidated schools and other schools. A portion of Section 1190, C. L. 1913, as amended by Chapter 127, Laws 1915, relating to consolidaated schools, reads as follows:

"In the event of carrying out either proposal (consolidation of schools) prior to or after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the board to provide for the transportation of the pupils at public expense to and from the consolidaated school, except to those pupils living less than two and one-half miles from such school."

Section 1342, as amended by Chapter 141, Laws 1915, which provides for compulsory attendance and the transportation of pupils, reads, in part, as follows:

"In school districts **where consolidated schools have not been established,** the school board shall pay a sum not to exceed thirty-five cents, nor less than fifteen cents per day to any one family living more than two and one-quarter miles from the nearest school, which shall be equitably based upon the number of children attending school from each family; provided, that the tender of such daily compensation shall be construed as furnishing transportation and when such a tender is made by the school board, the compulsory attendance law shall apply to all children of school age living more than two and one-quarter and not to exceed five miles from school."

It is my opinion that a etnder of money compensation, in lieu of actual transportation is not contemplated under Section 1190, as amended by said Chapter 127, Laws of 1915, relating to consolidated schools.

The reason for the distinction may lie partly in the fact that the maintenance and operation of a school bus by the school board in a consolidated district is feasible and economical owning to the large number of school patrons and pupils served; whereas, in the ordinary districts the pupils are fewer in number, and the expense of maintaining a school bus would be excessive in comparison with the service rendered. In such districts money compensation affords the best solution of the problem.

Therefore, I would say that your question must be answered in the negative.

Very truly yours,

GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TRANSPORTATION—To Consolidated Schools—Compulsory Attendance.

November 20, 1917.

Hon. John W. Carr, State's Attorney, Stutsman Co.,
Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of yesterday relative to the matter of furnishing transportation for consolidated schools, and note particularly that you wish an opinion construing chapter 127 of the Session Laws of 1915 relating to compulsory attendance in the case of consolidated schools.

It is my opinion that your view of this chapter, namely, that school boards are required to provide for transportation and must furnish actual conveyance if insisted upon by the school patrons, is correct, with the exception that it does not apply to pupils living less than two and one-half miles from school. I note that a number of boards in your county insist that all they must do in the case of consolidated schools is to offer to pay the costs of transportation and that it is up to the school pa-

trons to provide a conveyance, and I wish to say that these boards are clearly in error. Unquestionably the school board under said law, must actually furnish conveyance, except as stated before, to the children living less than two and one-half miles from such school.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TUITION—For Children of Non-residents.

April 14, 1917.

Hon. C. W. Burnham, Carrington, N. Dak.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 8th inst., at hand. The question as I understand it is as follows:

"A lost his house on his farm by fire. He then tried to get another house in the consolidated school district in which his farm was located. Being unable to obtain one, he moved out of the consolidated school district to another school district. He lived in this school district which contains a city during the winter and his children attended the city schools. He went to the city for the purpose of living during the winter only, or until he could get another house erected on his farm. After his children entered school, he was presented with a bill for their tuition at the rate of $6.50 per month for each child, which was the rate fixed by the local school board. He refused to pay this bill, claiming he was a resident of the district while the children were there and he was not subject to the charge."

It is my opinion that inasmuch as A was only temporarily located in the town that the school board had the right to charge him the tuition and that they can compel him to pay the same in full.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TUITION—For Pupils of Certain District Attending Model School in Connection With Normal.

January 29, 1918.

Prof. Wm. F. Clarke, Minot, N .D.

Dear Sir: This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter addressed to the Attorney General with reference to the refusal of certain districts to pay tuition for children residing in said districts but attending the Model School in connection with the State Normal located in Minot.

As stated in your letter the state is entitled to a tuition fee from any school district in the state sending children to the Model School operated in connection with the Normal located at Minot by virtue of provisions of Chapter 142 Session Laws of 1915. You state that certain districts have refused to pay this tuition fee and you desire to be informed as to whether or not you can require the parents of the children attending the Model School to pay such tuition fee and upon their refusal if you can refuse to admit such children to your school.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that said Chapter creates no liability on the part of the parents of any child attending the Model School to pay tuition to the state. The liability created rests entirely upon the school district and if not paid at the time provided for by law, which is at the end of each term or semester, action should be taken in the courts of the State against said district. This law is general in its terms and must be enforced as to all school districts alike.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

SCHOOL—TUITION—For Pupils Who Attend Graded School in Connection with State Institutions for Higher Learning.

March 5, 1918.

Mr. H. A. Monagin, Minot, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to Mr. Macdonald, Superintendent of Public Instruction has been referred to this department for a reply.

I have read with care the facts as stated in your letter relative to the school situation you describe, and if I read the same correctly, the answer to your question is found in Chapter 142 of the Session Laws of 1915. This chapter provides, among other things, that a tuition of not less than $2.00 per month per pupil shall be paid by the school district in which pupils reside who attend any graded or elementary school operated in connection with any of the state institutions of higher learning, including the state normal schools. You will note from the language of this chapter that such tuition fee shall be paid by the school district, not by the parents of the children attending the school maintained in connection with any of the state institutions enumerated. By the terms of this chapter this tuition is payable at the close of each term or semester, and upon the refusal of the school district to pay the same, the duty of enforcing the payment of said tuition fee would devolve upon the state and not upon the parents of the children.

It may interest you to know that Judge Coffey of the Fifth Judicial District in a case in which the state was represented by this department has recently held this chapter to be constitutional and operative. We have not been advised at this time as to whether or not the defendant school district will take an appeal to the Supreme Court, and until such time for an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is taken, until the same is decided by the Supreme Court, we would deem it unwise to start any further actions under this chapter. It may be added that we are very anxious to have the matter carried to the Supreme Court and decided once and for all by that body.

You will note that I have not gone into the question of transportation at all, as I do not believe, from the statement of facts appearing in your letter, that the same is in any way in point.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

SECRETARY OF STATE—Authority to Refuse to File Amendment of Farmers' Elevator Company

Hon. Thos. Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter in which you ask my opinion as to the ruling made by your department in refusing to file the certificate of amendment offered on July 27th, 1917, by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Beulah, North Dakota, drawn under Chapter 92 of the Session Laws of 1915.

It is my opinion that in view of the fact that I have held that Chapter 92, Session Laws of 1915, is superseded by House Bill 99, which became effective as a law July 1st, 1917, and that said House Bill 99 repeals Chapter 92 of the Session Laws of 1915 insofar as it authorizes new corporations to be formed thereunder, your ruling in the instant case is proper and in accordance with the law.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SECTION LINES—Being Public Roads With Order of Board Having Jurisdiction.

Bismarck, N. D., April 5, 1917.

Hon. Frank S. Henry, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: We have your favor of recent date asking our opinion on the following question:

"Will section lines be considered public roads without an order of the board having jurisdiction?"

In reply to this will say that, in our opinion, congressional section lines "outside of the limits of incorporated cities, villages or towns" are to be considered public roads without an order of the board having jurisdiction or any other action whatever.

Very truly yours,
Assistant Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Advertisements for Sale of Bonds.

March 11, 1918.

Hon. J. N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor,
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an interpretation of Section 3473 of the 1913 Compiled Laws dealing with the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, the same being relative to the advertisements in newspapers for the sale of bonds.

It is my opinion that the advertisement that the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds must be published, giving at least ten days notice, in one leading daily newspaper within the state, but that the ten days notice is not necessaary in the other newspapers mention in said Act. Possibly it

was the intention of the legislature that it should be otherwise, but if so, the language cannot be taken literally.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Authority of County to Furnish Seed Grain to Needy Residents Thereof.

Nov. 15, 1917.

Mr. J. H. Shepperd, Agricultural College, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been handed to me for reply. You state that you desire an interpretation of the statute authorizing the county to bond for the purpose of supplying seed grain to residents thereof who are unable to purchase the same.

A strict interpretation of Section 3491 would appear to limit the County Commissioners to furnish only seed wheat. By construing this section in the light of all of the sections included in Article 24, Chapter 42, Compiled Laws of 1913, I am of the opinion that seed grains of all kinds can be furnished by the County Commissioners under the provisions of this article. It is provided in Section 3474 that no more than one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat or its equivalent in other grain shall be furnished to any one person.

You desire an opinion as to what basis shall be used for arriving at the equivalent of one hundred and fifty bushels of seed wheat in other seed grains. The intention of the legislature as to this point is not clear, and in such instances it is a rule that a reasonable construction be placed upon the ambiguous clause.

In the instant case, I would suggest that the market value of the various seed grains be used as a basis for determining the amount of seed grain to be furnished each farmer.

Using the method above suggested as a basis, I am of the opinion that under Section 3477 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, that the County Commissioners are authorized to furnish seed grain to the individual farmer in such quantities as will not exceed the market value of one hundred and fifty bushels of seed wheat. The market value in this instance would be determined by the price paid by the County Commissioners for the seed wheat purchased by them.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Contract Not Yet Due as Lien on Real Estate.

June 12, 1918.

Honorable W. J. Prater, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date in which you request an opinion from this Department on the following proposition, has been referred to me for reply.

A loan from the School Funds having been made upon Real Estate and the Abstract of Title showing a seed grain contract not yet due, you ask whether or not the undated representative by such a contract must be paid from the proceeds of the loan as is required in the case of liens against the property?

The statement of this question clearly indicates the answer. The law requires, in substance, that all prior encumbrances against the land be satisfied, either from the proceeds of the loan obtained from the State or otherwise, at the option of the borrower. A seed contract not yet due is not an encumbrance or in any manner a lien upon the land and it is my opinion therefore, that a seed grain contract which has not matured need not be satisfied from the proceeds made from the State School Funds and authorized by the Board of University and School Lands.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—County Commissioners' Right to Reject Petition.

February 23, 1918.

Hon. T. R. Negus, Commissioner, Second Dist., Stutsman County, Millarton, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of February 21st to this department you request an opinion as follows:

"Have the Co. Commissioners of any county a legal right to turn down a petition properly signed and presented asking for aid for feed and seed under the present law?

In regard to the same I beg to advise that the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, passed by the Special Session of the Legislature, specifically states that it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to issue bonds pursuant to the provisions of the law and, therefore, we are of the opinion that when a proper petition is presented, it is the duty of the board to proceed, the only provision being that such petition shall be legal and sufficient and that the facts shall exist as required by the Act, for the issuance of the bonds and warrants to procure seed grain and feed etc.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Homesteader Entitled to Benefits Thereof.

March 18, 1918.

Hon. Chris. Christenson, County Audtior,
Fort Yates, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of March 13th you state as follows:

"The question has arisen is a homesteader a freeholder and entitled to participate in the benefits of the Seed Grain Act passed at the recent special session of the Legislature?"

Although technically a homesteader may not be termed a free holder until he has made final proof or may become entitled to a Patent, nevertheless, we are of the opinion that he is entitled to the benefits provided for under the Seed and Feed Bonding Act.

It is clear that upon entry under the Federal Law he is entitled to maintain and defend suits concerning the land or of damages for injury to the land.

32 Cyc 833.

Also, under our law Section 8164 C. L. 1913, he may maintain an action for injuries done to the land as well as an action to recover the possession thereof in the same manner as if he possessed fee simple title to the land.

We, therefore, are of the opinion that it is proper for the Board of County Commissioners, if they so desire, to extend the provision of the Act so as to give aid to homesteaders.

Under the provisions of the Act the Board of County Commissioners may make exceptions in the case of a renter and certainly a homesteader has a much better right on the land than a renter. The lien for the seed so furnished to a homesteader will attach to the crop and likewise to the land but not paramount to the Federal rights in such land.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Legality of Bonds of Burleigh County, Advertised Under Old Law.

Feb. 5, 1918.

Mr. Frank E. Shepard, Cashier, First National Bank, Bismarck, N .D.....

Dear Sir: I have your request of February 5th relative to the legality of the sale of bonds properly advertised by the county of Burleigh prior to the passage of the Seed and Feed Bonding Act of the Special Session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly and note your request as to whether the bonds being properly advertised by Burleigh County prior to the passage of the new Act must be again advertised and sold according to Section 3473.

It is my opinion that Section 18 of the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, passed by the Special Session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly, wherein it states that "No bonds issued or proceeding had heretofore under chapter 24 of the Political Code of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913 shall be invalidated or in any manner made void by this act," is controlling and that the bonds offered for sale by Burleigh County on February fifth, 1918, are offered legally and are in every respect valid.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Legality of Bonds of Mountrail County, Advertised Under Old Law

Feb. 8, 1918.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., 405 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minnesota. Attention Mr. Elmer J. Kennedy

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the fifth instant in which you enclose a clipping of the notice of receiving sealed proposals for the purchase of seed grain bonds of Mountrail County, North Dakota, and ask my opinion as to the validity of the action of the county commissioners in advertising the same for sale.

I beg to advise you that House Bill No. 1 of the recent Special Session, being the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, was passed by the legislature on the 29th day of January and approved by the governor on the 30th. The law had an emergency clause attached and went into effect on the 30th day of January, 1918.

Section 18 of this Seed and Feed Bonding Act provides, in part, as follows:

"No bonds issued or proceedings had heretofore, under Chapter 24 of the Political Code of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, shall be invalidated or in any manner made void by this Act."

It is my opinion that in as much as the notice of receiving sealed proposals for the purchase of seed grain bonds of Mountrail County, North Dakota, is dated the 24th day of January, 1918, the same was made under the provisions of the old law and for that reason the action of the county commissioners in advertising for bids is valid and that the sale may take place as advertised in said notice. The provision of Section 18 above referred to governs in this case and the sale of bonds may be made by the county commissioners under the old law.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Legality of Bonds of Williams County—Procedure Under New Law

Feb. 8, 1918.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., 405 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minnesota. Attention Mr. Elmer J. Kennedy.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the fifth instant in which you enclose a clipping of the notice of sale of seed grain bonds in Williams County, North Dakota, and ask my opinion as to the validity of the action of the county commissioners in advertising the same for sale.

I beg to advise you that House Bill No. 1 of the recent Special Session, being the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, was passed by the legislature on the 29th day of January and approved by the governor on the 30th. The law had an emergency clause attached and went into effect on the 30th day of January, 1918.

Section 18 of this Seed and Feed Bonding Act provides, in part, as follows:

the Political Code of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, shall be invalidated or in any manner made void by this Act."

It is my opinion that inasmuch as the notice of sale which you attached to your letter is dated on the first day of February, the same is invalid. As before stated, this new law went into effect on the 30th day of January and all proceedings had after the same went into effect should have been had under the new law. This new law provides that the sale of the bonds shall be made by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, who shall act for and on behalf of the Board of County Commissioners in the sale or disposition of any bonds to be sold. Under the new law the Board of County Commissioners of Williams County have no authority to arrange for the sale of the bonds on the first day of February, 1918.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 28th ult., referring to the matter of a contemplated issuance of seed grain bonds for Hettinger County, and such bond to bear interest not to exceed seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and that such bonds shall become due in not less than two or more than five years from date thereof. The debt limit of the county is five per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, as provided in Section 183 of the State Constitution.

Section 3475 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, provides that it is the duty of such Board of County Commissioners to receive sealed proposals for for the purpose of floating the bond by the State out of the State school money, and asking my opinion thereof, is received.

Senate Bill 98 of the Laws of 1917, provides that a board shall have power to invest permanent funds of the common schools, University, School of mines, Reform school, Agricultural college, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb, normal schools, and other permanent funds derived from the sale of public lands or from any other source of this kind of

The section further provides that at least one-third of the whole amount of several permanent funds, at the end of each fiscal year shall be bonds—among them bonds of counties.

invested in first mortgages on cultivated farm lands.

Section 3471 of the Laws of 1913, provides that where the crops for any preceding year have been a total or partial failure, by reason of drought, hail or other cause, it shall be lawful for the Board of County Commissioners of such county to issue bonds of the county for the purpose of purchasing seed wheat for the inhabitants thereof, etc. It is provided, however, that the total amounts of bonds issued by any county under the

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

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provisions of this article, shall not, with the then existing indebtedness

Yours sincerely,

of the county, exceed the limit of indebtedness fixed by the constitution,

Out of State School Money

Oct. 4, 1917.

W. J. Prater, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Legality of Floating Bond by State

the purchase of said bonds, after giving notice for ten days in three newspapers of daily circulation, published as follows: one in the City of St. Paul, in the state of Minnesota; one in the City of Bismarck, in the state of North Dakota; and one in the county where the bonds are to be issued—if there be one published in such county.

This is the only method prescribed for disposing of the bonds by the county, and as the only authority for issuing and disposing of the bonds is fixed by statute, the statutory requirements would have to be followed in every step.

I will further say that I do not remember that the constitutionality of Article 24 as included in Section 3471 to Section 3490 of the Compiled Laws of 1917 has even been tested, and some questions might well be raised as to its constitutionality.

Yours very truly,
J. A. HYLAND,
Asst. Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Legality of County Furnishing Gas and Oil for Tractor, Under This Act

Mch. 2, 1918.

Mr. H. O. Anderson, P. O. Box 123, Almont, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 28th ult., addressed to Attorney General Langer, which arrived during his absence from the city, will say that, in my opinion, gas and oil to run a tractor in plowing, seeding or other farm work cannot be furnished by the county under the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, Chapter 13, Session Laws, 1918, Special Session.

Gas and oil would have to come under the definition of "feed," if it could be furnished at all under this Act. I am of the opinion that it does not come under the definition of "feed," and in addition will say that the contemporaneous history of the passage of this Act by the legislature shows that feed was not intended to include gas and oil.

That identical question was discussed and gas and oil attempted to be inserted in the bill, in addition to the word "feed." The attempt was defeated, hence there apparently is no question but what feed does not include gas and oil and that the same cannot be furnished under the above mentioned Act, or any other Act.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Necessity of Vendor Signing Application for Seed Grain and Feed

Feb. 16, 1918.

Mr. Stanley Clark, Bowden, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General, you ask in substance, whether or not it is necessary for the owner of the naked legal title in fee to the land to sign the application for aid for seed, grain and feed, in case the applicant for aid has bought

the land on crop contract, has assumed the taxes and as working the land himself.

In reply I beg to state that in my opinion the answer to your question is "no."

Very truly yours,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Postponement of Sale of County Bonds by Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor

Mch. 4, 1918.

Hon. J. N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor,
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hagan: Your request for an opinion relative to your power as Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor to postpone the sale of County Seed and Feed bonds from today, March 4th, until March 5th, at 2:00 P. M., is at hand.

Under Section 3473, you have power to postpone the sale from time to time, not exceeding ten days, and it is not necessary for you to open all bids which have been received today, but if you have decided to postpone the sale you can open the bids tomorrow, and if for any reason you decide that you do not care to open the bids until March 6th, or any time until March 14th. These bids should, however, wherever you decide to open them, be opend in the presence of all bidders.

It is not necessary for you to permit the withdrawal of such bids as are now in, but on the contrary it is your duty to get as many bids as possible, and as soon as filed they become a part of the files of your office and as such you cannot permit them to be withdrawn, even though you so desire.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Priority of Lien In Favor of County, Over Mortgages Existing Since Jan. 30; 1918

Feb. 28, 1918.

Mr. F. W. McLean, Registrar and Attorney,
The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir: This office has your request of February 19th for an opinion on certain sections of the new Seed and Feed Bonding Act, the same being Chapter 13, Session Laws of North Dakota, 1918 Special Session. The gist of the questions involved may be stated as follows:

1. "In cases where the contract for seed and feed is signed by the owner of the land, and when the resulting lien has been fully perfected against the land, does such lien in favor of the county take priority over mortgages which have come into existence since January 30, 1918?

2. "At what time is the lien of the county fully perfected and when does it attach so as to constitute a valid or subsisting lien or encumbrance of record against the land?"

In answer to the first question will say that in our opinion the lien of the county under the Act above referred to, **when perfected so that it attaches to the land for which the seed and feed were furnished,** becomes a lien prior to all encumbrances except those existing at the time of the taking effect of such Act, namely, January 30, 1918, and this rule will hold good whether the mortgage in question goes on record prior to **the perfecting of the county's lien or subsequent to the same,** subject, of course, to the condition that such mortgage has come into existence since January 30, 1918.

Chapter 13, Session Laws, North Dakota, 1918 Special Session, Section 10, specifically provides for this.

"* * * The county shall in addition have a lien, if the owner of the real estate has signed the application and note, upon all real estate described in the application upon which said grain is to be sown, which shall have priority over all encumbrances except those existing at the time this act goes into effect."

In as much as this portion of Section 10 does not attempt to alter the lien of a mortgage which was an existing contract prior to the taking effect of this Act, but confines its effect to mortgages executed subsequent to the taking effect of the Act, I see no reason why it is not constitutional. The only questions raised by this portion of the Act have to do with the impairment of contracts and due process of law. I am convinced that neither the state nor Federal constitutions are violated in this respect. In the first place, as to the impairment of contracts, the situation presented by this Act is entirely different from that passed upon by the Supreme Court in 51 N. W. 721 (N. D.) where it was decided that Chapter 43 of the Laws of 1889, and Chapter 152 of the Laws of 1890, were unconstitutional in so far as they attempted to make the lien for seed grain furnished thereunder superior to the lien of a mortgage executed before these statutes were enacted. In that case existing contracts were attempted to be impaired. In this case existing contracts are specifically excepted. The new law by its terms places any prospective mortgagee since January 30, 1918, in the position where he takes a mortgage with notice that in the future the county may acquire a lien for seed and feed prior to his mortgage. Thus no contract right is impaired, the mortgage being simply placed in the same position as to the county's seed and feed lien that he already is in as to the county's lien for general taxes.

Moreover, considering the lien of the county under such Act as neither a general nor a special tax, it is still within the power of the state to make it a lien prior to mortgages coming into existence after the passage of the Act, without taking property without due process of law. The Seed and Feed Bonding Act, as has been held by our Supreme Court, in 1 N. D. 88, is a measure of poor relief. As such, it benefits the individual who obtains seed and feed under its provisions. It also benefits the particular land for which the seed is furnished and the securities thereon. Likewise it benefits entire sections which take advantage of its provisions, by insuring the planting of crops on which the value of land and of all securities on the same must depend. The legislature clearly

considered such benefit to the land and to the securities thereon as being sufficient to justify the granting of a prior lien to the county. Thus, if a benefit to the particular land and security in question is necessary to warrant the legislature in granting such right to a prior lien, such benefit exists in this case.

I believe that the controlling principle on this point has been laid down by our United States Supreme Court in the case of Provident Institution vs. Mayor and Alderman of Jersey City, 113 U. S. 50 6.

"1. A law of a State having made **water rents** a charge on land, with a lien prior to all other incumbrances, in the same manner as taxes and assessments, a mortgage on the land is subject to this condition and charge, whether the water was introduced on to the lot mortgaged before or after the giving of the mortgage.

"2. Such law is not, as to mortgages created after its passage, repugnant to the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"3. A lien which is given for the preservation or betterment of the common pledge is, in natural equity, fairly entitled to a preference."

In answer to the second question will say that in my opinion the lien of the county on the land does not attach until subsequent to the 15th day of October of the year in which the seed and feed are furnished, and then only when the amount is entered by the county auditor on the tax list in the hands of the county treasurer against the particular land for which the seed and feed were furnished.

The portions of the new Seed and Feed Bonding Act particularly pertinent to this question are, in part, as follows, the same being numbered I, II, III, IV for convenience in referring to the same:

I

Section 9, Amendment of Section 3481 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. Contracts for Repayment. Delinquent Payments Extended on Tax List. Placed in Judgment.

"* * * **And if such indebtedness be not paid or on before the fifteenth day of October in that year it shall then be the duty of the county auditor of said county to cause the amount of said indebtedness to be entered upon the tax lists of said county then in the hands of the county treasurer as a lien against the land owned by the applicant for which said seed and feed were levied shall be a lien upon the real estate owned by said person, for which said seed and feed were furnished, until said indebtedness is fully paid,** when it shall be the duty of the proper officer to cancel the same; provided, that such indebtedness shall not be subject to the penalty provided for taxes, nor shall it bear a greater rate of interest than six per cent per annum."

II

Same section.

"Provided, further, that if the aplicant is a renter, the owner of the land shall also sign the contract with him, except in case where an exception is made by an order of the board of county commissioners, **and where the owner signed such contract, the county shall in addition have a lien upon all real estate of such owner upon which said seed and grain was sown."**

III

Section 10. Amendment to Section 3482 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota, 1913. Contracts Made First Lien.

"* * * **The county shall in addition have a lien, if the owner of the real estate has signed the application and note, upon all real estate described in the application upon which said grain is to be sown, which shall have priority over all encumbrances except those existing at the time this act goes into effect** * * *"

IV

Same section.

"* * * **And the filing and recording of said contract shall be held and considered to be full and sufficient notice to all parties of the existence and extent of said lien upon** said crops of grain and feed raised, and **upon said land,** which shall continue in force until the amount covered by said contract shall be fully paid * * *"

It will be noted that the four portions of the law above set forth all relate generally to the granting of a lien to the county.

Number I relates particularly to the method to be followed by the county officials to cause the lien of the county to attach to the particular land for which the seed and feed were furnished.

Number II is simply a general statement that where the owner of the land signs the contract the county shall have a lien upon the real estate on which the seed was sown.

Number III is really a repetition of the declaration of a lien just referred to in the preceding sentence of this opinion, with an additional statement contained therein as to the priority of such lien and making such lien prior to all incumbrances, except those existing at the time the Act took effect, namely January 30, 1918.

Number IV relates to the filing and recording of the contract for seed and feed, and while not designating the time when such filing and recording is to take place, it does provide that the same shall constitute notice of the existence and extent of the lien.

It will be noted that Numbers II and III are entirely in harmony. They simply amount to declarations of the lien and do not in any way attempt to fix the time when such lien attaches to the particular piece of land. As such there is nothing in these two sections inconsistent either with I or IV, or with each other. In other words, in Numbers II and III the legislature has simply followed the practice used in declaring a lien, as is done in the laws relating to liens between private persons for furnishing labor etc., and for real estate and personal taxes. In none of these cases has it been held that the mere statutory declaration of such liens operated to fix the time when the lines attached. On the contrary, it is the accepted rule that they simply declare the consideration and the grounds for a lien, leaving it for other sections to describe the particular procedure by which such liens attach to specific property, real or personal.

Our Supreme Court in the case of Arnedts vs. Best, ——— N. D.———, recently decided, has laid down a similar rule in determining the time at which liens for personal property taxes attach to real estate. In this case the Supreme Court faced almost the same apparent inconsistency as appears in the Seed and Feed Bonding Act. Section 2174 of the 1813

Compiled Laws states specifically that the lien of delinquent personal taxes shall attach to real estate after the amounts of such personal property taxes have been written up against the real estate of the tax debtor on the tax lists in the hands of the treasurer. Section 2186 of the 1913 Compiled Laws states that "* * * Taxes due from any person upon personal property shall be a lien on any and all real and personal property owned by him at the time the tax became due, or which may be subsequently acquired by him, and the title to any of which personal property so owned or subsequently acquired remains in him at the time of the distraint * * *"

In construing these two sections the question arose as to whether or not the personal property taxes became a lien on real estate when such personal property taxes became due. In the face of the provision contained in Section 2186, above noted, such might appear to be the case. However, the Supreme Court considered Section 2186 to be the mere declaration of the lien and that Section 2174 was the section which determined when such lien attached to the land.

"The tax would not be a lien unless the legislature made it so. Section 2186, supra, is merely the legislative declaration of its purpose to create the lien. It does not attempt to fix the time when the lien becomes operative, or the procedure with respect to its maintenance or enforcement."
Arnedts vs. Best, ——— N. D. ———.

Moreover, another pertinent example of the fact that our legislature has followed the plan of declaring the lien in one section in general terms and providing in another for the specific step by which such lien may be made to attach, is found in Chapter 98 of the Civil Code, Sections 6857, 6860, 1913 Compiled Laws, relating to farm labor liens.

Numbers I and IV, on the other hand, do deal with the time when the lien of the county attaches. Number I provides that the county shall have a lien on the land after the writing up of the unpaid indebtedness against the land on the tax lists in the treasurer's office, while Number IV provides that the filing and recording shall constitute notice of the lien on the land. At first glance there might appear to be some conflict in these two portions of the Act, but a careful reading of the same, coupled with a review of previous seed bonding legislation, eliminates any uncertainty as to the terms of the Act or the intention of the legislature.

To begin with, the legislature in passing prior legislation of this character has always proceeded on the theory that the security of the crop shall first be utilized to protect the county and that resort should be had to the **land when the debt for the seed is due and unpaid from the proceeds of the crop or otherwise.** (Sec. 3481 and succeeding sections, 1913 Compiled Laws). This same policy, I believe, was intended in the present law. In fact, such interpretation will harmonize all the elements of the new law, while any other interpretation makes some portions of the new Act meaningless and contradictory. Under the provisions of Section 3481 and succeeding sections, 1913 Compiled Laws, the lien of the county on land did not accrue until the lien on the crop matured and was unpaid in the fall of the year.

We find this provision, identical in all material parts as far as this

question is concerned, reincorporated in the 1918 Act. (Number 1) and every reasonable rule warrants us in believing that the legislature intended it to have the same general effect in the new Act as it did in the old. Especially is this true when it is realized that unless this interpretation is followed, Number I of the new Act, above quoted, is entirely superfluous. Therefore, since the new law contains these two provisions (Numbers I and IV), each of which apparently prescribes a sufficient procedure to cause the county's lien on the land to accrue, my conclusion is that the legislature intended these two clauses to operate simultaneously. The only time for the operation of these two clauses being fixed in Number I, (after Oct. 15th of the year in which the seed and feed were furnished) in my opinion the date therein fixed shall control on this point as to both sections of the law.

An examination of Number IV will disclose the fact that it contains no direction as to where the contract shall be filed or recorded. However, in the latter part of Section 9 of the new Act is found the sentence:

"It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to collect said notes as they fall due and upon payment of the same to satisfy the lien in the office of the register of deeds and return the note to the debtor."

Clearly the intention is that the filing and recording of the contract shall be in the office of the register of deeds. Moreover, the filing is unquestionably intended to take place as soon as the contract is executed so that the lien of the county on the crop will attach and be preserved against other encumbrances.

As previously indicated, the recording, which consists of writing up the contract in the books of the register of deeds, as a deed or mortgage is written up, and which inevitably affects the title to the land itself, cannot, under all the terms of the Act, be intended until the time prescribed in Number I for the entry of the indebtedness against the land on the tax lists in the hands of the treasurer. Nor should it be received for recording by the register of deeds until such time.

Thus, by this interpretation the clear intention of the legislature may be given effect, the lien against the land, which may never accrue should the indebtedness be paid when it matures, is made to attach, when it does mature, in harmony with Number I, and all parts of the Act given a reasonable and logical construction.

Consequently, though some of the provisions of the Act are somewhat uncertain, I am of the opinion that the lien of the county for seed and feed furnished under the provisions of Chapter 13, Session Laws, North Dakota, 1918 Special Session, does not attach and is not an incumbrance of record against real estate until after October 15th in the year in which seed and feed were furnished, and then only at the time the amount of such lien is written up on the tax books by the county auditor.

Replying further to your telephone conversation to the effect that at present all Federal Farm Loans made in North Dakota since January 30th, 1918, have been held up on the ground that the provisions of the new Seed and Feed Bonding Act of this state make North Dakota ineligible for Federal Farm Loans, by reason of the danger that in the future any county may obtain liens prior to the Federal Farm Mortgages,

I again call your attention to the fact, previously stated in this opinion, that under the provisions of our law the seed and feed lien does not become a lien on the land **until after it matures** and is unpaid from the proceeds of the crop or otherwise.

Consequently, you can at all times show a clear title **at the time of making the loan,** even though a potential seed and feed lien against the land then exists in the form of a lien on the crops which may ripen into a prior lien on the land. This will never happen if the crop lien is paid, but if not paid, of course, the county will then (subsequent to the closing of your loan) obtain a lien prior to the Federal Farm Mortgage. In other words, in the preliminary steps in making your loan you will never encounter an unmatured seed and feed lien against North Dakota real estate for the reason that such a lien does not attach to North Dakota real estate until after it matures, when it can be paid off as any lien.

In connection with this fact and with your decision as to the eligibility of North Dakota as a state by reason of the same, I call your attention to the proposition that you can, under the interpretation of the law given above, still comply with the requirements of the Federal Farm Loan Act, in that you will be securing **first liens at the time you make your mortgages.** As to the possible future prior liens of counties for seed and feed, you are in simply the same position as to them that you now are in as to future taxes, which will from year to year become liens prior to the Federal Farm Mortgages. As a practical matter these seed and feed liens do not constitute a substantial danger to any Federal Farm Loan first mortgage. Indeed, the act really insures a crop on all tillable lands in sections where it is invoked. It is an emergency measure, utilized at only rare intervals and then under the strictest rules resulting in only a small amount of seed and feed being given to one farmer and a comparatively small lien accruing to the county.

An examination of the Federal Farm Loan Act discloses that Section 9835u, Vol. 9, U. S. Comp. Stat. 1916, makes it discretionary with the Federal Farm Loan Board to declare "first mortgages on land situated in" this or any other state "ineligible during the continuance of the laws in question."

In view of this provision the shutting off of North Dakota from eligibility for Federal Farm Loans **must be a discretionary act of the Board. It is not compelled by law.** At this time, when North Dakota is responding to the appeal for increased production and when we need every dollar of credit obtainable to get this crop in, I cannot believe that it is either a necessary or a patriotic act on the part of the Federal Farm Loan Board, of its own volition and without compulsion of law, to shut off this big source of credit to our state and hamper the farming operations of thousands of our farmers.

Respectfully,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Procedure for Payment of Warrants

Mar. 12, 1918.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., 405 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minnesota. Attention Mr. Elmer J. Kennedy.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry on behalf of the county commissioners of Ward County as to how funds collected on county seed and feed liens shall be applied to the payment of warrants issued under the Seed and Feed Bonding Act in view of the provision for the drawing of such warrants on the general fund, will say that Section 15 of the Session Laws, 1918 Special Session, amending Section 3488, 1913 Compiled Laws, provides for a sinking fund into which shall be paid all moneys received by the county for debts incurred under the provisions of the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, which money shall be used exclusively in the payment of bonds and warrants issued thereunder. The provision for the drawing of the warrants on the general fund and the creating of a special sinking fund are somewhat anomalous, but I believe that the law can be carried out and should be carried out by taking up these seed and feed warrants with the funds in such sinking fund, either directly or by first transferring them to the general fund and seeing that they are properly applied. In case of a county which has already issued bonds and is now issuing warrants to provide for additional seed and feed a peculiar situation arises in that the moneys collected in payment of seed and feed purchased with warrants goes into the same sinking fund as moneys collected in payment of seed and feed purchased with the proceeds of bonds. (Sec. 15, Laws of Special Session, 1918, Ch. 13). Into this same sinking fund also goes taxes levied to meet such bonds as provided for in Section 4, Laws of the Special Session, 1918, Chapter 13, there being no special tax levy provided for to meet such warrants or to go into the sinking fund referred to in Section 15, Laws of Special Session, 1918, Chapter 13.

In view of this situation and particularly with reference to the amount in such sinking fund applicable to pay seed and feed warrants issued by a county which has also issued seed and feed bonds, will say that in my opinion so much of such sinking fund would be applicable to pay such warrants as is collected on debts contracted by farmers for seed and feed purchased by such warrants, and to that extent and no more, the procedure for paying such warrants, outlined in the first paragraph of this letter, would be applicable. Yours very truly,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Procedure—Duties of County Commissioners

Nov. 24, 1918.

Mr. E. C. Cooper, Chairman, Seed Grain Stocks Committee,
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In response to your request for an interpretation as to certain phases of Article 24 of the Political Code, consisting of Sections

3471 to 3490, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1913, I submit the following:

This article provides for the issuance of county bonds, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be invested in seed grains to be parceled out to farmers residing on the farming land within the county, under the conditions and in accordance with the provisions of this article.

As conditions precedent to the issuance of these bonds the article provides that the Board of County Commissioners shall be petitioned in writing by not less than one hundred free holders resident in the county, and that the Board of County Commissioners, at a meeting called for that purpose, shall take favorable action on the said petitions. It is provided that such petitions shall be filed with the County Auditor or County Clerk on or before the 15th day of April, and upon the filing of said petitions, it is the duty of the officer with whom they were filed to forthwith call a meeting of the Board to consider the petitions. It is likewise provided that the total amount of the bonds issued by the county under the provisions of this article shall not, with the then existing indebtedness of the county, exceed the limit fixed by the Constitution. The bonds shall be in denominations of five hundred dollars and shall bear interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and that such bonds shall become due and payable in not less than two nor more than five years from the date thereof.

It is the duty of the board to receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the bonds after giving ten days notice in the manner provided for in Section 3473.

All persons entitled to and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this article shall file with the County Auditor or County Clerk of his county on or before the 1st day of March, an application for seed grain in the manner and form provided for in Section 3479.

The Board of County Commissioners of said county are constituted a Board of Examination and Adjustment to pass upon the applications for seed grain filed, at a meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in March, or as soon thereafter as possible; and it is provided that no distribution of seed grain under the provisions of this article shall take place prior to the 10th day of March. It is also provided that the County Commissioners of every county proposing to distribute seed grain, as provided for in this article shall advertise and make known their intentions so to do.

It is my opinion that under the provisions of this article the county commissioners are authorized to purchase and furnish seed grains of all kinds. It being provided, however, that not more than 150 bushels of seed wheat or its equivalent in other grain shall be furnished to any one person. In determining the equivalent of 150 bushels of seed wheat in other seed grains, it is my opinion that the market value of the various seed grains be used as a basis for determining the amount to be furnished each farmer. The market value in this instance to be determined by the price paid by the County Commissioners for the seed grains purchased by them.

Under the provisions of this article the selling price of the seed grains furnished the farmers shall be the lowest price at which suitable grain can be obtained, plus the actual cost to the Board of County Commissioners of the transportation and handling charges.

In addition to the seed grains above mentioned the Board of County Commissioners may in the discretion purchase and deliver to such parties who are unable to procure the same in any other way, such amount of feed as will, in their estimation, enable them to put in their seed; and it is provided that the feed shall be furnished at actual cost.

In answer to your question as to when the bonds provided for by this article may be issued, I will state that it is my opinion that there is nothing in this article which would prevent the circulation and presentations of the petitions provided for at the present time, and that the petitions having been filed in proper form and with the proper officer the County Commissioners would be justified in taking immediate action upon the same. The bonds could then be issued upon the acceptance of an offer made for the same, the provisions of this article above mentioned requiring ten days notice and the publication of the offer of bonds having been complied with.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Procedure Under Old and New Law

Feb. 6, 1918.

Hon. J. N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor,
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of February fifth, addressed to the Attorney General, relative to the Seed and Feed Bonding Act, being House Bill No. 1, passed by the Special Session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly, 1918, you ask the following questions:

1. Must the County Commissioners co-operate with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in the purchase of seed grain and feed, under this Act, in case the counties have advertised and proceeded with the sale of bonds in accordance with the provisions of Sections 3470 to 3490 of the Compiled Laws of 1913?

2. In case proceedings have been commenced under the old law, is it necessary for the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor to supply the blanks provided for under Section 17 of the new Act to the county auditor of the county issuing the bonds?

In reply I beg to state that in my opinion the answer to each of the foregoing questions is—YES.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Proper Fund On Which To Draw Warrants

Mar. 11, 1918.

Hon. J. J. Weeks, State's Attorney, Bottineau Co., Bottineau, N. D.

Dear Sir: This office has your request for an opinion on the following question:

"Where warrants are issued for seed and feed, may they be drawn on seed and feed funds and sold the same as bonds, under Section 3476 Seed and Feed Bonding Act?"

In our opinion, warrants for seed and feed may not be drawn on seed and feed funds, but should be drawn on the general fund. Also, in our opinion, no sale of warrants by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, as in the case of bonds, under Section 3476 of the 1913 Compiled Laws, is intended. While the issuance of warrants is referred to in both Sections 3476 and 3478 and 3473 as amended by the recent Special Session of the Legislature, we are of the opinion that no new method of handling these warrants, or selling them, is intended. It will be noted that while Section 3473, 1913 Compiled Laws, (amended, Special Session 1918) directs the County Auditor to notify the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor that an issue of bonds or warrants has been determined, such Act contains no provision whatever for any act on the part of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in connection with the sale of warrants. It confines itself strictly to the sale of bonds.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT—Seed Grain Fund Properly Chargeable With Expense of All Items In Procuring Seed and Feed

March 9th, 1918.

Hon. I. N. Steen, States Attorney, Carson, N. D.

Dear Mr. States Attorney: I have your request of yesterday for my opinion as to whether the Seed Grain Fund is chargeable with the expense of all matters in connection with the procuring of the seed and feed.

Your attention is called to Section 3487 of the Seed and Feed Bonding Act passed by the Special Session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly, which states that "It shall be the duty of the commissioners providing seed grain and feed under the provisions of this article, to purchase the same at the lowest price at which suitable grain can be obtained, and to furnish the same to applicants at the actual cost thereof to the commissioners, with transportation and handling charges added, if any there be." The expense of any application or recording fees should also be included.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SEED AND GRAIN CLAIMS—Procedure for Collection of Same

Jan. 4, 1918.

Mr. Chas. H. Worf, Sec'y, Burke County Council of Defense,
Bowbells, N. D.

Dear Sir: Upon the request of Thomas Cooper, Director of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, to whom you wrote relative to a number of seed grain claims held by the county and unpaid since 1911, I wish to advise you that if you have had good crops the county commissioners should have seen to it, a long time ago, that the state's attorney had started actions towards the collections of those claims.

Section 3482 of the 1913 Compiled Laws specifically provides that the contract by which the county furnishes grain for seed makes the same a first lien upon the crop. It is evident that this crop has now gotten away and the only thing left for the county commissioners to do is to have the state's attorney institute suit and get a personal judgment. It the state's attorney can find where any of this grain has been sold, he, of course, has an action against the elevator companies who have purchased the same.

If there is anything further I can do for you in this matter, I shall be glad to have you write me again.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS—Authority to Incur Expenses In Apprehending Criminals Before Warrant Has Been Issued

November third, 1917.

Hon. C. W. Burnham, State's Attorney, Foster County, Carrington, N. D.

Dear Mr. Burnham: I am in receipt of your favor requesting opinion as to whether or not a sheriff has any authority to incur expenses in apprehending a criminal before a warrant has been issued. I note that the Board of County Commissioners refuse to incur bill for telegrams under such circumstances.

It is my opinion that where a crime has been committed and the sheriff believes he has reliable information as to who committed it, he should make every effort possible to locate him, as a warrant can be obtained in short order when his whereabouts are known. Where the sheriff acts in good faith, as in this instance, the bills should be paid. This is especially true in cases where it is for money paid out by the sheriff himself or obligations incurred by him which he will have to pay. To hold contrary in this matter would absolutely tie the hands of the sheriff in criminal matters.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS—Claims for Back Salary

May 2, 1917.

Hon. J. M. Rohe, Chairman of Board of County Commissioners,
Minot, N. D.

Dear Mr. Rohe: I have your letter enclosing two petitions by the Sheriff of Ward County, wherein he claims certain amounts as back salary.

First taking up the one in which he claims $25.00 per month during the period from June 1, 1915, to January 1, 1917, in all $475.00, and wherein he bases his claim upon the fact that the state census was taken in April and May, 1915, and reported to the County Auditor in June, 1915, showing the population of Ward County to be 28,068, will say that in my opinion the salary was properly based upon the census taken in 1910, as provided by Section 3250, Compiled Laws, 1913, and continued at the same rate throughout the year 1915. He is paid an annual salary, based upon the population of the county, and I do not understand that it is subject to change during the course of the year.

As for receiving any increase in salary during the year 1916, I am of the opinion that Section 8 of Chapter 112, Laws 1915, governs and will prevent such increase during the year. Among other things, this section provides that "the salary of the officers herein enumerated shall be the same during the remainder of the term to which they may have been elected or appointed, as they are respectively receiving at the time this Act takes effect." Except as to newly organized counties this Act took effect July 1, 1915.

With reference to the second petition, wherein the sheriff claims salary from January 1, 1917, which is the beginning of a new term of office, at the rate of Two Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars per year, under Chapter 112, Laws, 1915, will say that this is the proper rate for counties whose population exceeds 28,000 and does not exceed 29,000. It is not affected by Section 2 of Chapter 254, Laws 1915, which attempts to prohibit any increase in salaries prior to July 1, 1917.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS—Expenses for Performing Duties in Criminal Work

April 16, 1917.

Hon. Sander Peterson, Lakota, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 12 inst., asking for an opinion as to railroad fare that the sheriff is entitled to for criminal work. The opinion given you by your States Attorney is substantially correct, as Section 3521 of the 1913 Compiled Laws provides as follows:

3521. Mileage. In addition to the salary prescribed by the preceding section the sheriff or his deputy or deputies shall be allowed ten cents per mile for each and every mile actually traveled in the performance of any of their official duties.

This section is not in any way changed by Chapter 112 of the 1915 Session Laws.

It is my opinion that the sheriff is entitled under said section to ten cents per mile for every mile traveled upon the railroad. He has to pay his own fare and any expense he may have on the trip with the exception that if he has a criminal in charge the county should pay the railroad fare of the criminal and the expenses of the criminal, such as meals, sleeping accommodations, etc.

You will find the opinion of your States Attorney enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS—Transportation for Taking Prisoners to County Seat

April 14, 1917.

Hon. M. C. McCarthy, Beach, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of the request of the county commissioners and note that substantially the request is for my opinion as to whether or not the sheriff is entitled to charge transportation expenses and mileage while traveling on the railroad, taking prisoners to Dickinson to be sentenced.

Under Section 3521 of the 1913 Compiled Laws, it is my opinion that the sheriff is entitled to charge ten cents per mile for each and every mile actually and necessarily traveled while taking prisoners to Dickinson for the purpose of being sentenced. However, on the bills enclosed I note that the sheriff has charged for his meals. It is my opinion that the sheriff is not entitled to charge for his meals in a case of this kind. The only time he is entitled to meals is where he is receiving the sum of three dollars per day and actual expenses while out on extradition cases. I also note from the bills enclosed that there are three fares from Dickinson to Beach and note there are only two prisoners, so one of the fares I take it is for the sheriff himself. It is my opinion that the sheriff cannot charge mileage and also fare but that he must pay his own fare out of the ten cents per mile.

Further, it is my opinion that Chapter 112 of the 1915 Session Laws does not in any way repeal Section 3522 of the 1913 Compiled Laws. If you will observe the caption of the chapter you will note it repeals only Sections 3500, 3506, 3508, 3512 and 3520, and consequently Sections 3521 and 3522 are still in full force and effect.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—For Collecting Delinquent Personal Property Taxes

August 18, 1917.

Hon. R. W. Craig, Lisbon, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date asking for a construction of a portion of Section 2178 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, said portion being as follows:

"That when the Sheriff collects delinquent personal property taxes

without distress and sale he shall receive a fee of One ($1.00) Dollar on such collections to be paid by the delinquent."

You desire to know whether this fee belongs to the Sheriff personally or must it be turned over to the County.

It is my opinion that the fee provided for by the section above cited and collected by the Sheriff belongs to the County and must be accounted for by the Sheriff in the same manner as other fees which he collects and are a part of the County Revenues.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—For Collecting Taxes Not Due or Delinquent

Oct. 11, 1917.

Hon. L. S. R. Ritchie, Asst. State's Attorney, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3rd inst., asking the opinion of this office as to certain Sheriffs' fees collected under Section 2178 and Chapter 183 of the Laws of 1917, received.

I will say that it is our opinion that a Sheriff is entitled to his fees; but we do not believe that the party from whom taxes are collected before the taxes are due or even delinquent could be legally held to pay such Sheriffs' fees.

We are therefore of the opinion that the County would be liable for such Sheriffs' fees for all taxes collected by the Sheriff under such section.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.
By J. A. Hyland.

SHERIFFS' FEES—For Serving Legal Papers and Copies Thereof

Aug. 31, 1917.

Mr. James A. Manly, Attorney at Law, New Rockford, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of the 14th, you ask for a construction of Section 3514 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota, 1913, as to whether a sheriff can make a charge of $.60 for serving a complaint and $.25 for copy of same.

I am of the opinion that under Sub-section 4 of Section 3514, a sheriff can not make such a charge. There is no provision in Section 3514 which authorizes the sheriff to make any charge for serving a complaint which is attached to or served with a summons. I have the same opinion regarding the charging by the sheriff of fees for service of affidavits for attachment or bond in replevin.

It is my opinion that under Section 3514, the fees provided which a sheriff may charge, cover the serving of the original writ of process which are presumed to be issued by the court, and that he has no right or authority to make any further charge for papers which may be

attached to these writs or process and made part thereof for the purpose of service.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—For Serving Papers in Garnishment Proceedings

June 6, 1917.

Hon. T. N. Hartung, Sheriff, Dickinson, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hartung: I have your letter with inquiry as to proper fees to charge for service of summons, complaint, affidavit for garnishment, garnishee summons, etc. An inquiry of like nature has also been received from a firm of attorneys in your city.

In an opinion heretofore rendered by this office, Assistant Attorney General Young rules as follows:

"We have yours asking for the amount of fees to which the sheriff is entitled for serving a summons and complaint.

Chapter 120, Laws 1909, allows sixty cents for serving the summons and return thereof. While there is no specific provision for service of complaint, it is probably included in other language contained in subdivision four of this chapter. Such appears to have been the usual practical construction of the language at any rate. This would allow a fee of $1.20, and in addition, the sheriff, of course, can charge mileage. It has been usual to charge for copies, although the universal practice with attorneys is to submit a carbon copy to the sheriff for service. In my opinion a charge for copies in such a case is illegal. I should, therefore, say that where the copies are furnished by the party asking for service, the fees for serving summons and complaint are $1.20 in addition to the mileage allowed by law."

This, we believe, is the correct view of the matter. While it is true that there is no specific fee provided for service of the complaint, undertaking or affidavit, yet where the service of such papers is necessary or expedient, it is believed that charges based upon statutory fees for similar services by the sheriff, are properly charged by such officer.

Very truly yours,

GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

SHERIFFS'—Fees for Serving Papers In Garnishment Proceedings

June 9, 1917.

Messrs. Murtha & Sturgeon, Attorneys at Law, Dickinson, N. D.

Gentlemen: I have your letter with reference to sheriff's fees, asking particularly whether the sheriff is entitled to charge for serving affidavit of garnishment, or affidavit for attachment, undertaking on attachment, when accompanied by summons. That is, is he entitled to charge sixty cents for service and return of each of these papers?

Supplementing our opinion to Sheriff Hartung, of which a copy was sent you, I will say that it is my view that no services can be required of

the sheriff, without compensation therefor. Therefore, if papers, such as those enumerated above, are delivered to the sheriff for service, even when accompanied with papers specifically mentioned in Sub-division 4 of Section 3514, Compiled Laws, 1913, like fees should be charged for serving such affidavit for garnishment, or attachment or undertaking on attachment, and making return thereof. In other words, the service and return fees—60 cents—applies to such papers, as well as to those specifically enumerated in that section and sub-division of the statute.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—For Testing Scales—Legality of Charging Livery Fees In Addition to Fees Prescribed By Statute

Nov. 16, 1917.

Western Lumber and Grain Co., C. J. Phelan, Vice-President, Bowman, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter to Mr. Calderhead, Secretary of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, has been handed this department for reply. You request an opinion as to the sheriff's fees under Sections 2998 to 3005, inclusive, relating to the testing of scales, weights and measures. Your particular question is as to the authority of the sheriff to collect livery in addition to the fees set forth in the sections above enumerated.

This department has heretofore given an opinion as to this matter, which was in the following language:

"In the discharge of such duties the sheriff is not entitled to charge any mileage or livery, either to the persons for whom he makes such examinations of scales, etc., or to the county. The only compensation that he is entitled to is the statutory fees, without any charge whatsoever for mileage or livery."

I note that you suggest in your letter that a method for testing scales, etc., should be laid down by the Board of the Railroad Commissioners or the Attorney General. Doubtless this suggestion will be given due consideration by the Board of County Commissioners. It is the opinion of the writer, however, that in order to enforce a s atisfactory and uniform method of testing, that the same would have to be laid down by legislature.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—For Testing Scales—For Collecting Delinquent Personal Property Taxes

July 21, 1917.

Hon. John W. Carr, State's Attorney, Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Mr. Carr: I have your letter of July 16th relative to the testing of scales, etc., by the sheriff, and the fees to be charged.

It is the duty of the sheriff to make such examinations and he is en-

titled to collect the fees prescribed by statute, which fees he may retain as his compensation for such services. They need not be turned in to the county.

In the discharge of such duties the sheriff is not entitled to charge any mileage or livery, either to the persons for whom he makes such examinations of scales, etc., nor to the county. The only compensation that he is entitled to are the statutory fees, without any charges whatsoever for mileage or livery.

In the collection of delinquent personal property taxes I believe the sheriff is limited to five cents per mile for mileage, as provided in Section 2178, Compiled Laws, 1913, and that the general statute relating to mileage (3521) does not apply.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—In Attachment Cases

Oct. 23, 1917.

Hon. A. J. Osmon, Hillsboro, N. D.

Dear Sir: The Attorney General is in receipt of recent date, inclosing letter written you by F. W. Ames of Mayville. You state in your letter that you desire an opinion in regard to the sheriff's fees in an attachment case, and Mr. Ames' letter deals with this same matter.

I am informed from your letter that the facts in the particular case with reference to which an opinion is desired, are as follows: As Sheriff of Traill County, in the course of certain proceedings, you attached wheat belonging to a debtor, which at the time of attachment was stored in a certain elevator. On the next day after the attachment was made, the debtor agreed with his creditor to sell off enough of the attached grain to pay the debt.

You desire to know whether you are entitled as sheriff of the county, to the one per cent commission provided for under Sub-section C, Paragraph 27 of Section 3514 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. You further suggest that Paragraph 33 of said section is applicable to this case. This paragraph is as follows:

"In all cases where personal property shall be taken by the Sheriff on execution or under a warrant of attachment, and applied in satisfaction of the debt without sale, he shall be allowed the same percentage on the appraised value thereof as in case of sale." It is my opinion that this paragraph refers only to instances in which the settlement of the debt is made by the creditor through an agreement with the debtor taking the specific property attached; and that it does not pertain to instances like the present one, where the debt is paid in money arising out of a sale voluntarily made by the debtor.

You will find listed in Section 7726 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, certain properties subject to attachment, which need not be sold on execution—consisting of money, drafts, promissory notes or other papers of like character, and it is my opinion that Paragraph 33 of Section 3514

of the Compiled Laws of 1917 applies when property of the nature above set forth is attached.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—In Extradition Matters

January 26, 1917.

Hon. C. W. Burnham, Carrington, N. D.

Dear Mr. Burnham: I have your letter of the 25th inst., requesting an opinion with reference to the sheriff's fees in requisition matters and note that the sheriff went without requisition papers. While this is irregular, I take it that the fugitive from justice came back without fighting extradition.

It is my opinion that the sheriff should not go upon a valid warrant to bring back a fugitive from justice without requisition papers and that in case he does do it, he should not charge any more than he would if he followed the law and got the requisition papers. Section 11162 of the 1913 Compiled Laws, provides that the sheriff goes simply as the agent in a case of that character and that he should not be paid more than his actual expenses and the per diem of three dollars while in the actual discharge of his duty. I note that in your case, the sheriff is offering to refund the mileage and that he claims he should be allowed to retain in addition to his board and other expenses the sum of three dollars per day. In this, I believe that the sheriff is doing all that the law requires him to do and that the County Commissioners should accept his offer. The sheriff really saved the county money by not going to the different state capitols and by not going to Bismarck from Carrington to get the requisition signed by the Governor of North Dakota.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—In Extradition Matters

June 18th, 1918.

Mr. H. W. Braatelien, Assistant State's Attorney, Williston, N. D.

Dear Mr. Braatelien: You have referred to this office a request for an opinion as to what charges a sheriff is legally entitled to make in traveling on a warrant outside of the State of North Dakota. Up to 1911 there was some question with reference to the charges allowed to be made by the sheriff but the Session of 1911 passed a law relating to the salary and fees, and particularly to mileage and livery, which law is incorporated in the 1913 Compiled Laws and in so far as it relates to mileage is covered by Section 3521 which specifically authorizes that in addition to the salary of the sheriff, or the deputies, there **"shall** be allowed 10c per mile for each and every mile actually and necessarily traveled in the performance of **any** of their official duties." In view of the fact that the legislature specified this particularly there seems to be no question as to the intention of that body to give the sheriff the 10c per mile.

You refer to the fact, in your letter, that the state law has no extra territorial effect and that probably the law covering extradition would cover the situation. I don't think that the statute covering extraditions refers in any manner to the authority of the sheriff traveling on a warrant from a magistrate where the person has agreed to return to the state. As soon as a fugitive or person outside of the state, charged with a crime, signs a waiver of his rights he then is not a fugitive from justice but submits himself to the jurisdiction of the court demanding his return and its officials. But, where he refuses to come, then the court has no extra territorial jurisdiction and his return can only be procured under and by authority of the United States Statute. The federal statutes provide ways and means governing such cases and for the procurement of his forcible return by virtue of a governor's warrant; upon a proper showing the governor issues a warrant and appoints his representative or agent. Such an appointee then becomes the agent of the state and not an officer of the court and must make his report to the executive department of the state. Therefore it is my opinion that such a statute does not apply.

Trusting this is the opinion you desire, I beg to be

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

SHERIFFS' FEES—That Must Be Turned In To the County Treasurer

April 14, 1917.

Hon. James Taylor, Cando, N. D.

Dear Mr. Taylor: I am in receipt of your favor enclosing opinion from your States Attorney and requesting my opinion on the following:

"Should the Sheriff under Sections 6 and 7, Chapter 275 of the 12th Legislative Assembly, turn over to the County Treasurer the following fees:

"For the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

"For sheriff's deeds on foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

"For redemptions under foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

"The fee of $1.00 allowed to the sheriff for the collection of delinquent personal taxes without distress, as provided in Section 1594, 1905 code.

"Said fees covering the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916."

I unqualifiedly sustain the opinion submitted to your Board of County Commissioners by your States Attorney, Mr. W. T. Moseley. Chapter 205, 1911 Session Laws places the sheriff's compensation upon a salary basis as follows: "The salary of the sheriff shall be regulated by the population in his county, according to the last preceding official state or federal census as follows: Provided that no sheriff shall receive more than fifteen hundred dollars for his personal services in any one year in counties having a population of less than five thousand." In addition to the salary here provided, the sheriff is entitled to mileage and livery while engaged in the serving of criminal process. Section 6 of this chapter provides as follows: "In all civil actions the fees shall be

collected by the sheriff and shall be paid in advance, and at the expiration of each month he shall turn the fees so collected over to the county treasurer and make a report to the Board of County Commissioners showing all fees earned and collected * * *"

In my opinion, it is apparent that the legislature intended that all fees concerning which you ask should be turned over to the county treasurer. The cases cited by your States Attorney are in point and the legislative intent must be clear and the statute must evidence the plain intent to grant public funds to a public officer occupying a salaried office, otherwise the funds remain the property of the state. I am therefore of the opinion that your claim against Towner County should not be allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SOCIALIST PARTY—Right to Place on Primary Election Ballot in (1918)

Dec. 5, 1917.

Mr. H. R. Martinson, Sec'y Socialist Party North Dakota,
Minot, N. D. Box 717.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Secretary of State, which was referred to this department, has been handed to me for reply. You request an opinion as to whether the Socialist Party lost its right at the last election to a place on the next primary election ballot.

Section 860, Compiled Laws, 1913, provides in part as follows:

"Any citizen otherwise eligible by law, affiliated with or representing the principles enumerated in the national platform of the following parties are eligible to nomination under this article: the republican party, the democratic party, or any party designated that cast five per cent of the votes cast for governor at the last general election * * *"

An examination of the records in the office of the Secretary of State discloses that the Socialistic candidate for United States senator at the last general election received more than five per cent of the total vote cast for governor at said election.

It is, therefore, my opinion that the Socialist party is entitled to a place on the next succeeding primary election ballot.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

SODA FOUNTAINS—Registration Of

June 4, 1917.

Hon. E. F. Ladd, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Mr. Ladd: The Attorney General has your letter of the 31st ult., in which you ask the following questions with reference to House Bill No. 380, Laws 1917, providing for the registration of soda fountains:

1st. Shall registration be made for the balance of the year at one-half of the year's rate, namely, $5.00?

2nd. Shall the registration be made as for the calendar year ending December, 1917, and the full fee of $10.00 charged?

3rd. Shall registration be made after July 1st and a fee of $10.00 charged, the certificates to expire Dec. 31, 1918?

The permit provided for is an annual one, and from the wording of Section three of the act, requiring application for permit to be made in the month of December "for the succeeding year," is seems to me that the permit should properly run for the calendar year. The fee of ten dollars covers the fee for such annual permit. However, in order to issue permits immediately after the statute goes into effect on July 1st, next, I am of the opinion that one-half the annual fee or five dollars, should be paid by the applicant, and that the permit shall expire on December 31st, 1917.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

SOLDIERS—Food, Compensation for

Oct. 11, 1917.

Mr. H. H. Philips, Harvey, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3rd inst., inquiring whether a civilian can render a bill to the Government for food furnished the soldiers, received.

Your information is not full enough to give you a detailed opinion in the matter. I will say, however, that if a civilian furnished food for the soldiers without any agreement with any officials, the Government would be under no liability to pay.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SPARRING MATCHES—Legality of

May 2, 1917.

Mr. C. B. Kepford, Jamestown, N. D.

Dear Mr. Kepford: I have your letter with reference to the "sparring match."

The statute makes it unlawful to engage in, investigate, encourage or promote, any ring or prize fight, or any other premeditated fight or contention.

A prize fight is a contest in which the combatants fight for a reward or wager. The word "fight" implies a purpose to use violence for the purpose of inflicting injury, and it is a question of fact as to whether a sparring or boxing match with gloves is a prize fight.

6 Words and Phrases, 5616.

I can readily see wherein a prize fight may be advertised as a sparring match, for the purpose of evading the laws, and to mislead the law abiding citizens and the peace officers of the community. The officers charged with the duty of enforcing the laws of the state should make it their business to attend any such matches or contests and cause the

arrest of all persons participating therein, if the affair degenerates into an unlawful prize fight.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STALLION SERVICE—Collection of Fees

Mr. Carl Nordhaugen, Leeds, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter to Mr. J. L. Tompkin of Fargo, North Dakota, with reference to the collection of stallion service fees has been referred to me for reply.

In your letter you state the services were performed for B, and that B sold the mare to C, C promising the owner of the stallion to pay the service fee when the same became due. Before this time C shipped the mare out of the state, and at the present time both B and C refuse to pay for the services on the ground that they do not know whether or not the mare was with foal.

It would be my idea that you could maintain an action and collect from C. From the facts set forth in your letter, I would be inclinde to believe that B had been released from any liability on account of the subsequent contract with C. This, of course, depends upon the facts, and it might be necessary to join both B and C as defendants in the action. My theory of this case would be that inasmuch as C had voluntarily disposed of the mare, and by his act had made it practically impossible for you to prove the fulfillment of the terms of the contract, that he should not be allowed to set up these facts as a defense to an action for the purpose of collecting the service fees.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STALLION SERVICE—Liens, Where Service Was Made Prior to Annexation of Chapter 181, S. L. 1915

March 19, 1917.

Mr. B. W. Stayton, Mohall, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter directed to the Stallion Registration Board has been referred to this office for reply. You ask whether Chapter 181 of the Session Laws of 1915, amending Section 2775, Compiled Laws of 1913, and relating to liens for stallion service would apply where service was made in June, 1915, that is prior to the time when said Chapter 181 went into effect. The changes made by Chapter 181 above referred to is to lengthen the time for filing the lien statement from twelve months to eighteen months, and also to lengthen the period of time for which the lien shall exist from one year to two years from the filing of such statement. The law itself states "such lien shall attach at the time of service," and I am, therefore, of the opinion that in the case to which you refer the limit of time within which the lien statement must be filed is twelve months. In other words, that the old law applies instead of the later chapter.

The filing of a lien statement is merely the means of preserving and perfecting the lien, and the lien having attached already it will be governed by the law in force at that time.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

STALLION SERVICE—Time the Lien Attaches—Filing of Lien Statement

March 19, 1917.

Mr. O. L. Burdick, Minnewaukan, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter in which you ask for the construction to be placed on Section 2775, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 181, Session Laws of 1915, relating to liens for stallion service.

As I construe the law the lien attaches at the time of service, and the filing of the lien statement is merely the means of preserving and perfecting such lien.

Consequently the full time allowed by statute for filing such lien must be given its proper effect and the lien remains in force for such time though no such statement be filed unless consent of the person holding the lien was given permitting the property covered by the lien to be disposed of.

If the owner of the mare served disposes of the animal within such period of eighteen months and even before the lien statement is filed, I am of the opinion that this will constitute a violation of said statute for which prosecution will lie.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS—Contingent Fund

Feb. 2, 1917.

Hon. O. B. Herigstad, Minot, N. D.

Dear Mr. Herigstad: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th requesting an opinion relative to States Attorney's Contingent Fund.

You ask whether if the commissioners allow you $500.00 and in the course of the year you should put into the fund attorney's fees amounting to $400.00, whether you will be entitled to $900.00, or whether you will be entitled to the $500.00.

It is my opinion that under Section 10111 of the 1913 Compiled Laws you are entitled to pay all the costs in any particular case out of the fine received in that particular case and that the balance, if any, goes into a special fund which is ultimately transferred to the State School Fund. For example in the case of the State vs. John Doe, if the court should fine him $400.00, the entire $400.00 would go into what is known as "Liquor Prosecution Fund." If it cost to convict this man $200.00, under the law you are empowered to draw a warrant against said case separately for the said $200.00 to pay the expenses actually incurred by you

in securing testimony for and enforcing the provisions of the chapter dealing with prohibition. The other $200.00 would be left and would go to the School Fund. It is my opinion that you could not use the $200.00 remaining in any other case or for any other purpose.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEY—Duty of Appointing Deputy, or Resigning, on Account of Entering Military Service

August 1, 1918.

Hon. Thos. G. Johnson, State's Attorney, Dunn County, Killdeer, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your request of July 30th asking whether it will be necessary for you to appoint a deputy or to resign because of the fact that you are enlisting in the army.

This matter has been up repeatedly, first coming up when Adjutant General G. A. Fraser assumed the duty of Adjutant General and appointed a deputy to run the office of Register of Deeds of Cass County.

There is no legal objection to you appointing a deputy to do the work for you during the remainder of your term. You would, of course, be liable under your bond to the county.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS—Duty in Regard to Action Compelling Township Officers to Return Money Expended on Roads Which Were Not Laid Out

May 3, 1917.

Hon. L. H. Connolly, State's Attorney, Mandan, N. D.

Dear Mr. Connolly: I have your letter in which you ask the following questions, relative to compelling township officers to return money expended by them on roads which were not laid out:

"First. Is it the duty of t heState's Attorney to start action against the township supervisors?

"Second. If it is the duty of the State's Attorney to start action, who should be made party plaintiff?

"Third. What should be the nature of the action?"

I am of the opinion that it is not the duty of the State's Attorney to institute an action on behalf of the Township or the Township Supervisors, for the following reasons:

Among the enumerated duties of the State's Attorney are:

"6. Give when required, and without fee, his **opinion** in writing to the county, district, **township** and school district officers, on matters relating to the duties of their respective offices. 9. It is the intention of this article to make the Attorney General, his assistants and the State's Attorney the only public prosecutors in all cases civil and criminal, wherein the **state** or **county** is a party to the action," etc.

Sec. 3376, Compiled Laws, 1913.

All actions or proceedings by or against a township in its corporate capacity shall be in the name of such township.

Sec. 4085, Compiled Laws, 1913.

"In all such actions and proceedings the township shall sue and be sued in its name, except where township officers are authorized by law to sue in their name of office for the benefit of the township."

Sec. 4229, Compiled Laws, 1913.

Section 4194, Compiled Laws, 1913, provides that the supervisors shall by their name of office prosecute for the benefit of the township all actions upon bonds, and shall sue for and collect all penalties and forfeitures incurred by an officer or inhabitant of the township; and also in like manner, to prosecute for any trespass committed on any public inclosure, highway or property.

The ultimate right to control such matters appears to be vested in the electors.

"The electors of each township have power at the annual township meeting * * *

"3. To direct the institution or defense of actions in all controversies where such township is interested.

"4. To direct such sums to be raised in such township for the prosecuting or defending such actions as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 4088, Compiled Laws, 1913.

The foregoing statutory references indicate who should be made party plaintiff, and the nature of the action would be for the recovery of the funds so expended illegally.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS—Duty to Maintain an Office at County Seat

Apr. 9, 1917.

Mr. Ole Schulberg, Dunn Center, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 24th addressed to the Attorney General, in which you ask for an opinion as to whether or not it is mandatory for the States Attorney to maintain an office at the county seat, in case there is adequate room for such an office at the Court House, has been referred to me.

In reply I beg to state that by Section 3493, Compiled Laws 1913, the county commissioners in a county, the population of which does not exceed 10,000, are required to provide suitable and convenient offices for the State's Attorney, or in lieu thereof they may allow him a reasonable sum not exceeding forty per cent of the salary prescribed by law for the rental and maintenance of such office.

I find no provision in the statutes of North Dakota requiring the State's Attorney to maintain an office at the county seat and I am accordingly of the opinion that the State's Attorney can not be compelled to maintain an office at the county seat.

Very truly yours,

GEO. K. FOSTER,

Asst. to Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS—Legality of Accepting Office of City Mayor While Holding Office

March 20, 1917.

Hon. J. E. Bryans, State's Attorney, Mohall, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 17th to the Attorney General in which you ask whether or not your accepting the office of city mayor during your term of office as state's attorney would be the acceptance of such an office as would be incompatible with the holding of the office of state's attorney, has been referred to me for attention.

In reply I beg to state that in case an officer accepts another office which by constitution, statute or ordinance is prohibited or which is incompatible with the office which he holds, he is deemed by law to have vacated the first office and no proceedings are necessary to enforce vacation.

I know nothing about your city ordinances and you should first examine those to see whether or not there is any provision in them which makes the holding of the office of mayor incompatible with that of the office of state's attorney.

So far as I know there is nothing in the constitution or statutes of North Dakota expressly declaring that the office of state's attorney is incompatible with that of city mayor, and I am of the opinion that there is nothing in the nature of the office of state's attorney which makes it incompatible at law with the office of mayor.

I am of the opinion that incompatibility at common law must be such as arises from the nature of the offices, or their relation to each other.

"That are such as are subordinant to, or interfering with each other, for example a man cannot be at once Judge and Clerk of the same Court." Bouvier.

"The two offices are incompatible where the holder cannot in every instance discharge the duties of each."

Rex v Tizzard, 17 Eng. C. L. 193.

See also, Bryan vs. Cattell, 15 Ia. 538.

Very truly yours,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS—Power to Issue a Subpoena and to Punish for Contempt Persons Failing to Obey the Provisions Thereof

Sept. 7, 1917.

Hon. Rollo F. Hunt, Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor asking for my opinion as to the constitutionality of Section 10108 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, empowering the State's Attorney to issue a subpoena in certain cases, and to punish for contempt persons failing to obey the provisions thereof. Doubtless you will agree with me both as to the importance and the necessity of this power which has been delegated to State's Attorneys, and that if the question of the validity of the proceedings under this

Section is attacked in the courts of this state, that every effort should be made to establish the constitutionality of the same.

As stated in your letter, it is my opinion that the question herein raised has not been decided by the Supreme Court of the state. At the present time this department has a proceeding before the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, involving the power of the State Tax Commission to subpoena witnesses to appear before it. In this case the following procedure was adopted by virtue of the provisions of Section 2089 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. The Tax Commission issued its subpoena and the witnesses so summoned did not appear to testify as therein provided for. Whereupon complaint was filed with the District Court by myself as Attorney General, in which the Court was asked to issue its order commanding the witnesses to appear before the State Tax Commission. Under this procedure, if the Court grants our prayer, and the witnesses still refuse to appear and testify, they will thereupon be in contempt of the order of the Court.

Personally, I am convinced that the power to summon witnesses may be delegated by legislative enactment to administrative or semi-judicial boards, tribunals, commissions and state and local officials, and as to this point feel certain that the weight of authority is with me. The power to punish for contempt upon the failure of witnesses to obey the subpoena, is, however, an entirely different question. I am aware of the Kansas decision, which held the power to punish for contempt under similar circumstances to be unconstitutional, and I am of the opinion that in all likelihood this holding is supported by the weight of authority. There is, however, a line of cases, several of which appear in the Missouri Supreme Court Reports, holding to the contrary on the theory that the power to punish for contempt must necessarily be conferred on and sustained as to the body or official entrusted by legislative enactment with the power to subpoena witnesses.

I desire in this connection to call your attention to Section 8200 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides for the punishment of contempt of witnesses before a Notary Public, officer, board or tribunal, authorized by law to subpoena witnesses before them. It is my belief that Section 10108 and the section above cited, could be used together, and that if this procedure were followed, the legality of the same could be sustained in the courts.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS—Salary

Hon. Victor Wardrope, Leeds, N. D. Jan. 17, 1917.

Dear Sir: Your communication of Dec. 30, 1916, received, and contents noted.

As we understand the question upon which you desire an opinion, it is as follows: "Whether state's attorney, T. H. Burke, is entitled to his salary for the year 1916, based upon the assessed valuation for the year 1914, or based upon the assessed valuation for the year 1915."

This involves the consideration of Section 8, Chapter 112, of the Session Laws of 1915, and Section 3439 of the Revised Code of 1913.

Section 8 of Chapter 112, of Laws of 1915, provides as follows:

"The provisions of this act shall not apply to the present term of officers elected or appointed prior to the taking effect of this act; provided further, that the salary of the officers herein enumerated shall be been elected or appointed, as they are respectively receiving as the time this act takes effect. Whereas an emergency exists in that certain newly organized counties have now no adequate assessment on which to base the salaries fixed by law for county officers, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval, as to such counties."

Section 3439, Revised Code of 1913, so far as material provides as follows:

"The salary of the states attorney shall not be diminished during the term for which he was elected."

Section 3 of Chapter 254, Session Laws of 1915, reads as follows:

"No salary of any official now determined by the amount of the assessed valuation of property within any political subdivision shall be increased during the years 1915 and 1916, or prior to July 1st, 1917, beyond the amount now authorized on the basis of assessed valuation for the year 1914."

I beg to advise that we make construction of these respective statutes as follows:

the same during the remainder of the term for which they may have

Chapter 254, Session Laws of 1915, was approved March 12, 1915, and Chapter 112, Session Laws of 1915, was approved March 8, 1915. For purposes of this opinion we consider it immaterial as to whether or not the emergency clause attached to each chapter was effective as such.

The fact is that Chapter 254 is a later declaration of legislative intention.

Section 2 of Chapter 254 specifically provides that the salary of the officials based upon assessed valuation shall not be increased during the years 1915 and 1916, beyond the amount then authorized upon the assessed valuation for the year 1914.

This controls, in our opinion, the provisions of law set forth in Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of 1915, and Section 3493 of the Revised Code of 1913.

We are therefore of the opinion that the salary of the states attorney for the year 1916 is based upon the assessed valuation for the year 1914.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

STATE AUDITOR—Authority to Issue Warrants to Employees Who Are on Legislative Pay-roll and Also on Regular Monthly State and County Pay-rolls.

January 24, 1917.

Hon. C. R. Kositzky, State Auditor, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 22nd inst, requesting an opinion as to whether or not it is legal for you to issue warrants to employees

who are on the legislative pay roll and who are also on the regular monthly state or county pay rolls.

It is my opinion that a man cannot receive pay as a servant of the state or the state and county for two different positions, except in exceptional cases. An individual can be on the City Commission of a city and also a state officer. He can also be justice of the peace and be on the City Commission, but in the vast majority of cases the law holds that interests conflict and it is my opinion that if there are any cases of the kind you mention, namely, that one man is serving the state in two different capacities, both of which are supposed to take all of his time, then he should either resign one of the positions or should remit to the state the pay for one of the positions and that you should not issue two warrants to the same employee for work presumably done at the same time.

Replying to your other question, my opinion is the same where the employee is supposed to give all of his time to a county and as a matter of fact does not do that but comes and works for the state and he cannot draw pay at both places.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE AUDITOR—Warrants for Moneys Paid Into County Treasury.

April 25, 1917.

Hon. John Steen, State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

My Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of the following letter from you:

"H. B. No. 168, passed by the 1917 Legislative Session, provides among other things that 'On the 15th day of every calendar month the State Treasurer shall pay into the county treasury of each county, one-third of the moneys received from the Secretary of State under the provision of the said act, etc.'

"Kindly give me your opinion as to whether or not I must have the State Auditor's warrant or warrants for the amount or amounts, before I can make such payment."

The following provisions in our law bear directly upon this question:

"No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law or on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state, or any county or other political subdivision, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers, whose duty it may be to audit the same."

Section 186, Constitution of North Dakota.

Also, Section 641, Compiled Laws 1913, which reads as follows:

"Moneys must be paid from the state treasury only upon the warrant or the order of the auditor, and each warrant shall specify upon what fund or from what apportionment it is to be paid; provided, however, that the treasurer may redeem outstanding bonds or pay interest on bonds when due without the auditor's warrant, retaining such bond or in-

terest coupon as his voucher for such payment until the next succeeding settlement."

I am therefore of the opinion that, before making the payments into the several county treasuries, as provided by Sec. 2978 N, as amended by said House Bill No. 168, part of which you quote in our letter, the state auditor's warrant or order therefor should first be issued.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE AUDITING BOARD—Authority to Grant Request in Resolution of the State Highway Commission.

March 26th, 1918.

State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.
Attention Mr. J. W. Bliss.

Gentlemen: This is in reply to your letter of recent date in which you ask as to the legality of the action requested of the State Auditing Board, namely the resolution passed by the State Highway Commission and which is as follows:

"Moved by Mr. White and seconded by Mr. Bliss that the Auditing Board be hereby respectfully requested to set aside an emergency fund of $1,000 against which expense accounts and salaries may be charged prior to action thereon by the Auditing Board, such emergency fund to be reimbursed by the State Auditing Board when such bills for expenses and salaries charged against such fund have been approved by said Auditing Board. This request is made by the State Highway Commission in order that transient help may be paid promptly upon leaving the service of the department and, in cases of necessity, that field parties may be reimbursed for expenses that they have been put to immediately on the filing of the expense accounts without the necessity of waiting for formal action by the State Auditing Board."

In substance you ask that a fund of $1,000 be set aside by the Auditing Board from the funds of the State Highway Commission and that the State Auditor be authorized to draw up warrant against said fund and pay expenses and salaries of certain employees of the Highway Commission without said claims having been audited by the Auditing Board but otherwise in the usual form, this fund to be reimbursed as the claims are audited and allowed by the board.

Section 186 of our State Constitution is as follows: "No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrants drawn by the proper officers, and no bills, claims, accounts, or demands against the State, or any county, or other political subdivision shall be audited, allowed or paid until the full itemized statements in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same."

You are also referred to Chapter 244 of the Session Laws of 1915. It must be conceded that claims described in this resolution are such as under the law must be audited and approved by the State Auditing Board. The main purpose of the Constitutional provision above set forth and

said Chapter 244 is to guard against the payment of unjust, illegal and unreasonable demands made against the Stte. And with this in mind unreasonable demands made against the State. And with this in mind it can readily be understood that the purpose thereof would be defeated

Allow me to state therefore that while I appreciate that the present system of paying such claims causes the Highway Commission considerable inconvenience in certain seasons of the year that it is my opinion that the State Auditing Board could not legally comply with the request embodied in the resolution submitted. Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE EMPLOYEES—Employing Greater Number Than Provided By Law and Dividing Maximum Salary Appropriated

March 2, 1917.

Hon. John Steen, State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: You ask this office for an opinion on the following matter:

"Where our Budget Law provides for a number of employees in a department and provides for the maximum salary which may be paid such employees, can the head of such department hire or employ a greater number of employees and divide the salary appropriated between the parties so employed?"

Prior to the passage of the general Budget Law (Chapter 43, Laws of 1915) the State Treasurer's office was allowed a lump sum for clerk hire. Section 652 and 653 f, compiled laws of 1913. Section 1 of said chapter 43, Laws of 1915, declares:

"The sums hereinafter named, only, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated * * * * for the purposes specified in the following sections of the act."

Sub-division 8 of Section 3 contains specific appropriations for the State Treasurer under the head of "Clerk Hire" and the sub heads "deputy," "chief clerk," "bookkeeper" and "stenographer and Bond Clerk," with specific annual salaries provided for each.

It is evidently the purpose of the Budget Law, among other things, to determine the requirements of each department by the application of more scientific and exact methods and due investigation, and to provide a maximum appropriation for each specific use and purpose.

In view of the complete change so made by the Budget Law in the method of the appropriation, I believe your question must be answered in the negative. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION—Authority to Purchase Right-of-way In Various Counties

Feb. 14, 1918.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, Sec'y, State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your inquiry of recent

date in which you request an opinion as to whether or not the State Highway Commission has authority, under the provisions of Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1917, to purchase right-of-way in a county for roads to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. In this connection I assume that the county has applied to the State Highway Commission for state or Federal aid in constructing a road, but has failed to provide the right-of-way therefor.

I do not find that this question has been covered by the provisions of the Act above mentioned, but a careful reading of said Act convinces me that it is not the intent of the legislature that the funds provided for herein should be used for the purpose of buying rights-of-way in the various counties. The words used by the legislature in this Act providing for the expenditure of the funds therein provided for, in my opinion negative the idea that the state is to do other than construct, improve, repair or maintain the roads over which it has, in connection with the county, assumed jurisdiction for the purposes provided for in the act.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

Mar. 6, 1918.

State Highway Commission, Mr. J. E. Kaulfuss,
Highway Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter under date of March second in which you refer to the opinion rendered by myself to your department under date of February 14th with reference to the question of the power of the State Highway Commission to buy rights-of-way for highway purposes.

I note the suggestions you make with reference thereto and have given the same due consideration, but I am unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that set forth in my opinion to you of February 14th which was to the effect that under the existing statutes the State Highway Commission has no power or authority to expend the funds under its control for the purchase of rights-of-way.

I realize that under the word "improving" the highway might be relocated and that it would, no doubt, be necessary in relocating such highway to purchase a new right-of-way. However, if in the improvement of a given highway such relocation was necessary it would be determined at the time of the preliminary survey, so that arrangements could be made to require the county to purchase the right-of-way needed.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that had the legislature intended that the funds of the State Highway Commission might be used to purchase rights-of-way such a power would have been conferred by direct and explicit language and not left to be drawn therefrom by inference.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION—Contract Between State Engineer and Contractor Binding Upon the County in Which the Work is Performed

Feb. 14, 1918.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, Sec'y, State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date requesting an opinion upon the following state of facts:

Assuming a contract for Federal Aid or state highway work would have been awarded by the state engineer as chief engineer and secretary of the State Highway Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1917, and that said contract was entered into and signed by the state engineer and the contractor and in addition was witnessed and attested by the county commissioners and county auditor of the county in which the work covered by the contract was to be performed, would such a contract be binding upon the county?

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that the county, as such, would not be bound by the provisions of such contract by virtue of the contract alone, for the reason that it is not a party thereto. It is probable that by virtue of the fact that application has been made to the Highway Commission for state aid, in conformity with the provisions of said Chapter 131 of the Session Laws of 1917, the county, having approved of this contract, as is provided for in Section 6 of said Chapter, could be held for its proportionate share of the costs of the improvement, but said liability would be created by operation of a law rather than by the contract above mentioned.

In this connection permit me to suggest that it is my opinion that it would be far more satisfactory for the state, through the State Highway Commission, to enter into a separate contract with the county in each case in which the terms of its liability should be clearly expressed.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION—Constitutionality of Law Creating Such Funds for Maintenance of Highways and Bridges

Dec. 31, 1917.

Hon. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer,

Secretary of North Dakota State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your request asking for my opinion concerning the constitutionality of House Bill 168, generally known as the law creating the State Highway Commission and I note that in addition to the request for an opinion as to the constitutionality of said law that you desire to know what funds the Highway Commission may properly be entitled to for the state's portion of the cost of properly maintaining all highways and bridges in pursuance to the provisions of said act.

Replying categorically as to whether or not the law is constitutional, it is my opinion that said House Bill 168 generally known as Chapter 131 of the 1917 Session Laws (and as creating the State Highway Commis-

sion) is constitutional in every respect. The law is somewhat loosely drawn and there are several ambiguities therein but the intention of the legislature is clear and it is apparent from the whole context of the law that it was passed with the sole idea in view of taking advantage of the Federal Aid to state roads.

II

Replying further to the other questions, I wish to say that it provides in Article 2 of said Chapter 131 of the 1917 Session Laws that the State Highway Commission "shall determine the character and have general control and supervision of the construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of all roads and bridges improved under the provisions of this act. It shall reserve out of the State Highway fund hereby created a sufficient sum annually to meet its expenses and to pay the state's portion of the cost of properly maintaining all highways and bridges improved in pursuance to the provisions of this act; and the balance of said State Highway fund shall be expended by the State Highway Commission in the improvement of highways and bridges in the several counties in the manner following: ten per cent of said fund shall be spent within the discretion of the State Highway Commission and without regard to the amount of said fund collected in each county, and ninety per cent in proportion to the amounts collected therein." The law further provides that Section 9 shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 2.

Section 9 is as follows: "In order to provide funds for the purpose of immediately organizing the State Highway Commission and performing all necessary preliminary work, purchasing supplies, office and field equipment and securing expert assistance, there is hereby appropriated out of the general fund of the State the sum of $8,000.00 to be kept in a separate fund to be known as The State Highway Fund."

Investigation has disclosed to me that approximately $94,000. has been credited to the State Highway Commission, all of said money coming from sources within the state and not consisting of any Federal Aid and that of this amount approximately $22,000. has been spent in addition to the $8,000. provided for in Section 9 and the question arises whether or not the State Highway Commission has the authority to spend more than ten per cent of said fund of $94,000. at its discretion. It is my opinion, that the $8,000. provided for in Section 9 was to be used for the purposes of immediately organizing the State Highway Commission and performing all necessary preliminary work, purchasing supplies, office and field equipment and securing expert assistance. In as much as an emergency clause was attached to this chapter it was evidently the intention of the legislature to have this $8,000. spent immediately after the session adjourned so that full advantage could be taken of Federal Aid. I understand, the Federal Aid for 1916, 1917, and 1918 will total approximately somewhat less than one-half million dollars. The State and Counties will have to spend an equal amount, all of which must be spent under the supervision of the State Highway Commission. It is evident that

with this tremendous amount of money to be spent upon the highways that much work anticipatory to said expenditures must be done.

It was obvious that after the $8,000. as provided for in Section 9 was expended that salaries, traveling expenses, postage, supplies, equipment for both field and office work, furniture and fixtures, printing, telegraph and telephone charges, drayage, express and freight charges and other miscellaneous items would still continue and it is my opinion that the legislature contemplated that the same should continue and that same should be considered in part as the expenses of the State Highway Commission and in part should also be considered as a part of the State's portion in the cost of properly maintaining all highways and bridges improved in pursuance to the provisions of this act as the State Highway Commission might determine. It is elementary that much preliminary work must be done on each road before the same is ready to have actual construction commenced upon it and from the terms of the law that work must be done in each one of the fifty-three counties because the law specifically states that a portion of the money collected in each county must be spent therein. It is my opinion that it was the clear intention of the legislature that the State Highway Commission consisting of the Governor, State Engineer, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, and two members to be appointed by the Governor were to have full and exclusive charge of the administration of the State Highway Fund; that they should expend the same for different items outlined above and that they might include automobiles to be used by the engineers and also any machinery needed for road work. Further, that the ten per cent of the fund which it states shall be spent in the discretion of the State Highway Commission means that ten per cent of said fund can be spent anywhere in the state where the State Highway Commission feels that a main road or other work is needed most and that the said ten per cent is not in any way a limit of the amount of the fund which the State Highway Commission shall expend.

With reference to the ninety per cent which the law states shall be spent by the said commission in the several counties in proportion to the amount collected therein, it is my opinion that the items mentioned above which are necessarily spent in doing the preliminary work and laying out of roads in the different counties is in reality money spent therein. It is further my opinion that the State Highway Commission has full authority to anticipate that its program shall extend for a period of three years or more and prepare blue prints, etc., in accordance with these plans.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION—Legality of Employing Member of, to Make Surveys for Commission

March 26th, 1918.

State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D. Attention Mr. J. W. Bliss

Gentlemen: This department is in receipt of your letter requesting

an opinion as to the legality of employing a member of the State Highway Commission to make surveys for the State Highway Commission.

The employment of a member of the State Highway Commission is not prohibited by express statutory enactment but such contracts are not looked upon with favor. Your attention is called to Section Number 9829 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 and while it is probable that said section is not applicable to the facts as set forth in your letter, it clearly shows the attitude of the legislature with reference to contracts of a somewhat similar nature.

As stated above while I do not find that such a contract of employment would be illegal yet I am inclined to advise you that it is my opinion that it would be inadvisable for the State Highway Commission to enter into the same.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION—Legality of Resolution Relating to Mr. Bliss' and Mr. Kaulfuss, Authority to Sign Contracts

April 13th, 1918.

State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.
Attention Hon. J. W. Bliss:

Gentlemen: This department is in receipt of your communication under date of April 10th attached to which you submit copies of the resolutions adopted by the State Highway Commission delegating to yourself and Mr. Kaulfuss authority to sign contracts on behalf of the State Highway Commission in which you state you desire an opinion as to the legality of such resolutions. In reply thereto, permit me to state that it is my opinion that such powers may be legally delegated to yourself and Mr. Kaulfuss by the State Highway Commission.

It is suggested, however, that at the next meeting of the State Highway Commission after each and every contract has been signed and entered into by yourself and Mr. Kaulfuss that the Commission ratify the execution of the contracts.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION—Length of Term of Members

April 9, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of today for an opinion as to the length of term of the two members appointed by you on the State Highway Commission.

It is my opinion that the two members to be appointed by you hold office at your pleasure, but that you should appoint them beginning this date until January 1, 1919. The act itself fails to provide any term, but

by implication I believe the men appointed would hold only during your term of office.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION—Proper Title to Be Used By State Engineer in Drawing Up Contracts for Commission

Nov. 30, 1917.

Mr. Jay W. Bliss, State Engineer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to the proper title which should be used by you to designate yourself in the drawing up of contracts between the Highway Commission and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Section 4, House Bill No. 168, 1917 Session Laws, states that the State Engineer shall be the Chief Engineer, and the Secretary of the State Highway Commission.

It is my opinion that you should sign these contracts as Secretary of the State Highway Commission.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Clerkhire for Assistants in Office of Curator

Dec. 7, 1917.

Hon. A. G. Libby, Sec'y, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your request for an opinion relative to the clerkhire in the office of the Curator of the State Historical Society.

Under Sub-division 23 of Chapter 24, 1917 Session Laws, it provides that the clerkhire shall be as follows:

"Librarian .....$1,000 per annum.....$2,000.00
"Assistants in Office Curator 1,800.00
"Services of Secretary ..... 225.00"

I understand that Miss Roop is the librarian and that Mrs. Jewel is one of the assistants in the office of the curator, and that you are the secretary.

In as much as the language is "Assistants in Office of Curator" there can be no objection to the State Historical Society having as many assistants as they may see fit in the office of the curator, but for the biennial report not more than $1,800 must be expended for this assistance. They can hire anyone they wish and as many as they wish to assist the curator, and the appropriation specifically does not mean that only one assistant to the curator shall receive a salary of $75.00 per month for the two-year period.

It is my opinion that the work or services rendered would have to be rendered in the office of the curator and under his direction, and not under the direction of the secretary. That is, the appropriation as it

reads means that the assistants shall be in the office of the curator and not anywhere else, although I take it that if the curator would occasionally have to send one of his assistants out for a few days, on some special work, there would be no objection to his doing so.

If there is anything further you wish to know in this matter, I shall be glad to advise you. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Vouchers, Legality of Cashing Such Without Permission or Approval of Its Authorized Officers

June 7th, 1918.

Honorable V. G. Libby, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of May 29th addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply, in which you ask for an opinion as to whether or not vouchers drawn against the State Historical Society may be authorized and cashed without permission or approval of the Society or its authorized officers. It is my opinion, upon examination of the statutes, making appropriations for this Society, that no officer outside of the State Historical Society has authority to authorize expenditures from appropriations for this Society, it being the intention and purpose of the legislature to have such appropriation under the control of this Society which is requires to account therefor.

Trusting this will answer the inquiry you made, I beg to be

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—Legality of Superintendent Thereof Making Charges for Services as Member of Examining Board

Jan. 27, 1917.

Board of Control of State Institutions, Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: We have your request under date of Jan. 18, for an opinion as to whether or not the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane can make a charge for services as a member of the Examining Board, provided for in Chapter 121, Laws of 1915, relating among other things, to actions for divorce on the ground of incurable insanity, that part of such section applicable to this matter being as follows:

"Provided that no divorce shall be granted because of insanity until after a thorough examination of such insane person by three physicians who are recognized authorities on mental diseases, one of which physicians shall be the Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, the other two physicians to be appointed by the court before whom the action is pending, all of whom shall agree that such insane person is incurable."

In my opinion the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane can make no charge for his services on such Examining Board, and it would be illegal for him to receive any fee for his services.

The office of Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane is created by Section 1755, Revised Code of 1913. By this section and Section 1737, he is definitely made a public officer, is required to give a bond, and to take and subscribe an oath to discharge the duties required of him by law.

Under the provisions of Chapter 121, Laws of 1915, a definite duty was placed upon him to act as a member of the Examining Board, and that duty under law, can be performed by no other officer. Any act to be performed by reason of his duty as a member of such board is undoubtedly an official act.

Under the law, no extra fee or compensation of any kind is authorized, expressly or by implication, to the Superintendent for the performance of his duty. That being true under the general rule governing matters of this kind, he has no claim for a fee for his services.

"Officers have no claim for official services rendered, either against the government, a local corporation, or an individual, where no provision has been made by law for compensation for such services."
29 Cyc. 1423.

The law specifying the duty of a superintendent to act on the Examining Board was, of course, passed after the creation of the office of the superintendent, and it went into effect during the incumbency of the present Superintendent. That fact, though his duties were increased without extra compensation, entitles him to no extra compensation, for

"Officers take their office cum onero, and service required of them by law, for which they are not specifically paid, must be considered compensated by the fees allowed for other services."
31 Ind. 32.

"And the fact that their duties are increased during a term of office of a public official without increased compensation does not relieve such officer of the duty of performance."
Machem on Public Officers, Sec. 595.

Thus it appearing that an act of the Superintendent as a member of this Examining Board is an official act, that no extra compensation is provided, and that he has no right to any extra compensation, any effort to charge a fee for discharging such duty is prohibited by Section 9307, Revised Code of 1913, which reads as follows:

"Every executive officer who asks or receives any emolument, gratuity or reward, or any promise of any emolument, gratuity or reward, excepting such as may be authorized by law, for doing any official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The reasons for the general rule and for the above section of our code, No. 9307, are readily apparent, and they are peculiarly applicable to the matter in question.

In an action for divorce, the state is definitely interested as a third party. Since the Superintendent is made the only official who can serve as a third member of the Examining Board, in addition to the two physicians to be appointed by the court, if it were left to him to fix a fee for his service he could easily name a fee so high as to be prohibitive, thus the operation of the statute would be entirely blocked and a denial of justice would result.

Moreover, his duty on the Examining Board being in a sense judicial and intended to protect the rights of the insane person, the impropriety of allowing the Superintendent's service to depend upon a private agreement with the hostile party in the action is too clear to need comment.

Respectfully,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE HUMANE OFFICER—Method of Appointment—Duties—Expenses

January 12, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Governor: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., relative to the appointment of a State Humane Officer.

Section 2770 of the 1913 Compiled Laws is as follows:

"The Governor shall appoint a discreet and suitable person whose duty it shall be to investigate all cases of violation of the laws against cruelty to animals of which information can be obtained and bring the facts relative thereto before the proper authorities and it shall be the duty of such person to organize humane societies in different places in the state where it can be done, whose members shall pledge themselves to the use of all reasonable means for the enforcement of the laws relative to cruelty to animals. It shall be the duty of the states attorneys in the state to co-operate with such person in the enforcement of such laws."

You will note that the duties of the State Humane Officer in no way apply to the looking after or care of children. The State Humane Officer acts without compensation further than the payment of his actual expenses incurred and the State Auditor shall issue warrants for such expense upon presentation of itemized and verified accounts therefor and the legislature has appropriated the sum of $500.00 annually for the payment of such expense.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE LANDS—Authority of Man and Wife to Lease Two Sections

July 5, 1917.

Hon. Frank S. Henry, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of July 3d you refer to Section 11 of the Enabling Act passed by Congress and approved February 22, 1889, relating to the leasing of state lands, and you ask,

1. In case a person is the lessee of one section of state land, whether or not his wife is entitled to lease another section of state land, and, if so, under what conditions?

2. In case a company, firm or corporation is a lessee of one section of state land, whether or not a member of such company, firm or corporation is entitled to lease an additional state land?

Answering first question No. 1 I beg to state that, in my opinion, if a person already holds a lease of one section of state land his wife may lawfully become lessee of state land, just as any other person not a lessee of school land might become such lessee, provided she becomes a

bona fida lessee and does not become a lessee as a mere subterfuge by means of which her husband, who already has leased one section of school land, may thus acquire more state land. The mere fact that she is wife of a man who has leased a section of land from the state does not prevent her from becoming the lessee of such land, provided she uses such land for her own purposes.

In answering your second question I beg to state that I am of the opinion that if a partnership or un-incorporated association holds a lease of one section of school land, then a person who is a member of that partnership or un-incorporated association is not entitled to lease additional school land. I am of the opinion, however, that in case of a corporation the situation is different. In law, a corporation is a person distinct from any of the persons who hold stock in the corporation and, consequently, it is my opinion that although a person holds stock in a corporation which is the lessee of a section of state land, that person may also be the lessee of a section of state land.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

STATE LANDS—Portion of School Lands That May Be Leased to One Person

May 2, 1917.

Mr. George Hoerauf, Elgin, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hoerauf: I have your favor concerning the leasing of school lands and note you have a contract with the state whereby you now have under lease two and one-half sections of school lands.

Section 11 of the Enabling Act provides as follows:

"* * * But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; * * *"

From this you will notice it is illegal for the state to lease any person more than one section of school lands. However, there is nothing to prevent your assigning parts of your lease to different members of your family. It is my opinion that it was not the intention to prevent any honest, bona fide farmer of this state from getting all the school land he wishes to pay for, for the use of his young stock, but that it was the intention to keep big cattle companies from getting hold of enormous quantities of school lands and then having control of it and keeping out actual bona fide settlers.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE LOANS—Interpretation of Subdiv. 2, Sect. 1, S. B. 98, S. L. 1917—Procedure to Be Followed in Negotiating a Loan

June 16, 1917.

Hon. Frank S. Henry, Land Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 15th, requesting an opinion as to the

meaning of Subdivision 2 of Section 1 of Senate Bill No. 98 of the Session Laws of 1917 which amends and re-enacts the present law relating to state farm loans, and asking suggestions relative to the procedure in negotiating a loan, has been received.

In reply I beg to state that I have examined Subdivision 2 of Section 1 of said law and am of the opinion that the phrase "five per cent" where it appears therein is the result of a clerical error of some kind, as from the meaning to be derived from the whole subdivision indicates that the phrase above referred to is four per cent and not five per cent. In my opinion, it was the intention of the legislature to provide for the amortization of the indebtedness.

Relative to the second paragraph of Section 2 of the law which relates to the procedure in negotiating a loan, I beg to state that if it appears to the Attorney General, upon the examination of the abstract that the lands covered by the abstract have been encumbered by mortgage, the Attorney General will assume that no part of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage has been paid, unless cancelled notes showing payment are submitted to the Attorney General with the papers.

Under this law arrangement is made for paying out of the proceeds of the loan the expenses in connection with the recording of instruments, the appraisal of the lands and abstract fees, so I suggest that the attention of each applicant for loan be called to this fact in order that the amount stated in his application for a loan shall be sufficient to cover not only all encumbrances on the land, but also the expenses above referred to.

From the County Treasurer of the county in which the land lies the applicant for a loan will be able to obtain information as to the probable amount of such expense. In the event that the amount of the loan is not sufficient to cover, in addition to the encumbrances, the expenses above referred to, the County Treasurer can withhold payment from the borrower until money sufficient to pay the balance of the expense in connection with the loan has been deposited with him.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE LOANS—Payment of Notes Secured by Mortgage Before Three Years Have Elapsed

Nov. 16, 1917.

Hon. W. J. Prater, Commissioner of University and School Lands,
Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of Nov. 15th relative to the acceptance of payment of notes secured by mortgage executed according to the terms of subdivision 3 of Section 287 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, I beg to state that in my opinion the legislature intended that the State Treasurer should not accept payment of the note until three years had elapsed from the date of the mortgage.

In case, however, that the loan has run for such a period that by accepting the interest for three and one-half years the State Treasurer

would not violate the provisions of Chapter 176 of the Session Laws of 1915 relating to usury. I do not see how anyone could complain because of the fact that before the loan had run for three years the treasurer had accepted full payment of the principal and interest for three and one-half years and the mortgage had been satisfied.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Authority of Faculty to Expel Student, or to Refuse Admission

April 24, 1917.

Hon. Thomas A. Hillyer, President, State Normal School, Mayville, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—We find that your letter of the 27th ultimo was mislaid and we fail to find that it was answered.

The questions you ask are as follows:

1. "Would the faculty of this institution be legally justified in requiring a student to withdraw, or in originally refusing him admission, who were believed through prevailing rumor to be of immoral character but against whom it could bring no specific evidence?"

2. "Is there a law in this state forbidding restaurants and cafes having enclosed private booths or determining how such booths, if they are permitted, shall be made?"

In reply to the first question will say that the trustees or, at present, the Board of Regents and the faculty of a state institution of the character of the Mayville Normal have a wide discretion as to the expulsion of students, or the refusal of admission to them, but I believe, as I understand the rule, especially in the case of a state institute for learning, that discretion can only be execised on some showing of fact warranting an expulsion or a refusal to admit. The situation you state in your first question is a situation where the faculty has no evidence whatever against the student, but only rumor as to his or her immoral character. On this showing of fact it is my opinion that the faculty would not be authorized to require such student to withdraw, or to originally refuse him or her admission.

In reply to the second question will say that I find no law forbidding restaurants and cafes to have enclosed private booths or prescribing the construction of same.

Trusting that this may reach you in time to be of service, I am,

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE OIL INSPECTOR—Duties, and Authority in Hiring Deputies

May 2, 1917.

Pres. E. F. Ladd, Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—From your letter of April 27th, I understand the situation in the Oil Inspection Department to be as follows:

As now conducted, with three stations already discontinued, the expense for the current year would amount to $25,830.00, and that the prospective maximum income for the year will not exceed $21,000.00; that deputy inspectors for the designated ports of entry can not be hired for the salaries expressly provided for by the law; and that you desire an opinion as to whether or not under these circumstances you are justified, under the oil inspection law, in abolishing all ports of entry and making general inspection throughout the state, thus doing away with all but four or five regular inspectors.

In reply I beg to state that the law expressly provides for an inspector at each port of entry, and if it is possible to hire competent men at the salaries provided for, you are not justified in abolishing all ports of entry and in making general inspection throughout the state.

However, this law is a police regulation, and I am of the opinion that if it is impossible for you as the police officer in charge of this department to carry out the law as it is expressly provided, then it becomes your duty to enforce the law in such manner as you can, conforming as nearly as you can to the express provisions of the law.

The law provides that the commissioner shall appoint a deputy inspector for each of the points designated as ports of entry and provides the amount of salary for each deputy, but it does not expressly state that one and the same person shall not act as deputy inspector at two or more places, although I believe that it is the intent of the law not to have the same person acting as deputy inspector in two or more places.

I am further of the opinion that you as commissioner, in case of impossibility to secure competent inspectors, as expressly provided by the law, you would be performing your duties as commissioner by appointing one deputy state inspector for two or more ports of entry.

I am further of the opinion that if you should find it impossible to hire deputy state inspectors, as expressly provided by the law, and for that reason you should neglect the inspection of oils, you would not be performing your duty.

Similarly, I believe, that you are justified, if unable to hire deputy inspectors at the salaries provided for by law to make a general inspection throughout the state with four or five regular inspectors.

You understand, of course, that you are not justified in departing from the express provisions of the law if it is possible to carry on the work as expressly provided by law.

Trusting that this opinion will be of service to you, I am,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

STATE PRINTING COMMISSION—Power to Continue Publication of Supreme Court Reports When Contract Has Expired

July 15th, 1918.

Mr. A. G. Jacobson, Sec'y. State Printing Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir:—Under provisions of Section 736 C. L. 1913, the State Print-

ing Commission is authorized to enter into a contract for the printing and selling of the North Dakota Supreme Court Reports. The procedure to be followed in advertising for bids, etc., and the maximum amount to be paid per volume are fixed by the statute. You state that bids were advertised for as provided by law but none were submitted, presumably on account of the fact that under present conditions no publishing company would enter into a contract at the maximum price fixed by said statute. You ask if there is any way whereby the publication of the reports can be continued by the Commission.

The power on the part of the Printing Commission to enter into a contract for publishing said reports does not exist except as conferred by statute and such power as is conferred must and can only be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the statute, such provisions being mandatory.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the previously existing contract having expired and the Commission not being able to enter into a new contract in compliance with the statute, that no power exists in the Commission to continue the publication of the reports and that the difficulty, conditions remaining as they now are, can only be remedied by legislative action.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE TREASURER—Authority to Waive Sixty Days Notice and Accept Payment on Bonds, with Accrued Interest to Date, Before Maturity

April 13th, 1918.

Hon. John Steen, State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir:—I have your request today for an interpretation of Chapter 270 of the 1915 Session Laws, which provides for the payment of bonds due the State before maturity, and asking whether or not you waive the sixty days' notice and accept payment with accrued interest to date, at any time.

The section of the statute concerning this question is Section 1 of Chapter 270 of the 1915 Session Laws and reads as follows:

"That the Board of University and School Lands and the State Treasurer are hereby authorized and directed to allow any county, city, town, village or school district to redeem at any time after two years at par with accrued interest, any bond or bonds which have been sold to the state at par when they have sufficient funds accumulated in their sinking fund so to do, on giving sixty days' notice to the State Treasurer, and thereafter, on like conditions, until all such outstanding bonds have been paid."

It is my opinion that in as much as the notice required is not a notice to the public, but one affecting only the State Treasurer, that you have the privilege of waiving such notice if you wish. It is evidently the purpose of the law to make it compulsory upon you to accept this money after you have had the sixty days' notice.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

STATE TREASURER—Bond, Proper Custodian of

March 24, 1917.

Hon. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—Your letter, addressed to the Attorney General, in which you request a written opinion as to the proper custodian of the bond or bonds of the State Treasurer of North Dakota, has been referred to me.

Division 5 of Section 122 of the Compiled Laws for 1913 is the same as Division 5 of Section 91 of the Revised Code of 1899 and provides that the Secretary of State shall be the custodian of the bond of the Treasurer. However, Chapter 128 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1903 provides that the bonds of the State Treasurer shall be deposited with and kept on file in the office of the State Auditor. This act expressly repeals all acts and parts of acts in conflict with it and accordingly it repealed the former law which provided that the Secretary of State should be the custodian of the bond of the State Treasurer, although this law is still set forth in division 5 of section 122 of the Compiled Laws for 1913.

Accordingly I am of the opinion that the statement set forth in section 662 of the Compiled Laws for 1913 which is section 1 of chapter 128 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1903, requiring that the bonds of the State Treasurer shall be deposited with and kept on file in the office of the State Auditor is the law in force at this time.

Very truly yours,

GEO. K. FOSTER,

Asst. to the Attorney General.

STATE TROLLEY LINE—Liability of State Under Franchise Granted by City of Bismarck

Jan. 13, 1917.

Sen. P. T.Kretchmar, care of State Senate, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—I have your request for an opinion regarding the liability of the state under the franchise granted by the City of Bismarck, for the operation of the state trolley line, authorized under Sections 1804, 1805 and 1806 of the 1913 Revised Code, Session Laws of 1903, Chapter 29.

The question involves the liability of the state under the following provisions of ordinance 169, of the City of Bismarck, approved by the city council of Bismarck on Sept. 8th, 1903, and accepted Sept. 30th, 1903, by the Board of Trustees of Public Property for the state of North Dakota:

Section 2. "Said grantee shall be liable for all damages done by electrolysis to the water mains or service pipes or other metallic pipes, or cables caused by electrical currents from its wires."

Section 3. "When snow shall be thrown from the railway tracks it shall be leveled and disposed of by said grantee so as not to be an obstruction to travel on the streets, and said grantee shall keep the space between the rails and for a space of one and one-half feet on each side thereof paved, where the street is or may hereafter be paved, and in proper repair so as not to niterfere with travel over the same, and shall at all times keep and maintain the same paved as aforesaid and in repair and in condition at its own cost and expense, subject to the ap-

proval of the street commissioner or city engineer as the city council may direct, and shall when notified by the street commissioner or city engineer to pave or repair the same, immediately make such repairs as may be necessary."

Section 3b. "It shall be the duty of said grantee to repair any and all damages done to streets, paving, curbs, cross or sidewalks, gutters, or other public or private property caused by the construction or repairing of the tracks or setting of the poles along the streets, highways and bridges as herein provided, and said grantee shall defend and save harmless the City of Bismarck from any and all damages, judgments, decrees and costs connected therewith which may be rendered against the city by reason of the grant of the right and privileges herein contained or which in any way may accrue, arise or grow out of the exercise by said grantee of the rights and privileges herein contained."

Section 3 (g). "When it shall be necessary for any person or persons to move across any said streets or highways any house or other building of such height or size as to interfere with any of the poles or wires of the railway constructed and maintained under this ordinance said grantee shall upon receiving at least twenty-four hours notice in writing remove at its own cost and expense the poles and wires as far as it is necessary to allow the passage of such house or building for a reasonable period of time not exceeding four hours, and said grantee shall not be required to keep its poles and wires out of their normal position at any one time or times more than between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and four o'clock A. M., and provided further that the route selected for moving such house or other building shall be first approved by the city engineer."

Section 8. "A failure on the part of said grantee to comply with the provisions herein contained and to keep and perform all of the conditions herein provided for, shall and may be declared a forfeiture of this franchise and the same shall and may be declared cancelled and of no effect by the city council of the City of Bismarck upon sixty days' notice thereof to the Governor of the State of North Dakota."

Referring to the matters covered by the first four quotations above given, and which relate to obligations and liabilities of the state under the franchise, will say that in my opinion the approval of this franchise by city and its acceptance by the Board of Trustees of Public Property for the state, created no obligation or liability on the part of the state.

Section 185 of the Constitution of North Dakota contains the following provision:

"* * * * nor shall the state engage in any work of internal improvement, unless authorized by a two thirds vote of the people."

It is my opinion that the building of this trolley line through the city of Bismarck was a work of internal improvement forbidden, expressly, by the above section of the constitution, that as such it is unconstitutional, there never having been any authority by a two-thirds vote of the people.

83 N. C., 410.
57 N. W., 331.
20 N. W., 549.
31 N. W., 609.
37 N. W., 51.
33 Cyc., 269.

Chapter 320, p. 570, 1911 Session Laws, veto of act to extend car line.

Under the reasoning set forth in these authorities, and particularly in the veto by Governor Burke of the act to extend this line from the capitol to the State Penitentiary, it is clear that the building of this line through the City of Bismarck is a work of internal improvement for which the legislature has not authority. Manifestly, if the legislature had the power to authorize the building of this line to the Northern Pacific Depot by the board, then it has the power to authorize the building of other lines by the board as for instance a new line to the Soo Depot, or a line to Mandan, or even across the state, if it should deem it necessary to provide transportation facilities to the capitol.

The only possible grounds under which the building of this line could be claimed to be legal, would be on the proposition that it was in the nature of a "public building." This theory of the matter is entirely untenable, as is so well put in the veto signed by Governor Burke above referred to, as follows:

"A street and electric car line is not a public building, and if, by any possible construction, it could be deemed such, it is not at the capital as provided in the enabling act. True, the act provided that it should commence at the capitol and continue down Ninth Street, one of the streets of the City of Bismarck, a distance of about one mile, and then a distance of about two miles further through the country to the penitentiary. If the legislature had the power and authority to build an electric line from the capitol to the penitentiary, it would have authority to build from the capitol to the asylum or to any or all of the state institutions. The construction of this line of railway is not the construction of public buildings at the capitol."

The building of this line being authorized under the constitution, the act of the officers of the board in accepting the franchise granted by the City of Bismarck was unauthorized and created no liability against the state, the city of Bismarck being chargeable with notice of the legal powers of the board under our state law and constitution.

36 Cyc. 865.

39 Pac. 439.

20 Iowa 276.

44 Cen. Dig., title "States" 66.

46 So. 38, and other cases cited.

In view of this I would say that the state would not be liable for damages done by electrolysis mentioned in Section 2, of the franchise; nor could it be compelled to pave or repair any part of the streets of the City of Bismarck, mentioned in Section 3, (a), of the franchise; nor could it be compelled to repair damages to the street's paving, sidewalks, or other public or private property injured in the construction or repairing of the tracks, etc., in connection with the car line; nor could it be compelled to defend and save harmless the City of Bismarck from its liabilities in connection with the car line, as mentioned in Section 3 (b); nor could it be compelled to do the acts and to stand the expense called for in section 3 (g).

Moreover, the construction and operation of this line being unconstitutional and unauthorized, any appropriation for its extension, maintenance, or for the purpose of putting in pavement between the rails for one

foot and a half on each side of the rails as specified in the franchise, would be illegal and the payment of the money so appropriated could be enjoined.

In connection with the fifth quotation from the franchise above given, namely, Section 8, relating to the cancellation of the franchise upon the failure of the grantee, the State of North Dakota, to perform all the conditions provided in the franchise, will say that on its face the City of Bismarck could cancel the franchise, should the state fail to do any of the things required of it in the first four quotations from the franchise set forth above.

However, as I view it, steps taken by the City of Bismarck to cancel the franchise would not alter the situation as it stands today, my opinion being that no legal franchise exists and that the car line is today being operated without authority of law.

It would seem that the matter would come to crisis upon the institution of an action to prevent the use of state money in connection with the line, or to prevent the operation of the line through the City of Bismarck, under a void franchise.

As far as the property interests of the state are concerned in the line, I can see no other result, should such an action be instituted, than an ultimate order from the court directing the sale of the equipment of the line and the withdrawal of the state from an enterprise which it has no authority to conduct.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM—Being a State Institution

Bismarck, N. Dak., April 5, 1917.

Miss Gertrude E. Lindblad, Burlington, N. Dak.

Dear Madam:—Your request as to whether the Sanatorium for Tubercular Patients at Dunseith is a state institution is at hand.

In reply will say that in our opinion this institution is a state institution under the provisions of sections 2583, 2584 and subsequent sections of the 1913 North Dakota Compiled Laws.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

STATE VETERINARIAN—Expenses for Attending Meeting of the Northwestern Live Stock Sanitary Association

March 2, 1917.

Hon. W. F. Crewe, State Veterinarian, Bismarck, N. Dak.

You ask, in substance, whether the expenses you will incur on a proposed trip to Helena, Mont., to attend the meeting of the Northwestern Live Stock Sanitary Association, to be held for the purpose of conferring, and establishing uniform regulations regarding the admission of pure bred cattle, and also to decide upon some uniform action to be taken for the control of contagious abortion among cattle, which is becoming a

serious menace, to the live stock industry of the state, can legally be paid out of the fund appropriated for live stock sanitary board control. Also whether the expenses of Dr. L. Van Es, as bacteriologist and consulting veterinarian of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, in attending this meeting at Helena, in such official capacity, can be paid out of the fund appropriated for the use of said board.

In my opinion the actual and necessary expenses of yourself and Dr. Van Es incurred in attending such meeting are legal expenses and are properly payable out of the fund appropriated for the use of said board.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SUNDAY LAWS—Chautauqua Association Charging Admission for Entertainments

April 14, 1917.

The Inkster Chautauqua Association, Inkster, N. D.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your favor requesting an opinion as to whether your chautauqua association can charge admissions for entertainments held on Sunday.

It is my opinion that you cannot do so. Under the old Sunday law you clearly could not do so and the new Sunday law known as Senate Bill 294 does not go into effect until July 1st and even under the new Sunday law all that a chautauqua association is given permission to do is to operate bath houses, bathing beaches or pleasure boats of all kinds on Sundays.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SUNDAY LAWS—Bakeries Operating—Selling Bread and Other Baked Food Stuffs on Sunday

Sept. 18, 1917.

Hon. A. W. Fowler, State's Attorney, Cass County,
16 Broadway, Fargo, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt today of your favor of yesterday regarding the interpretation of Section 9236 as it applies to bakeries, and it is my opinion that the provision of such section, making bakeries' work a necessity, is not simply limited to the operation of bakeries, but is also deemed to include the sale of bread or other baked food stuffs.

I concur in your view that a liberal construction should be placed on this section, and I know that was the intention of the legislature.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SUNDAY LAWS—Dance Starting Saturday Night and Running Into Sunday

Feb. 19, 1917.

Hon. H. A. Hanson, Bowbells, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., relative to dancing on Sunday, that is a dance which runs into Sunday and starts Saturday evening.

Section 9235 of the 1913 Compiled Laws forbids the following to be done on the first day of the week, namely: servile labor, public sports, trades, manufactures and mechanical employments, public traffic and serving process. Dancing does not come under any one of these heads and Section 9238 which expressly forbids sports, such as shooting, sporting, horse racing and gaming does not mention dancing. Consequently there is no express law against dancing and I know of no provision whereby you could enforce an ultimatum if you issued one to the people of your county, telling the mthey could not dance on Sunday. Section 9246 and Section 9247 speak of people who wilfully disturb, interrupt or disquiet people who meet for religious worship and of course if the dance is held next door to a church it should be stopped. If the matter is too much of a nuisance, I would suggest that you simply speak to some of the leaders and I believe they will refrain from dancing. On the other hand, if they will not do so, I would suggest that now is the time to have the law amended so that dancing would be included in the prohibited acts.

At the present time, however, it is my opinion that you are pretty well powerless to stop dancing on Sunday, much as you may wish to do so.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SUNDAY LAWS—Legality of Hunting on Sunday

August 18, 1917.

Mr. F. E. McCurdy, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor with reference to the laws of this State prohibiting shooting on Sunday.

As stated in your letter the statutes of this state are very clear and explicit in declaring that shooting on Sunday is unlawful and I wish to state that it will be my policy to require that this law be strictly enforced throughout the entire state.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SUNDAY LAWS—Legality of Roller Skating on Sunday

Nov. 19, 1917.

Hon. F. E. McCurdy, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 16th. It is my opinion

that the use of the Armory as a roller skating rink, is against the Sunday law and prohibited by statute. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SUNDAY LAWS—Merchants Selling Tickets in Advance for Baseball to Be Played on Sunday

May 14, 1917.

Rev. W. P. Fink, McVille, N. D.

Dear Reverend Fink: I am in receipt of your letter of May third in regard to Sunday baseball, in which you state that certain merchants are selling tickets for a baseball game to be played on Sunday.

The so-called Sunday Baseball Law goes into effect on the first day of July, 1917.

You also ask whether or not a village has the authority to forbid Sunday ball under the present law.

In my opinion, a village cannot forbid the playing of baseball on Sunday absolutely, as the village is limited in its power to enact ordinances, and cannot adopt an ordinance that is repugnant to the laws of the state.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SUNDAY LAWS—Playing Baseball Without Selling Tickets for Admission

April 12th, 1917.

Mr. Geo. J. Heinze, Tower City, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of April 6th you ask in substance whether or not the playing of the game of baseball on Sunday without selling tickets for admission, but passing the hat for voluntary donations among the spectators is in violation of Senate Bill No. 137, of the Session Laws of 1917, which provides as follows:

"All shooting, sporting, horse racing or other public sports on the first day of the week are prohibited; provided, however, that the game of baseball conducted in an orderly manner so as not to interfere with the peace, repose and conform of the community, may be played during the afternoon on the Sabbath; provided, however, that organized baseball shall not be played on Sunday. Provided further, that no game of baseball shall be played on the first day of the week within five hundred feet of any church edifice. Provided also, that no games of baseball shall take place where the contesting teams play for money consideration, or where entrance fee is charged spectators."

The Supreme Court of Texas has held that the owner of a moving picture show who gave an exhibition on Sunday without selling tickets, but by placing a jar near the place where the ticket seller usually stood to raise donations was a violation of a similar statute. McLeod vs. State. (Tex.); 100 S. W. 117.

The Supreme Court of Texas has also held that a person who gave a moving picture show on Sunday, had advertised that it was for the

benefits of inmates of A Tuberculosis Sanitarium, who sold no tickets, and who demanded no admission fee, and who stated that he would donate to such sanitarium all receipts over his actual expenses, and who displayed at the entrance a large sign reading, "Free Contribution," "Pay What You Wish," Benefit Carlsbad Sanitarium," and who out of the gross receipts paid his actual expenses for the day, and who gave the balance to such inmates, violated a law of Texas similar to the law of North Dakota, under consideration. Spooner vs. State (Tex.) 182 S. W. 1121.

The Supreme Court, New York County, has held that the playing of baseball on Sunday in an enclosed ground, to which the public is admitted without entrance fee, is within the prohibition of the statute which provides, "all shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming, or other public sports, exercises and shows on the first day of the week, and all noise disturbing the peace of the day are prohibited," although no admission fee is demanded, but a contribution box is placed at the entrance gate for the purpose of raising voluntary donations. People ex rel. Hart vs. Demerst, 56 Misc. Rep. 287, 107 N. Y. S. 549. In the case last cited, the court held that the placing of the contribution box at the gate of entrance, although unaccompanied by any sign asking for contributions was actually a silent invitation for contributions, and showed that the game was played for gain and therefore within the principle of law established in New York that public baseball playing on Sunday for which an admission fee is charged, is clearly within the prohibition of the sattute above quoted, although the matter of admission fee is not mentioned therein.

The Supreme Court, New York County, has held also that the police will not be restrained from preventing baseball playing on Sunday on the grounds of an athletic association, where only those persons are admitted who buy score cards at the ticket office at twenty-five cents each. Ontario Field Club vs. McAdoo 56 Misc. Rep. 285, 107 N. Y. S. 298. For other cases in this connection see Cent. Dig. Vol. 45 Topic "Sunday" Sec. 11, also Dec. Dig. Vol. 18, Topic "Sunday" Sec. 6.

After a careful examination of the foregoing, I am of the opinion that the playing of baseball on Sunday without selling tickets for admission, but by passing the hat for voluntary donations among the spectators is in violation of Senate Bill No. 157 of the Session Laws of 1917, whether wisely or unwisely it is not the part of this office to say.

"It is not for the court to make the laws, or to countenance its evasion; and, while there is no inherent evil in a game of baseball, whether an admission fee be charged or not, and the attendance at such a sport by the public may keep them from less desirable resorts in Sunday, the law forbids it." Souther Tier Basball Ass'n. of Elmira vs. Day, 69 Misc. Rep. 53, 126 N. Y. S. 733.

Yours very truly,

GEO. K. FOSTER,

Asst. to Attorney General.

SUNDAY LAWS—Village Authorities Preventing By Ordinance, the Playing of Any Game In a Pool Hall

Feb. 27, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of the 26th inst., asking for an interpretation of the force of Senate Bill No. 81, which is as follows:

"Provided, that none of said articles or commodities shall be sold in any billiard hall, pool hall, bowling alley, temperance saloon or any other place where gaming of any kind is permitted, unless said gaming is discontinued from twelve o'clock midnight on Saturday night until six A. M. on Monday."

It is my opinion that this law prohibits gaming of any kind on Sunday in any pool hall, for the reason that gaming of itself is not a necessity and Senate Bill No. 81 simply defines necessities and permits pool halls to sell papers, tobaccos, cigars, etc., and does not allow gaming. The tables should be kept covered.

Under a special statute the city council has full power to regulate pool halls and can prevent by ordinance the playing of any such game as pool or cards on Sunday and this legislation will be in addition to that already passed by the state. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS—Liability of State to Furnish Additional Copies of

April 2, 1917.

Mr. A. G. Jacobson, Document Clerk, Bismarck, N. D.

My Dear Sir: Your letter, addressed to Hon. A. A. Bruce has been referred to this department for reply.

I am of the opinion that the state is not required to furnish any additional copies of the North Dakota Reports to any county, beyond the four copies provided for by Section 744, Compiled Laws, 1913. Having furnished the said four copies to the county, the Secretary of State is not required nor authorized to furnish additional copies, in order to keep such sets intact. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXATION—Amount of Levy in Township

May 19, 1917.

Mr. Jacob Krier, Gladstone, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of May 11th you state that the entire amount of assessable property, real and personal, in your township is about $250,000, and that the County Auditor has advised you that, under the present law, a levy exceeding ten mills on the dollar cannot be made.

As I understand it, the County Auditor has advised you that the total amount which can be levied for all township purposes, including roads and bridges, is ten mills on the dollar, as provided by Section 4253 of

the Compiled Laws of North Dakota, 1913; and that you wish to know whether or not the tax provided in Section 2006 can be collected in addition to the ten mills authorized for township purposes.

In this connection you refer to an opinion of mine, dated March 17th, which is addressed to Hon. H. A. Burgeson, State's Attorney, Dickinson, North Dakota, in which I have discussed Sections 4253 and 2151 of the Compiled Laws of 1913. In my opinion, you are erroneously endeavoring to apply that opinion to the facts before you now which involve for consideration not only Sections 2151 and 4253, but also 2006.

I reply to beg to state that Section 2151 provides that none of the provisions in that section shall be construed as conflicting with Section 2006. Accordingly, I am of the opinion that the tax provided under the terms of Section 2006 is not regarded as a tax for township purposes, but as a tax strictly for road purposes, the revenue from which is to be expended chiefly in the township in which it is raised, although it is not technically a tax for township purposes.

The road tax authorized under Section 2006 is, therefore, in my opinion, authorized in addition to the tax provided for in Sections 2151 and 4253.

In this connection I wish to call your attention further to the fact that the tax provided under Section 2006 is not such a tax as can be, in the first instance, certified up to the County Auditor, and that fact accounts for the position taken by the County Auditor as to the excess over the ten-mill limit.

The idea is that the tax provided under Section 2006 is distinctively a road tax, to be rendered in the form of service, not in money.

Yours very truly,
GEO. K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

TAXATION—Amount of Levy Authorized to Pay for School Building

May 24, 1917.

Hon. H. L. Berry, State's Attorney, Stanton, N. D.

Dear Mr. Berry: Your letter presents the question whether a common school district may levy more than thirty mills, for the purpose of paying for a school building erected therein last year.

Section 1222, Compiled Laws, 1913, as amended by Chapter 139, Laws 1915, limits the annual tax for school purposes to thirty mills, and also provides for levying fifteen mills additional to be applied only in payment of warrants outstanding on July 1, 1915.

Section 1182, as amended by Chapter 143, Laws 1915, gives the district school board power to levy a tax for school purposes not exceeding thirty mills; "provided, however, that in districts having a high school an additional tax of ten mills on the dollar may be levied if a majority of the school voters of such district annually authorize such levy at the annual election." Fourteen days' notice that the question will be voted on must be given.

This is perhaps what the school officers of the district in question have in mind.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

TAXATION—Exemption of Certain Hospital

June 7, 1917.

Messrs. Smith & Kamplin, Attorneys-at-Law, Crosby, N. D.

Gentlemen: This office is in receipt of your letter with the following statement of facts coupled with the request for an opinion as to whether or not the hospital therein mention is exempt from taxation under Section 2078 of the Compiled Laws of 1913: The property in question is owned by an incorporated hospital association having a capital stock, about one-half of the shares being held by a physician who is the superintendent of the hospital, and the remainder being contributed by the people of the community. In order to complete the building it was necessary to make a loan on the building and grounds and to do so it was necessary to allow the record title of the hospital building and grounds to remain in the name of the physician so that the loan would have his personal backing. The hospital association has as its object the care of the sick and the education of nurses, without profit over and above the actual cost of maintenance and operation. All persons applying for hospital services, except those suffering from infectious diseases, are admitted and cared for, and are required to pay to the hospital association fees for such care. The association does not charge fees for the care of the sick in excess of the amount actually necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital. Any legally qualified physician has the privilege of treating patients who employ him in the hospital.

Section 176 of the Constitution of North Dakota provides that the legislative assembly shall by a general law exempt from taxation property used exclusively for school. religious, cemetery, charitable or other public purposes. In so far as Subdivision six of said Section 2078 attempts to exempt from taxation property or institutions of public charity, including public hospitals under the control of religious or charitable institutions used wholly or **in part** for public charity, it is my opinion that this language is broader than the constitutional provision above referred to. The constitution exempts only property used exclusively for charitable purposes. It is therefore my opinion that the hospital mentioned in your letter is not exempt from taxation.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

TAXATION—Limit of Levy for Road and Bridge Purposes

March 17, 1917.

Hon. H. A. Burgeson, State's Attorney, Dickinson, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 6th, addressed to the Attorney General relative to Sections 2151 and 4253 of the Compiled Laws of North

Dakota for 1913, in which you ask whether or not these two sections can be reconciled, and whether or not the limit of ten mills provided by Section 4253 means that no further levy can be made for road and bridge purposes, or whether a levy in addition to the ten mills referred to in Section 4253 can be made, has been referred to me for attention.

In reply I beg to state that Division 8 of Section 13 of Sub-division 1 of Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of the Territory of Dakota for 1883 authorizes the electors of each township at their annual meeting "to vote to raise such sums of money for the repair and construction of roads and bridges, for the support of the poor, and for other necessary town charges, as they deem expedient."

Section 115 of Sub-division 1 of Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of the Territory of Dakota for 1883 is the same as Section 4253 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, with the exception that the word "town" instead of "township" is used, but the word "town in this connection means "township," the section is as follows:

"No town has power to contract debts or make expenditures for any one year in a larger sum than the amount of taxes assessed for such year, without having been authorized by a majority of the voters of such township, and no town shall assess for township purposes more than ten mills on the dollar of taxable property for any one year."

Section 2670 of the Revised Codes of North Dakota for 1899, which is Section 3 of Chapter 91 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1895, provides as follows:

"At the annual township meeting in each year the amount of tax for road purposes shall be voted upon and fixed by township, which shall not exceed the sum of eighty cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation of property, both real and personal."

Section 2 of Chapter 151 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1901 limits the amount of taxes for road purposes to five mills and for bridge purposes to two mills, and Section 3 of the same chapter expressly repeals Section 2670 of the Revised Code above referred to.

Section 2 of Chapter 172 of the Laws of North Dakota for 1903, except that it refers to section numbers in the Code of 1899, is the same as Section 2151 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, and limits the amount of tax for road purposes to eight mills and for bridge purposes to two mills.

From an examination of the above laws I am of the opinion that the provision in Division 8 of Section 13 of Sub-division 1 of Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of the Territory of Dakota for 1883 is to be construed with Section 115 of the same chapter above referred to, and although it provides that the electors may vote to raise such sums of money for the repair and construction of roads and bridges as they deem expedient, nevertheless, by Section 115 they are limited to ten mills on the dollar for all purposes.

I am also of the opinion that Section 2670 of the Revised Codes of North Dakota for 1899, which limits the amount for road purposes to eight mills, is also to be construed with the section which limits the entire amount to be assessed for township purposes to ten mills, and the effect was that if the electors voted to expend eight mills for road pur-

poses, that the limit of expenditures for all other purposes would be two mills. Section 3 of Chapter 151 expressly repeals Section 2670 of the Revised Codes of 1899, which authorized the electors to vote a tax for road purposes not to exceed eight mills, and limits the amount of tax to be voted for road purposes to five mills and for bridge purposes to two mills.

As I understand this section it means that if the electors voted five mills for road purposes and two mills for bridge purposes they would have only three mills for all other purposes.

Under Section 2157 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913 the electors are limited to eight mills on the dollar for road purposes and two mills on the dollar for bridge purposes, and I am of the opinion that in case they vote eight mills for road purposes and two mills for bridge purposes they can not make any further expenditures.

It is my opinion that it was the intent of the legislature to limit the entire amount for all purposes to ten mills. The electors may vote two mills of the ten mills for bridge purposes, or any part of it for bridge purposes, they may vote for eight mills of it to be expended for road purposes, or they may vote for no part of it to be expended for road purposes.

Very truly yours,
GEORE K. FOSTER,
Asst. Attorney General.

TAXATION—Method of Paying Taxes Omitted in Tax List

May 3, 1917.

Hon. H. L. Berry, State's Attorney, Stanton, N. D.

Dear Mr. Berry:—Answering your inquiry as to whether or not the County Auditor, who omitted from the 1916 tax list the two-mill school tax levy, and before its discovery a large amount of taxes had been paid, so that $177.00, or thereabouts, remains uncollected by reason of such omission, will say that, while the matter may not perhaps be considered as strictly within the statute pertaining to escaped taxation, yet I am of the opinion that the omitted portion of such taxes may be added to the tax list for 1917. For the purpose of obtaining a record thereof, the County Auditor should make and file in his office a certified statement of the omitted taxes, with names of parties, assessed valuation, number of school districts, etc. Any of such omitted sums remaining unpaid at the time the 1917 tax list is prepared can then be added thereto.

I am also of the opinion that the county auditor is personally liable for the payment of any extra clerk hire made necessary by reason of his mistake, unless it satisfactorily appears that he had insufficient clerical assistance at the time of preparing the tax list.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXATION—Mortgages Owned by Non-residents

April 16, 1917.

Mr. James D. Gronna, Lakota, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your request for an opinion in regard to the effect of House Bill No. 25 has been handed to me for attention. The question raised is contained in the following paragraph of your letter:

"I enclose a copy of House Bill No. 25, which was mailed to me by a Farm Mortgage Brokerage firm in Minneapolis as an answer to my letter asking them for a reason for refusing to purchase North Dakota Loans. Evidently this bill if it passed our legislative bodies and became a law has got these people thinking that they are liable to some sort of tax. I desire information if this bill became a law, and further what bearing this law would have on Farm Loan Corporations or Individuals purchasing loans in this state."

In reply will state that House Bill No. 25 did pass the recent legislature, will become effective July 1st, 1917, and is found on page 107 of the popular edition of the 1917 Session Laws, as follows, in so far as material:

"Section 2095. Fixing situs and list and taxation of personal property) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, personal property shall be listed and assessed in the county, town, or district where the owner or agent resides; the capital stock and franchises of corporations and persons shall be listed in the county, town or district where the principal office or place of business of such corporation or person is located in this state; and if there be no principal office or place of business in this state where such corporation or person transacts business, then personal property pertaining to the business of a merchant or manufacturer or corporation shall be listed in the town or district where his business is carried on. The taxation and revenue laws of this state shall apply with equal force to any person or persons representing in this state business interest that may claim domicile elsewhere, the intent and purpose being that no non-resident, either by himself or through agent, shall transact business within the state without paying to the state a corresponding tax with that exacted of its own citizens; and all bills receivable, obligations or credits arising from business done in this state are hereby declared assessable within this state, and at the present domicile of said non-resident, his agent or representative; provided, however, no insurance company paying the state a percentage of its gross premiums received in the state shall be subject to the provisions of this act."

In regard to the effect of this act on Farm Loan Corporations or individuals purchasing loans secured on lands in this state, will say that House Bill No. 25, is, in form, practically identical with a statute of the State of Louisiana, which has been extensively construed. It is also somewhat similar to provisions existing in other states. The gist of rulings of state courts and of the United States Supreme Court on the right to tax moneys and credits of non-residents is to the effect that the right of taxation is not confined to the domicile of the owner of personal property, but by express statutory authority a state may authorize its taxing bodies to tax personal property of different kinds owned by non-residents. In other words, it is settled by law that an owner's right to have personal property assessed only at his domicile is not a constitutional right and that the situs of personal property may be legally designated at a place other than the domicile of the owner. Nor does

the fact that the same property may be assessed in another state constitute such double taxation as will invalidate the assessment.

37 Cyc. 775.
37 Cyc. 801.
116 U. S. 517.
15 L. R. A., N. S. 142, and note.

Thus, in my opinion, House Bill No. 25 expressly fixing in North Dakota the situs of personal property owned by non-residents, is constitutional and will authorize the assessment of moneys invested or credits extended within the State of North Dakota owned by non-residents.

The question then resolves itself into one of the application of this law to the assessment of mortgages on North Dakota land, such mortgages being held by non-resident corporations or persons. While it is not clear that such mortgages could be arbitrarily assessed against record owners and this probably could not be done with reference to any certain mortgage the ownership of which may at a given time be uncertain, yet, it is clearly evident that the intent of House Bill No. 25 is, for the purpose of taxation, to place mortgages owned by non-residents on the same basis as mortgages owned by residents of North Dakota. In other words, the right to tax a non-resident Farm Loan Corporation or non-resident person would depend, in each specific case, upon the actual amount of mortgages on lands in this state owned by such corporation or person, at the time the assessment is made. Thus, in my opinion, the ownership being determined in any specific case, mortgages owned by a non-resident would be assessed at the same rate and, subject in certain cases to provisions relating to the residence of agents of non-residents, in the same manner as personal property in the form of mortgages owned by residents of the state is now assessed.

Authorities are:

37 Cyc. 801.
39 So. 846.
205 U. S. 395.
46 So. 114.
155 N. Y. 665.
46 So. 122.
175 U. S. 316.
47 So. 439.
177 U. S. 133.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) D. V. BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

TAXATION—Payment of, on Moneys and Credits

January 13, 1917.

The Salzer Lumber Company, No. 606 Plymouth Block,
Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. G. A. Lewis.

My Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 11th inst., and wish to say that there was never a decision rendered in regard to the moneys and credits matter, but simply an opinion by an Assistant Attorney General.

It is my opinion that you should pay the tax on moneys and credits as taxed. Of course, if you wish to test the law, that is something with which I have no particular concern, except that I would as leave have it tested as not. The point is, however, that the law is liable to be amended at this session of the legislature and consequently you will be out nothing at all except the particular tax in question.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXATION—Personal Property

Sept. 8, 1917.

Mr. H. C. Jensen, Ollie, Montana.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date relative to the personal property of one M. K. Bowen, in which it appears that it is your belief that some of his stock has escaped taxation.

I have investigated this matter, and find from the records of the Tax Commission that the attention of the local authorities was called thereto by virtue of your complaint which was filed with the Tax Commission. It appears that the County Auditor acted upon the same as provided for by law, and that considerable personal property was added to Mr. Bowen's assessment as property escaping taxation. Anyone interested in this matter had the right to appear before the County Auditor and furnish him with information with reference to the amount of property owned by Mr. Bowen, and it is to be presumed under the law, that the local officials have acted properly, and have placed all of this property on the assessment roll; and the action of the local officials is final unless an appeal is made to the courts.

After thoroughly investigating this matter, I have reached the conclusion that due to the action herein, Mr. Bowen's personal property tax has been materially increased, and that while it is possible that the same should be increased still more, that it would be best to let the matter rest as it is for this year, and that next year prompt action should be taken to the end that all personal property within the district may be properly assessed and presented to the local Board of Review.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXES—Back Taxes on Tank Lines—Disposition of Money so Collected

March 27, 1917.

Hon. Walter F. Kelley, Hettinger, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 24th inst., concerning the State Auditor's collection of back taxes on the tank lines throughout the state and wish to say it is my opinion that the counties and various local taxing districts are entitled to their respective shares of all the

amounts so collected and that the state is entitled to only retain its proportionate share.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXES—Collection of Poll and Road Tax

Aug. 2, 1917.

Hon. E. W. Stein, President, Village Board, Wimbledon, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of July 30th you state that at the present time a number of men are engaged in the work of constructing an elevator in Wimbledon, that they have been in Wimbledon for more than thirty days and that they will probably be there for several weeks more. You state also that they have paid no poll tax at Wimbledon and refuse to pay same, and you ask whether or not they can be compelled by the village authorities of Wimbledon to pay such tax.

In reply I beg to state that only electors can be compelled to pay the poll tax provided by Section 1224, Compiled Laws 1913. As the men to whom you refer are not electors, they are not liable for the tax provided by said Section 1224.

The road tax authorized by Sections 2006 and 2035, Compiled Laws 1913 is not a poll tax, but it occurs to me that it is the tax provided by one or the other of these sections in regard to which you make inquiry. Only "inhabitants" of townships and cities are liable for the tax provided by said sections, and the word "inhabitants," as used in this connection, in my opinion, means a resident, that is, one whose place of abode is in the township or city, as the case may be, and who has no present intention of moving therefrom.

From the statement made in your letter to the effect that the persons to whom you refer have been in Wimbledon only about thirty days and that they are likely to be there only until the work in connection with the construction of the elevator is completed, which will probably be in the course of a few weeks, I am of the opinion that they are not inhabitants of the Village of Wimbledon, in the sense in which that word is used in Sections 2006 and 2035, and that, accordingly, they cannot be compelled by the authorities of your village to pay the road tax authorized by either of said Sections 2006 or 2035.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

TAXES—Delinquent Road Poll Tax Being Certified to County Auditor and Collected

Aug. 30, 1917.

Mr. Jacob Krier, Township Clerk, Gladstone, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of the 22nd you request my opinion as to whether delinquent Road Poll Taxes can be certified up to the County Auditor and be collected, and further that your County Auditor takes the stand that no delinquent Poll Tax can be so certified and collected.

It is my opinion that your County Auditor is correct. Section 2008 of the 1913 Code provides that the supervisor who directs the District Clerk to make and deliver to the various overseers of highways two lists containing the names of all persons liable for Road Tax, one list of which should contain the name of each person against whom a Poll Tax has been assessed, and the other the land and personal property Road Tax. Section 2028 provides that on or before the 15th day of September of each year, each overseer of highways shall deliver to the Township Clerk of his township, the list containing the land and personal property Road Tax, but makes no provision for the list of persons against whom Poll Tax has been assessed, as provided for in Section 2008. Section 2030 provides that the Township Clerk of each township shall make out and deliver to the County Auditor, on or before the first day of October of each year, a list containing descriptions of personal property or land upon which the tax is delinquent, and containing the unpaid Road Taxes levied upon personal property according to lists on file in his office.

It is my opinion that the law makes no provision concerning delinquent Road Poll Tax being certified to the County Auditor and collected.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXES—On Property of Fraternal Order, Used for Lodge Purposes Only

Mar. 7, 1917.

Hon. D. T. Youker, States Attorney, Ellendale, N. D.

Dear Sir: You asked the opinion of this office on the following state of facts:

"The Odd Fellows Lodge bought a couple of vacant lots in June, last year and immediately began the erection of a lodge hall, for lodge purposes exclusively. The lodge now has appealed to the Board of County Commissioners to vacate or abate the tax on said lots, which became a lien on the property December 1, 1916."

I believe that a strict interpretation of the statutes will require the payment of the tax levied in 1916, as the taxability of the property is determined by its status on April 1st, and the levy was made as of date April 1st, or prior to the time that the lodge obtained the title. Consequently the property, at the time of assessment, was taxable.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Asst. Attorney General.

TAXES, PERSONAL PROPERTY—Constituting a Lien on Land

March 22, 1917.

Hon. C. E. Brace, Crosby, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th inst., requesting my opinion on the proposition as to whether or not personal property taxes are a lien upon the land.

I wish to state that they are not a lien against the land unless the

Board of County Commissioners in session passed a resolution stating that the personal property taxes should be a lien on all real estate owned by persons, which resolution must have been passed while the person owing the personal tax owned the land. Coming to your question, it is self-evident that John Gregg did not own the land during 1908 and 1909 and under no circumstances would the land be liable. If the County Commissioners assessed the 1907 tax against John Gregg before December 16, 1907, and the County Auditor spread the assessment against said land, then the tax will have to be paid before the patent can be recorded. If this is not done, then the county auditor is not justified in refusing to make a transfer, nor is the register of deeds justified in refusing to record this patent. Their duties being purely ministerial, an action compelling them to make the transfer and record the deed will be upheld, unless as I stated before, it is for the 1907 taxes, which depends upon whether or not the County Commissioners instructed the auditor to spread the taxes against the land.

If there is anything further I can do for you, I will be glad to have you write me, or I will be glad to have either the Register of Deeds or the County Auditor write me at any time.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXES, PERSONAL PROPERTY—Legal Exemption of

August 21, 1918.

Mr. Frank R. Huff, County Auditor, Bowman County, Bowman, No. Dak.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of August 19 this afternoon and note that you wish my opinion on the matter of $50.00 legal exemption of personal property taxes, this year.

It is my opinion that the law requires that the deduction be made from the assessed value and not of the total value of the property. Your supposition that a party having $1000.00 worth of household goods would be exempt from this tax, is correct. Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXES, PERSONAL PROPERTY—Proper Party to Pay Such

April 12, 1917.

Hon. Robert Dunn, Center, N. D.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of the 9th inst., it is my opinion that a party owning personal property on April 1st has to pay the taxes on said property, as between the vendor and vendee. If, however, the vendor has left the country and the personal property is in the possession of the vendee and the taxes have not been paid upon the same, then the vendee has to pay the personal property taxes. However, as you know, it is a misdemeanor to sell property subject to taxes and the vendor can be arrested. Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAXES, ROAD—Distribution of

July 13, 1918.

Hon. C. P, Brownlee, State's Attorney, Amidon, N. D.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of July 10th requesting an opinion as to whether the County Treasurer should distribute to cities, villages and townships road taxes levied and collected by the county under Chapter 111 of the Laws of 1915.

Referring to this matter I note that the law referred to provides for the levy of taxes for county purposes, and it is my opinion that it contemplates the road tax for township, city or village purposes, in view of the fact that it contains a provision that the person so taxed having performed eight hours labor, and which is so certified, shall be received by the County Treasurer in discharge of his tax.

In connection with this I beg to call your attention to Chapter 259 of the Laws of 1915 which relates specifically to the disposition of road taxes. In this provision it says that all road taxes collected as personal taxes * * * * all road taxes collected on account of real or personal property shall be turned over quarterly to the Treasurer. This law applies to all subdivisions of the county whether it is city, village or township, and any tax that is not levied by the county for its general road and bridge funds must be distributed by the County Treasurer.

It is, therefore, my opinion that all taxes collected pursuant to Chapter 111 of the Laws of 1915, excepting such that are levied for the general county road and bridge fund shall be distributed to the township, city or village from which it is collected, and that the road taxes levied within the city limits should be returned to that city.

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Assistant Attorney General.

TAXES, ROAD—Disposition of

August 31, 1917.

Mr. Carl Hamann, County Commissioner, Richardton, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of recnt date, in which you set forth the conditions existing in your county, with reference to the disposition of taxes levied for road purposes therein.

In view of the provisions of the law on this subject, as found in Sections 1945 and 1946, Compiled Laws of 1913, it is my opinion that the decision as to where the taxes levied for county road purposes shall be spent within the county is discretionary with the Board of County Commissioners, and that the majority vote of said board is decisive of said matter.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

TAXES, ROAD—Taxpayer Entitled to Receive Warrant, After Having Worked Out His Road Tax

January 29, 1918.

Mr. G. O. Sollom, Route 1, Box 30, Reynolds, N. D.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. You desire to be informed as to whether or not a tax payer having worked out his road tax is entitled to receive a warrant for the same when his taxes are due and unpaid.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that your question is answered by Chapter 130 Session Laws of 1917, which is an act amending Section 1990 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 as amended by Chapter 168 Session Laws of 1915. The last few lines of said Chapter 130 are as follows:

"Provided further, that in organized townships the township road overseer and in unorganized territory the district road overseer or deputy county superintendent of highways, shall certify to the County Auditor on or before November 1st of each year the amount of taxes worked out by each tax payer and the County Auditor shall at once credit each tax payer with the amount of the taxes so worked out."

It is my opinion, therefore, that any tax payer who elects to work out his road tax and makes known his intention as above provided for in Chapter 130 Session Laws of 1917 is not entitled to receive a warrant therefor if his taxes are due and unpaid.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

TAX COMMISSION—Constitutionality of Act Creating Such

February 16, 1917.

Hon. W. J. Prater, Secretary of the Senate, Bismarck.

Dear Sir:—Your communication consisting of a resolution passed by the Senate requesting an opinion as to whether or not the act creating the Tax Commission is constitutional received.

Before proceeding to a discussion of this subject, I wish to say that the act creating the Immigration Board, the State Board of Regents, the State Board of Control and possibly other boards are substantially like the act creating the State Tax Commission, that is the objection raised to every one of these boards is that the acts creating them are in contravention to Sections 61 and 62 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota.

Section 61 of the Constitution provides: "No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed."

Section 62 of the Constitution provides: "The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject."

It is claimed on behalf of those attacking the constitutionality of the act creating the State Tax Commission that this act contravenes Section 61 and 62 of the constitution, in that the act not only creates the office of Tax Commissioners, defines duties and powers, but also contains in the same legislative enactment an appropriation for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act, and in addition thereto contains an appropriation for the salary of the Tax Commissioners, their secretary, appropriation for clerk hire, assistants and for traveling expenses.

The claim is made that under Section 62 all appropriations for either the commissioners or their secretary or any of the other assistants mentioned are invalid.

The states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, California, Oklahoma and Wyoming have similar constitutional provisions as those contained in Sections 61 and 62. In some of the states this precise question has been attacked in the courts and aside from the State of Illinois the holdings have been practically uniform in sustaining that the act is constitutional.

In examining this question I have been aided a great deal by a brief filed by an attorney acting as amicus curiae in the case of James H. McGillie vs. L. B. Hanna, Governor of the State of North Dakota, R. F. Flint, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of the State of North Dakota, Thomas Hall, Secretary of State of the State of North Dakota, Henry J. Linde, Attorney General of the State of North Dakota, and W. H. Stutsman, President of the State Railroad Commission of the State of North Dakota, defendants. This case is more commonly known as the case involving the constitutionality of the act creating the State Board of Immigration, and was tried before Judge W. L. Nuessle of the Sixth Judicial District, who sustained the constitutionality of the act.

Because of the vast importance of this case and its effect upon not only the act creating the State Tax Commission but also the other boards which I have mentioned, I have carefully examined the different briefs filed in the immigration case and a great many of the cases cited therein and have come to the conclusion that the act creating the State Tax Commission is constitutional. Further on in this opinion, I have given the reasons therefor.

Judge Cooley in his work on Constitutional Limitations, Fifth Edition, 173, says:

"It may therefore be assumed as settled that the purpose of these provisions was, First, to prevent 'hodge-podge' or 'log-rolling legislation'; second, to prevent surprise, or fraud upon the legislature by means of provisions in bills of which the title gave no intimation, and which might therefore be overlooked, and carelessly and unintentionally adopted; and, third, to fairly apprise the people, through such publication of legislative proceedings as is usually made of the subjects of legislation that are being considered, in order that they may have opportunity of being heard thereon, by petition or otherwise, if they so desire."

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan in the case of People vs. Mahaney, 13 Mich. 494 in giving the reasons why these legislative enactments were passed, said:

"The history and purpose of this constitutional provision are too well understood to require any elucidation at our hands. The practice of bringing together in one bill subjects diverse in their nature, and having no necessary connection with a view to combine in their favor the advocates of all and thus secure the passage of several measures, no one of which could succeed upon its own merits, was one both corruptive of the legislator and dangerous to the state. It was scarcely more so, however, than another practice, also intended to be remedied by this provision, but which, through dexterous management, clauses were inserted in bills of which the title gave no intimation, and their passage secured through legislative bodies whose members were not generally aware of their intention and effect. This clause was not designated to embarrass legislation by multiplying the number of bills, but it was intended to put an end to vicious legislation, which was little better than a fraud on the public, and to require that in every case the proposed measure should stand upon its own merits."

In the case of Insurance Company vs. Mayor, 8 N. Y. 211, the Supreme Court of New York said that the purpose was that neither the members of the legislature nor the public should be misled by the title.

In the case of Durkee vs. City of Janesville, 26 Wis. 697, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin through Judge Cole said in speaking of this constitutional provision that the design and purpose of it is obviously to prevent the mischief of uniting together in the same bill various objects which had no necessary connection with each other and in order to safeguard the legislature and community affected by the law against surprise and imposition.

The Supreme Court of Iowa likewise passed upon the reasons of this constitutional provision in the case of State vs. Judge, 2 Iowa 260, and used the following expression:

"The intention of the provision of the constitution was to prevent the union in the same act of incongruous matter, and of objects having no connection, no relation, and with this it was designated to prevent surprise in legislation, by having matter of one nature embraced in a bill whose title expressed another."

The citations on this subject are too numerous to be set out in a brief. I desire, however, to call attention to the following cases:

Ex parte Liddell, Cal. 29 Pac. 251.
Johnson vs. Harrison, Minn. 50 N. W. 923.
State vs. Morgan S. D., 48 N. W. 314, 316.
State vs. Silver, Nevada 227.
St. Louis vs. Tiefel, 42 Mo. 578.
Mayor vs. State, 4 Ga. 30.
Davis vs. State, 7 Md. 151.

THE BODY OF THE ACT MAY INCLUDE ANYTHING GERMANE TO THE TITLE

The Constitution of Colorado provides "No bill except general appropriation bills shall be passed containing more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in the title, etc." The Supreme Court of that state had occasion to pass upon the constitutionality of certain general statutes enacted by the legislature with the following title: An act to regulate the use of water for irrigation, and providing for settling the priority of rights thereto, and for payment of the expenses thereof, and

for payment of all costs and expenses incident to said regulation and use." In passing on this question in the case of Golden Canal Company vs. Bright, 8 Colo. 144, 6 Pac. 142, the court said:

"It requires no argument to demonstrate that a general law, intended to fully regulate the use of such water, would almost of necessity touch upon the subject of priority of right thereto; while, of course, the payment of expenses and costs in determining such priority of right, and in regulating such use, is a subject that would naturally be considered. So we do not think the title obnoxious to the objection that more than one subject is expressed therein."

Clar et al vs. People (Col.) 10 Pac. 799, 802.
Stockman, Recorder vs. Brooks (Col.) 28 Pac. 746.
In re Pratt (Col.) 34 Pac. 680.
Molly Gibson etc. Co. vs. Sharpe (Col.) 38 Pac. 850.
Jones vs. Aspen Hdw. Co. (Col.) 40 Pac. 457.
Molly Gibson etc. Co. vs. Sharpe (Col.) 47 Pac. 266.
Luddington et al. vs. Heilman (Col.) 58 Pac. 147.
Luddington et al. vs. Heilman (Col.) 49 Pac. 377.
Frost vs. Pfeiffer et al. (Col.) 58 Pac. 147.
Cordillo vs. People (Col.) 58 Pac. 678.
Farm Investment Co. vs. Carpenter (Col.) 61 Pac. 258.
Paterson vs. Watson (Col.) 83 Pac. 958.

The Circuit Court of the United States in Greer vs. Board, 97 Federal 435, 437, in passing upon the Colorado Constitution said:

"The alleged vice of the act is that it contained more than one subject, in that it embraced the subject of refunding county debts evidenced by bonds, and the subject of refunding county debts evidenced by judgments. If this is a vice, it is not perceived why a bill to enable the counties of the state to refund their debts evidenced by bonds alone would not be equally obnoxious to the prohibition of the constitution; for the debt evidenced by each bond is a different debt and a different subject from that evidenced by every other bond in the same sense that a county debt evidenced by a judgment is a different subject from one evidenced by a bond. The deliberate enactments of legislatures cannot be whistled down the wind on such frivolous pin points as this. The object of this constitutional provision was twofold. It was to prevent surrepticious legislation, the insertion of enactments in bills which were not indicated by their titles, and to forbid the treatment of incongruous subjects in the same act. It never was intended to prevent the legislature from treating all the various branches of the same general subject in one law, or from inserting in a single act all the legislation germane to its principal subject. Travelers' Ins. Co. vs. Oswego Tp., 19 U. S. App. 321, 322, 7 C. C. A. 669, 676, and 59 Fed. 58, 64; City of Omaha vs. Union Pac. Ry. Co. 36 U. S. App. 615, 623, 20 C. C. A. 219, 223, and Fed. 1013, 1017; City of So. Paul vs. Lamprecht Bros. Co., 31 C. C. A. 585, 587, 88 Fed. 449, 451; Clare v. People, 9 Colo. 122, 125, 10 Pac. 799; Erie Canal Co vs. Bright, 8 Colo. 144, 149, 6 Pac. 142; People vs. Goddard, 8 Colo. 432, 436, 7 Pac. 301; Taber vs. Bank, 27 U. S. App. 111, 10 C. C. A. 449 and 62 Fed. 383; Johnson vs. Harrison 47 Minn. 575, 577, 50 N. W. 923; Montclair vs. Ramsdell, 107 U. S. 147, 2 Sup. Ct. 391; Cooley Const. Lim. (6th Ed.) pp. 169-172, and cases there cited. The general subject of the act of 1889 was the refunding of county debts. Judgments, bonds, and warrants are different forms of such debts; and the refunding of any or all county debts is but one general subject, and may well be embraced in a single act. The fact that but two branches of this general subject—the refunding of judgments and bonds—are treated in this act does not render it obnoxious to the inhibition of the constitution."

Baker vs. Kaiser, 126 Fed. 317, 322.

Farmers etc. Co. vs. Agric. Ditch Co. 22 Col. 573, 44 Pac. 444 55 Am. St. Rep. 149.

Thus we see in the State of Colorado we have an unbroken line of decisions which will uphold the constitutionality of the Tax Commission Law. The mere fact that there is an appropriate appropriation there to carry out the provisions of the act does not in any manner invalidate it as such provisions are germane to the subject of the act as no one would contend that officers should act without compensation.

We find the constitution of California provides as follows: "Every act shall embrace but one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title."

The legislature of California passed an act entitled, "An Act to establish a state reform school for juvenile offenders, and to make an appropriation therefor." The act was attacked as unconstitutional because it contained more than one subject. The court in the case of Ex parte Liddell, 93 Cal. 633, 29 Pac. 251, held the act valid. In passing upon the question the court said:

"In Abell vs. Clark, 84 Cal. 229, 24 Pac. Rep. 383, we held it was not necessary that the title of the act should embrace an abstract of its contents. The cases cited therein show that such is the view taken by the courts of other states; and on reflection, it must appear that this conclusion is based upon the soundest principles of constitutional construction. It certainly was not intended that the title should be a repetition of the provisions found in the body of the bill; the object was to prevent deception by the inclusion of matters incongruous with the subject specified in the title. If the title contains a reasonable intimation of the matters under legislative consideration, the public cannot complain. It has always been the custom to state the subject of a bill in general terms, and with the fewest words, and the framers of the constitution doubtless intended the legislature to conform to that custom. Mills vs. Charleton, 29 Wis. 409, Bright vs. McCullough, 27 Ind. 226; People vs. Mahaney, 13 Mich. 494. Numerous provisions, having one general object fairly indicated by the title, may be united. Montclair vs. Ramsdell, 107 U. S. 147, 2 Sup. Ct. Rep. 391. When the general purpose of the act is declared, the details provided for the accomplishment of that purpose will be regarded as necessary incidents. So an act to incorporate a fireman's benevolent association may include provisions for levying a tax upon the income of a foreign insurance company for the benefit of the corporation, (Association vs. Lounsberry, 21 Ill. 511) and it is held in many cases that an act entitled, in general terms, an act to incorporate a certain town, may lawfully provide all means necessary for the government of the town, including taxation, courts, defining midemeanors, punishments of offenders, municipal improvements, etc. State vs. Town of Union, 33 N. J. Law, 350; Cooley Const. Lim. p. 172, note 1.

"In applying these principles to the case before us, we find no ground for declaring the act unconstitutional. The title declares the act to be one for the establishment of a state reform school for juvenile offenders, and to make an appropriation therefor. It is not an act to erect a building in which a reform school is to be hereafter conducted, but it is an act to establish a school. There can be no school without pupils. It is not simply an act to establish a school, but a school for juvenile offenders. This is a clear indication of an intention to provide for an institution for a certain class of criminals,—children who have offended against the laws of the state. No one can be condemned without a hearing. The title of the act necessarily implies, therefore, that some officers or tribunal shall hear and determine the question whether certain persons charged with crime shall be committed to a reform school, or treated

as ordinary juvenile offenders are treated under the penal laws of the state. Any person of ordinary intelligence, reading the title of the act in question, would naturally be led to the inquiry, what juvenile offenders may be sent to this school, under what circumstances may they be committed to this institution, and who is to determine whether or not they should be sent there?

"The title of the act clearly shows what the legislature intended to accomplish, and the provisions referred to simply conduce to that object; they are auxilliary to the promotive of the main purpose of the act, and have a 'necessary and natural connection' therewith. They are germane to the subject stated in the title of the act; there is no attempt to conceal the purpose or scope of the act, and no attempt in the act itself to blend diverse and independent subjects."

In the case of Los Angeles County vs. Spencer, (Cal.) 59 Pac. 202, the court passed upon an act entitled, "An Act to protect and promote the horticultural interests of the state." This act contained a provision for the appointment of a horticultural commission, the length of terms of office, the manner of filling vacancies, defining the powers of the commission, fixing their compensation and providing for their removal. It also provided the expense for abating an insect pest to be a lien on the property benefitted. The court held that it did not embrace more than one subject in the title.

The legislature of the State of California passed an act in the year 1889 entitled, "An Act to establish a state reform school for juvenile offenders and to make an appropriation therefor." The body of the bill provided for the committal to said school of any boy or girl between the ages of ten and sixteen years who has been convicted of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, giving the court the discretion to commit the offender to the jail. The court held this law did not violate the constitution of California which provides that every act shall embrace but one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title.

This case has been often quoted by the courts of California and remains today unreversed and uncriticised.

Kings County vs. Johnson, (Cal.) 37 Pac. 871.
Gieske vs. San Joaquin Co. (Cal.) 42 Pac. 477.
Ex parte Nichols (Cal.) 43 Pac. 10.
Los Angeles Co. vs. Spencer (Cal.) 59 Pac. 202.
People vs. Linda etc. Dist. (Cal.) 61 Pac. 89.
Carpenter vs. Furrey (Cal.) 61 Pac. 370.
People vs. Mullenher (Cal.) 64 Pac. 300.
Beach vs. von Detten (Cal.) 73 Pac. 188.
Dyce vs. Sup. Court (Cal.) 74 Pac. 32.
Law vs. City (Cal.) 77 Pac. L016.
Robinson vs. Kerrigan (Cal.) 90 Pac. 129.
Skinner vs. Garnett etc. Co. (Cal.) 96 Fed. 738.
People vs. Bank (Cal.) 97 Pac. 310.
People vs. Sacramento (Cal.) 103 Pac. 213.
Kaiser Land etc. Co. vs. Curry (Cal.) 103 Pac. 349.
Ex parte Yun Quong (Cal.) 114 Pac. 837.
Ex parte Maginnis (Cal.) 181 Pac. 725.
Moore vs. Williams (Cal.) 127 Pac. 511.
Pritchard vs. Whitney (Cal.) 129 Pac. 992.
In re Elliott's estate (Cal.) 132 Pac. 441.

In the case of Beach, Constable vs. von Detten, County Auditor, California, supra, the court was called on to pass on the constitutionality of an act amending fifty-eight sections of the county government act, the title of which was "An Act to establish a uniform system of county and township government, approved April 1, 1897, by amending certain sections thereof, repealing certain other sections and adding certain sections thereto." Every section amended to was referred to in the body of the act by number which was followed by the words, "It is hereby amended to read as follows." In the body was a section dealing with the salary of a constable. The court held the act not invalid as embracing more than one subject not expressed in its title.

The following is the syllabus in the case of Robinson vs. Kerrigan, Supra:

"Act March 17, 1897, (St. 1897, p. 138, C. 110), 'An Act for the certification of land titles and the simplification of the transfer of real estate; does not violate Const. Art. 4 No. 24, requiring every act to embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, because the act makes it a felony to fraudulently procure a false certificate, because the county recorder is made registrar, because the registrar is prohibited from practicing law, etc.; all of such provisions being germane to the principal subject expressed in the title."

In the case of Moore vs. Williams, supra, the following is a portion of the syllabus:

"Const. Art. 1, Section 24, providing that every act shall embrace but one subject which shall be expressed in its title was designed mainly to prevent legislatures and the public from being entrapped by misleading titles to bills, whereby legislation relating to one subject might be obtained under the title relating to another, so that, where the provisions of the act are generally germane to the title, it will not be held violative of such provisions."

The State of South Dakota has a provision in its constitution that "no law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title." The Supreme Court of that state in the case of State vs. Morgan 2 S. D. 3, 48 N. W. 314, had occasion to pass upon this constitutional provision as applied to the title of Chapter 54 of the Session Laws of 1890 which is "An Act to authorize and regulate within the state the business of commercial agencies, credit companies, and guaranty associations." It was contended that this act is unconstitutional because it embraced three distinct subjects, commercial agencies, credit companies and guaranty associations, and furthermore, that the act not only attempts to authorize and regulate the business of commercial agencies but also attempts to impose upon them a gross earnings tax and that the same is therefore in violation of the constitutional provisions above cited. The court held the law valid and in passing upon the same used the following language:

"The objection to an act upon the ground that it embraces more than one subject, and that it was not sufficiently expressed in its title, should be grave, and the conflict between the statute and constitution plain and manifest, before courts will be justified in declaring it unconstitutional and void."

This case has been the subject of court discussion in the State of South Dakota. It remains unreversed and uncriticised.

State vs. Ayers (S. D.) 66 N. W. 611.
Miles vs. Benton Twp. (S. D.) 76 N. W. 1005.
In re Kol (N. D.) 88 N. W. 275.
Hickman vs. Hill (N. J.) 41 Atl. 943.
Davenport vs. Elrod (S. D.) 107 N. W. 836.

In the case of Davenport vs. Elrod, supra, the Supreme Court of South Dakota was called upon to pass upon an act providing for a state capitol commission, the same having been attacked for violating the above quotation of the South Dakota constitution. The law provided for a state capitol commission for the purpose of "procuring the erection and completion" of a building to be used for capitol purposes. It directs and authorizes the commission to procure the erection of a building. It empowers of the commission to prepare the capitol grounds, to adopt plans and specifications, to employ an architect and to use funds derived from the sale of public lands and appropriates $150,000.00 for such purposes. The act is entitled "An Act relating to the creation of a state capitol commission to provide for the erection of a building for capitol purposes on block twenty-one in the Fourth Railway addition to the town, now City of Pierre, in the County of Hughes, State of South Dakota, and to provide funds for that purpose." The court held that the act was not in violation of the constitutional amendment above cited. In passing upon the subject, the court said:

"The subject of the act was the construction of a building for the use of the state at the state capital. The use of funds derived from the sale of lands granted to the state for public buildings at the capital is a matter naturally and reasonably connected with the subject—a natural reasonable and appropriate means of accomplishing the purpose of the act—and therefore germane to its title."

In the case of State vs. McPherson, supra, the South Dakota Court was again called on to construe this constitutional provision. The title to the law was "An Act to revise the laws authorizing the business of banking, providing for the organization and control of banks, and to establish a banking department for the supervision of such business." The body of the act contained appropriations for salaries and a penal provision. The defendant was arrested for violating the latter. In construing this statute in the light of the constitutional provision above quoted, the court held that the law was valid.

The constitution of the State of Iowa provides that anything which is germane to the title of an act may be expressed in it. Thus it will be noticed that the people of the State of Iowa have expressed in their constitution what the courts of twenty-seven other states have expressed by judicial construction. In the case of Schultz vs. Parker (Ia.) 139 N. W. 173, the Supreme Court of that state said:

"We have frequently held that the title of an act, though confined to general terms, is sufficient if it answers as a key to the subject matter of the act."

The constitution of Minnesota provides that "No law shall embrace more than one subject which shall be expressed in the title. Chapter 46 Laws of 1899 entitled, "An Act to establish a Probate Code" is not obnoxious to such constitutional provision. In passing on this case the

court said in the case of Johnson vs. Harrison 27 Minn. 575, 50 N. W. 923, 28 Am. St. Rep.382, that the title was broad enough to embrace all of the provisions of the probate code. The court made use of the following language:

"The large number of related or cognate matters often treated of under some comprehensive title, such as 'Criminal Code,' 'Penal Code,' 'Code of Civil Procedure, 'Private Corporations,' and the like, are familiar illustrations of what may be legitimately included in one act. Any construction of this provision of the constitution that would interfere with the entire body of statutory law upon one general subject in a single act, instead of dividing it into a number of separate acts, would not only be contrary to its spirt, but also seriously embarrassing to honest legislation."

This case seems to stand as one of the principal cases upon the subject in the State of Minnesota and has been cited with approval not only in subsequent legislation upon the subject in the State of Minnesota but in other states as well.

State vs. Starkey (Minn.) 52 N. W. 26.
In re City of Duluth (Minn.) 61 N. W. 679.
City vs. Board (Minn.) 75 N. W. 906.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of City vs. Board of County Commissioners, supra, 82 N. W. 586, was again called upon to pass upon this constitutional provision and in doing so took occasion to use the following language:

"The generality of the title is no objection, if it be sufficient to give notice of the general subject of the proposed legislation, and of the interests likely to be affected. So it has been held repeatedly that an act creating municipal corporation, and granting to it legislative, judicial, police, taxing and other ordinary powers, embraces but one subject; the separate provisions of the act covering these powers generally, as well as in detail, being simply parts of the whole and absolutely essential to make a whole. To sum it all up it is certainly germane to the subject of incorporating a city, and to the subject of amending and consolidating the charter of a city, to provide for the details of the management of the affairs of the city, and to find named the agencies or channels through which it might act, and the method of raising money by taxation, and for the payment of the same by the county authorities to the city. The details of these transactions are not required to be set forth in the title of the act."

Likewise the Supreme Court of that state was called upon to pass again upon this subject in thecase of ex rel Olson et al. vs. Board of Control of State Institutions et al., supra, 88 N. W. 533. The legislature passed an act entitled "An Act to create a State Board of Control and to provide for the management and control of the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state, and to make appropriation therefor, and to abolish the State Board of Corrections and Charities." The court held this law embraced but one subject. In setting forth the canons of statutory construction on this subject, the court said:

"That every law is presumed to be valid; that this provision of the constitution is to be liberally construed, and all doubts resolved in favor of the law; that the title should also be liberally construed, giving to its general words paramount weight; that it is not essential that the best or even accurate words in the title be employed, but the remedy to be

secured and mischief avoided furnishes the best test of its sufficiency to prevent such title from being made a cloak or artifice to distract attention from the substance of the act, provided the title be fairly suggestive, and not foreign to the purpose of the statute." (Syllabus).

Continuing, the court in summarizing its previous decisions said:

"Every reasonable presumption should be in favor of the title, which should be more liberally construed than statutes giving to the general words in such title paramount weight. It is not essential that the best or even an accurate title be employed, if it be suggestive in any sense of the legislative purpose. The remedy to be secured and mischief avoided is the best test of the sufficient title which is to prevent it from being made a cloak or artifice to distract attention from the substance of the act itself. The title, if objected to, should be aided if possible by resort to the body of the act, to show that it was not intended by such title to mislead the legislature or the people, nor distract their attention from its distinctive measures. Throughout all the decisions it will be found that it is a regard for the law itself, rather than any puerile consideration for the title, which is made the essential object of judicial anxiety. A review of the cases where this court has set aside statutes because in violation of Section 27, Article 4, will show just that the act was in every respect (to adopt the language of Justice Flandreau in Supervisors vs. Heenan, supra) entirely foreign to the object expressed in the title, thus furnishing the evidence of such a fraud in securing its enactment that the law would never have received the sanction of the legislature had the members known the contents of the act." No better test consistent with every subsequent decision on this subject, can be made than to a correct answer to the question: Is this title in every respect so foreign to the purpose of this act, or some integral part of it, that it gives no intimation thereof?" * * *The constitutional provision sounded a note of warning that has generally protected the people from legislative juggles, while the liberal interpretation since given by this court has saved many wholesome laws that otherwise would have been defeated by a narrow view of its purpose. Legislators may not have become absolutely perfect and it may be that fraud will hereafter finesse into an act a 'woodchuck' which will be so apparent on judicial review as to require the court to nullify a result which never expressed the real legislative purpose."

The court held after summing up the various decisions of the state as well as other states that the law was valid in that it did not embrace more than one subject which was expressed in its title.

The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed."

The Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of People vs. McBridge 234 Ill. 146 had occasion to pass upon the local option statute which was comprehensive in its nature and included certain crimes and the punishment therefor. The act was entitled "An act to provide for the creation by popular vote of anti-saloon territory within which the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licensing of such sale shall be prohibited and for the abolition by like means of territory so created." Following is a portion of the syllabus:

"In determining the constitutionality of a statute the presumption is

that the act is valid, and all doubts or uncertainties, arising either from the language of the constitution or the statute, must be resolved in favor of the statute, and courts will declare the statutes void only in case of a clear conflict with the constitution.

"It is the duty of the court to construe an act of the legislature so as to uphold its constitutionality if it can reasonably be done, and if its construction is doubtful the doubt should be resolved in favor of the law.

"That the title of an act expresses more than one subject does not render the act invalid if the act itself deals with but one subject, since the subject expressed in the title and not embraced in the act may be regarded as a surplusage.

"The provision of the constitution that no act shall embrace more than one subject and that shall be expressed in its title is intended only to prevent the incorporating, in one act, of matters not related to the subject of the legislation and of which the title gives no hint and such provision is directed against the act itself and not against its title.

"The constitutional requirement that no act shall embrace more than one 'subject' does not mean one 'provision,' and any number of provisions may be contained in the act for the accomplishment of the legislative purpose, provided they are not inconsistent with or foreign to the general subject of the act and legitimately tend to effectuate the object of the legislation."

The court in determining that the law was valid took occasion to use the following expressing:

"The generality or comprehensiveness of the title is not misleading or deceptive and fairly directs the mind to the subject legislated upon. It is not required that the title should be either an abstract, a synopsis, or an index to the contents of the act. If such were the case the title would have to be as comprehensive as the act itself, and that is not the object of the constitution. In determining whether a provision is embraced within the title of an act a liberal construction is to be given to the constitution, and unless the act contains matters having no proper connection or relation to the title, it will not be void as to such matters. The constitution is obeyed if all the provisions relate to one subject indicated in the title, and are parts of it or incident to it or reasonably connected with it."

Burke vs. Monroe County, 77 Ill. 610.
People vs. Nelson, 133 Id. 565.
Ritchie vs. People, 155 Id. 98.
Hudnall vs. Ham, 172 Id. 76.

It was urged that because the law made provision for crimes and their punishment and that the same was not expressed in the title of the act, therefore the law was unconstitutional. In dealing with this phase of the case the court said:

"It is urged that to declare a forgery a criminal offense is to introduce a new crime, for the reason that the act does not include the intent to defraud or deceive. The answer is, that the term itself embraces a fraudulent intent. It includes the making of a false written instrument for the purpose of fraud and deceit. But if the act does create a new offense the provision is within the general purpose of the act. The legislature and the people who adopt the act would naturall expect to find in the body of an act providing for an election the punishment of offenses such as are customarily included in election laws."

In an earlier case in Illinois entitled Larned vs. Tiernan, 110, 111, 173, the court said:

"But there is a broader view than that which is taken by the courts,

of this constitutional provision. It being a not uncommon one, it has been the subject of frequent adjudication, and has ever received a liberal construction. The decisions concur in laying down, substantially the rule that in consistency with that provision there may be included in an act any means which are reasonably adapted to secure the object indicated in the title."

Likewise the supreme court of New Jersey was called upon to pass upon this identical question in the case of Hickmann vs. State, 62 N. J. L. 499, 41 Atla. 943. The constitution of New Jersey provides that "Every law shall embrace but one subject and that shall be expressed in its title." The legislature passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and incorporation of insurance companies. 1. As to the insurance companies of other states doing business within this state. 2. As to the insurance companies of this state." The court held that this title warrants legislation regulating the business in the state of foreign insurance companies and the prosecution of their agents, for unlawfully transacting business in their behalf and that such legislation was not obnoxious to the constitutional provision. The court in discussing the question said:

"It is next contended that the prosecution of an individual for acting as agent of an interdicted company is not within the limits of the title of the act that authorizes it. The degree of particularity to be used in the title of a statute rests in legislative discretion. Provisions incidental to the general object expressed are permissible."

The Constitution of the State of Oklahoma contains the same provision as the North Dakota constitution. The questions at bar came up before the Supreme Court of that state in the case of Ex parte Powell, 6 Oklahoma Cr. 495, 120 Pac. 1022. In this case the court had under consideration the following act of the legislature entitled 'An act to define dependent, neglected and delinquent children, and to regulate the treatment, control and custody the eof by county courts." The constitution of the State of Oklahoma provides "Every act of the legislature shall embrace but one subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title." This law establishes a juvenile court. It contains penal provisions and complete court procedure, in addition to the definition of delinquency. The court held the law valid as not embracing more than one subject and cites the case of Commonwealth vs. Fisher, 213 Pac. 51, 62 Atl. 199.

The constitution of the State of New York provides that no local or private bill shall embrace more than one subject which shall be expressed in the title. The Court of Appeals in the State of New York in the case of Brewster vs. City, 19 N. Y. 116, had occasion to construe this section and in doing so made use of the following language:

"The first objection made to the constitutionality of the law the validity of which is involved in the judgment appealed from, is that it embraces more than one subject, and that its subject is not expressed in its title. The constitution provides that no private or local bill, which may be passed by the legislature, shall embrace more than one subject and that shall be expressed in its title. The title of the act is "An act for the relief of James Ley & Son." The substance of the act is that power is conferred on the common council of Syracuse to assess, collect

and pay to James Ley & Son, contractors for the construction of a sewer in that city $600.00 in addition to the contract price. This constitutes a single result, the relief of James Ley & Son. The different steps by which this relief is to be brought about are not distinct subjects, but are minor parts of one general subject. This general subject is expressed in its title. The degree of particularity with which the title of an act is to express its subject. is not defined in the Constituion, and rests in the discretion of the legislature. (Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. New York, 4 Seld. 241). An abstract of the law is not required in the title, and its actual subject is, in this law, clearly and appropriately expressed."

Later on in the case of Billings vs. Mayor, 68 N. Y. 416, the Court of Appeals of the State of New York in passing upon a law entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York" found that it did not contravene the constitution and used the following language:

"It does not seem to us unreasonable to hold that the legislature might, under the title of reorganizing the governmnt of the city, not only create city offices and define their functions and compensation, but impose upon parties occupying such offices any disabilities or restrictions as to holding other offices which sound policy might be deemed to require, and might provide that the compensation allowed them as city officers should cover all services which they might be called upon to render to any other division of the state in consequence of being such city officers. And this is precisely what was done, for in addition to the provision above cited, Section 116 of the same chapter provides that the annual salaries paid to such officers by the city, shall be in full for all services rendered by them to the city or county, in any capacity whatever."

Likewise in the case of VanBrunt et al., vs. Town of Flatbush, 128 N. Y. 50, the court was called upon again to construe this constitutional provision. In passing upon a law entitled "An act in relation to local improvements in the Town of Flatbush and the acquisition of the rights of a plank-road company in said town," the court said:

"The section of the Constitution invoked by the plaintiffs to destroy this act has given the courts much trouble. They have been able to formulate no general rule that will solve all the cases coming under this section. Whether the title of an act will stand the test of this constitutional requirement depends generally upon the peculiar provisions of the act. Every provision contained in a private or local bill must be germane to and fairly connected with and tending to promote the subject expressed in the title. As said in Astor vs. Arcade Railway Company (113 N. Y. 93). 'When the subject is expressed, all matters fairly and reasonably connected with it, and all measures which will or may facilitate its accomplishment are proper to be incorporated in the act, and are germane to the title.' The subject expressed in the title, 'local improvements in the Town of Flatbush,' clearly embraces the building and improvement of highways and construction of sewers. Sewers cannot be constructed in that town without an outlet and the sewerage system would be imperfect and useless unless the sewerage can be carried to some point where it can be discharged. Hence the act authorizes the construction of a trunk sewer through the Town of Flatlands to tide-water. We may assume from the provisions of the act, and from the names of the two towns that the most convenient, if not the only practical way to dispose of the sewerage is to conduct it to tained by that town, and at its expense. The trunk sewer through Flattide-water. The trunk sewer through Flatlands to be built and main-

lands is such a necessary part of the sewerage system of Flatbush that it is in every sense germane to the subject expressed in the title of the act. The improvement is in Flatbush, and this trunk sewer is a necessary part of the improvement. The case of The People ex rel., vs. Briggs (50 N. Y. 553), furnishes some authority for the conclusions we have reached on this branch of the case. We, therefore, see no reason to condemn the act on constitutional grounds."

In the case of Sweet vs. City of Syracuse et al. 129 N. Y. 316, 331, the court in considering this same constitutional provision said:

"The act does not offend against section 16 of the article three of the Constitution, which provides that no local or private bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. The title of the bill in question is 'An Act to establish and maintain a water department in and for the City of Syracuse.' Under this title the legislature could properly insert not only every provision necessary for the organization of such a department as an official body, but also provisions conferring power upon that body to supply the city and the inhabitants with water. It could create the department and, in the same bill, prescribe its powers and duties with such particularity and detail as in its judgment might be deemed necessary, without offending against this clause of the Constitution. It is necessary that the title be such as to fairly suggest or give a clue to the subject; but, when that is expressed, all matters fairly and reasonably connected with it, and all measures which will or may facilitate its accomplishment, are proper to be incorporated in the act and are germane to the title."

We could thus continue this brief indefinitely until the laws of all the states in the Union had been digested and in doing so we would find authorities to sustain this position to be so numerous as to become embarrassing.

The first case passed upon by the Supreme Court of North Dakota involving the constitutionality of statutes when viewed with the light of Section 61 of the Constitution is the case of North Dakota ex rel., vs. Woodmansee, 1 N. D. 246. This action was brought in habeas corpus to free the defendant who was convicted under a law entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and government of state banks" This act among other things prohibits all persons from doing a banking business in this state except corporations which are organized under said law. The title makes no mention of the penal provisions under which defendant was found guilty and convicted. It was claimed that this law is in violation of Section 61 of the Constitution because it had more than a single subject but the Supreme Court found that the penal provisions were germane to the question of the organization and government of state banks. In passing upon this subject the court used the following language:

"The relator further contends that said Section 27 is unconstitutional for the reason that it violates the provisions of Section 61 of the State Constitution, which reads as follows: 'No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title; but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.' Relator's contention is that Section 27, in prohibiting and punishing private banking, does not relate to the subject matter of the act as expressed in its title. There is absolutely nothing in this point. The subject of the law, as expressed in the title, is 'State Banks;' but that subject includes and comprehends not only state banks, but all other banking in the state which is related to state

banking. In creating state banks, and providing for their government, the law makes the business of banking a corporate franchise; and to prohibit and punish all other banking is, in our opinion, strictly auxiliary to that subject-matter. Similar constitutional provisions may be found in most, if not all, of the state, some of the states using the word 'object' instead of subject, as it appears in our constitution. This provision is intended to forestall what Judge Cooley denominates 'log-rolling' legislation, and prevent legislation not fully understood by members of the legislature, as well as to prevent all surprises or misapprehensions on the part of the public. But it has been uniformly held that such provisions should receive a reasonable and not a technical construction and that no matter should be held to invalidate a statute so long as such matter related exclusively to the same subject, or was germane to or auxiliary to the same. The provision has been before the court in numberless cases, and while the construction has been uniform, the application has covered so wide a scope of legislation, and subjects so variant, that the cases seem confused and inconsistent, and no great benefit can arise from a citation of authorities."

Later on the Supreme Court of this state was called upon to interpret again this same section of the Constitution in the case of State vs. Haas, 2 N. D. 202. The title to the law in question was "An Act to prescribe the penalties for the unlawful manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors and to regulate the sale, barter, and giving away of such liquors for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes." It was urged that it is not disclosed by this title that the act contains any penalty for selling liquor under which the defendant was arrested and convicted. The court held that the subject was the regulation of sale of intoxicants and the law valid. In passing on the question the court said:

"It relates solely to the one subject of regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A system which prohibits the sale for certain purposes, and permits a sale for certain other purposes, under specific restrictions and regulations, is a system whose single purpose and operation are the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Every provision of the law is subsidiary to and in furtherance of this great object. There is nothing in the law foreign to this single subject. All the provisions of it converge to this one point."

Likewise in the case of Paine vs. Dickey County, 8 N. D. 581, the court was again called upon to pass on this identical question. The legislature passed a law which was entitled "An Act to prescribe the mode of making assessment and levy collection of taxes and for other purposes thereto." This is a long law and contains 109 sections. Section 84 thereof contains a provision for repayment by the county to holders of tax sales certificates with ten per cent interest giving the right of action against the county. The court upheld the law declaring section 84 was germane to the title and used the following language:

"We see nothing in the provisions of section 84 which is repugnant to the general purpose of the law or to its title. The capital purpose of the statute as a whole is to raise public funds by means of taxation. The processes of taxation embrace the assessment, levy and collection of taxes. The question to be decided then is, do the provisions of section 84 relate to any feature or step in the processes of taxation as prescribed in the act? We are of the opinion that this question must receive an affirmative answer. One mode of collecting taxes upon land laid down in the statute is that of selling the land at public auction for delinquent

taxes due thereon. But sales cannot be made without first finding purchasers, and, to do so, there must be some inducement held out to bidders sufficiently persuading to induce them to invest at tax sales. We think that the provisions of section 84 which allow a purchaser at a tax sale to recover what he has invested, with a reasonable interest, in the event that the courts shall decide that the sale at which the money is paid was illegal and that the muniments of the title delivered to the purchaser are worthless, are such as are directly calculated to induce purchasers to come forward and bid at tax sales. Under these provisions the bidder is at least assured of a return of his principal, with fair interest added. This being so, these statutory provisions are germane to the matter of collecting the taxes on land by means of a sale thereof. Such statutes or those having the same general purposes, are now quite commonly found in the laws of many states, and we think their chief object is to aid in collecting the revenue."

In the case of State vs. Home Society, 10 U. D. 493, a law was called into question with the following title "An Act relating to societies organized for the purpose of securing homes for orphans, or abandoned, neglected or grossly ill-treated children, by adoption or otherwise, and providing rules and regulations for the same." The act consists of six sections including the supervision of such children, defines duties of officers, court procedure, witnesses, etc. The court held that the law contained but a single subject and in passing upon the matter the court said:

"All of these several provisions relate to and are directly in furtherance of a common and single purpose, namely, the procuring of homes for children of the classes named. That is all that is necessary. The constitution only requires that the act shall contain a single subject or object of legislation, and that such subject or object shall be expressed in the title. It is not intended, neither is it required, that the separate means or instrumentalities necessary to accomplish the object of legislation shall be embodied in separate acts. Such a requirement would be absurb, rendering legislative acts fragmentary, and they would often fail of their intended effect, from the inherent difficulty of expressing the legislative will when restricted to such narrow bounds. The section of the constitution under consideration is found in the constitution of a majority of the states, and it is universally held, and we think necessarily, that an act which has but a single purpose and that purpose is expressed in its title, may embrace all matters which are naturally and reasonably included in it, and all measures which will or may facilitate the accomplishment of the purpose of the legislation. Such has been the uniform interpretation given by this court."

Again in the case of Erickson vs. Cass County, 11 N. D. 494, the court was called upon to pass upon the constitutionality of a law entitled, "An Act to provide for the establishment, construction and maintenance of drains in this state." There was an amendment which entitled, "An Act to amend section ***** and 1466 of the Revised Codes relating to the establishment, construction and maintenance of drains." Section 1466 prior to its amendment referred entirely to the duties of courts in actions to enjoin assessments or to annul drainage proceedings. As amended there is added thereto provisions by which drainage commissioners are authorized to establish drains upon the route of drains abandoned or declared invalid, to determine the extent of the benefit to the new drain of the service rendered, money expended and the work done under the invalid

or abandoned proceedings and to issue warrants therefor to the extent of the benefit determined. We quote from the decision:

"It is patent that the provisions of section 1466, prior to its amendment, were germane to the subject of legislation expressed in the title of the act of which it was a part. It is also equally apparent that the provisions added by the amendment also relate to that subject, to-wit: the 'establishment, construction and maintenance of drains in this state.' It is also apparent that the particular matters treated of in the original section and the amendment are not the same. The former relate to proceedings in court to contest assessment and to annul drainage proceedings. The latter relates to the location of new drains upon the route of void or abandoned drains, the determination of the extent to which the new drain is benefited by the proceedings under former drains and the payment for such benefits. From this dissimilarity in the provisions in the original section and the amendment, counsel for the appellants concludes that the amendment is invalid, and within the inhibition of section 61 of the State Constitution, which reads as follows: 'No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, *******. This section has been construed by this court in a number of cases, and its purposes and determination fully set forth. (Here the court inserts a number of decisions.) For the purpose of this case it is sufficient to say that the requirement that a bill shall embrace but one subject of legislation, and that that subject shall be expressed in the title of the bill, is mandatory, and to repeat the following language used by this court in State vs. North Dakota Children's Home Soc., 10 N. D., 493, 88 N. W. 273, in referring to this section: 'The constitution only requires that the act shall contain a single subject or object of legislation, and that subject or object shall be expressed in its title. It is not intended, neither is it required, that the separate means or instrumentalities necessary to accomplish the object of legislation shall be embodied in separate acts. Such a requirement would be absurd, rendering legislative acts fragmentary, and they would often fail of their intended effect from the inherent difficulty of expressing the legislative will when restricted to such narrow bounds.' The title involved in this case is that of an amendatory and not an original act. Eliminating all reference to other sections amended by it, the title of the act is: 'An Act to amend section 1466, Revised Codes, relating to the establishment, construction and maintenance of drains *******.'

"The purpose of section 61, supra, is to limit the scope of every act to one subject of legislation, whether it be an original or an amendatory act, and we are unable to see that it is violated if the provisions of the amendment are germane to the subject of the act amended."

Again in the case of Powers Elevator Company vs. Pottner, 16 N. D. 359, we find the court called to pass upon the constitutionality of a law entitled, "An Act regulating the filing and foreclosure of mechanic's liens upon lands held or occupied under a filing under any of the land laws of the United States." The body of the act contained a provision creating the lien. The contention was that the law was void because that feature was not expressed in the title. The court in holding otherwise used the following language:

"This section of the constitution has been construed by this court in several cases. In those cases several principles have been laid down as guides in the construction of the section that should be applied in this case: (1) The law will not be declared unconstitutional on account of the defect unless it is clearly so. (2) The title should be liberally construed, and not in a strict or technical manner. (3) If the provisions of the act are germane to the expressions of the title, the law will be upheld. (4) The object to be gained by the enactment and en-

forcement of the constitutional provision is to advise the legislature and the public of the substance of the act and to prevent surprise, fraud and the enactment of laws upon incongruous and independent matters under one title. (5) The section of the constitution is mandatory upon the legislature and upon the courts. Liberally construed we agree that the law is germane to and reasonably connected with what is expressed in the title of the act. The necessary implication connected with the idea of the filing and foreclosure of a mechanic's lien is that a lien is given by this law. The creation of a lien is not foreign or independent to the filing or foreclousre thereof. The words 'filing and foreclosure' as used in the title, reasonably construed, mean the doing of everything necessary to perfecting the lien, and no lien can be filed or foreclosed that has not been or is not created by some provision of law, as there is nothing to file or foreclose. The broadest meaning that the words of a title are susceptible of may be given to them, and the law will not be declared invalid because the words are not well selected. The word 'filing' as commonly used in reference to liens, indicates the doing of everything essential to perfecting a claim for a lien authorized by law, and not the mere leaving of the affidavit and account in the office of the clerk. The technical meaning of the words of a title should not be taken as limiting the provisions of the law. The choice of the language is a matter of legislative discretion, and courts will not nullify the legislative will because the language is not well chosen, if upon any reasonable view the language expresses the subject. A person reading this title would not be justified in assuming that the act did not refer to the giving of a lien. The title suggests that the object of the law was to supplement the existing law relating to mechanics' liens by granting a lien where buildings are erected upon government lands, and authorizing a purchaser at a foreclosure sale to remove it, to obviate the defect in the then existing statutes as construed by this court in Gull River Lumber Co. vs. Briggs, 9 N. D. 485, 84 N. W. 349."

In the case of State vs. Burr, 16 N. D. 581, we find the following language:

"As we deem it our duty to assume jurisdiction, it becomes necessary to determine what was the intention of the legislature in respect to the filling of the office in question, and, as preliminary to that question, we must determine whether sections 4 and 5 of the act were constitutionally enacted and are a part thereof. The contention of the respondent is that said sections are foreign to the title of the act. As hertofore shown, the title of the act makes no express reference to the manner of filling of the office of judge of the Ninth District, nor of any of the districts to which the act relates. It is claimed that the constitutional provision requiring the title of every act to express the subject thereof has been violated. Section 61, article 2, of the constitution, which contains this requirement has often been construed by this court. Prior adjudications as to the application of this constitutional requirement have resulted in establishing several fixed principles of construction of a general nature, among them the following: The title should be liberally, and not technically, construed. The contruction should be reasonable. Conflict with the constitutional provision must appear clear and palpable, and, in case of doubt as to whether the subject is expressed in the title, the law will be upheld. Titles should be construed in connection with the law with the view of remedying the evil intended to be obviated by the constitution makers—that of preventing fraud or surprise upon the members of the legislature and the people by introducing provisions into the law independent of or foreign to the subject expressed in the title. If the subjects in the law are germane or reasonably connected with the subject expressed in the title, the constitutional requirement is sufficiently met. The provision is mandatory on the courts and on the legislature. With these principles of construction as established in the prior decisions of this court, we will consider whether the provisons of the law that the

first incumbent of the office is to be elected by popular will is expressed in the title as contemplated by section 61, chapter 2, of the constitution. The title of the act is as follows: 'An Act defining the boundaries of the Second, Eighth and Ninth judicial districts of the State of North Dakota and providing for terms of court in said districts.' The general subject of this act plainly is the boundaries of the Second, Ninth and Eighth judicial districts, and connected therewith the matter of terms of court therein. What territory these districts shall contain is not expressed in the title, and need not be, as the words 'defining the boundaries' necessarily indicate that the body of the act will determine that question. Nor does the title express when those districts shall become operative as separate judicial districts in the full sense of having a presiding judge for the Ninth Judicial District, nor how the judge of that district shall be chosen to the office, nor when such choice shall become effectual. We are convinced beyond any doubt, however, that the specification of these matters in the title is wholly unnecessary, and their absence from the title in no way nullifies any provisions of the law. The title of the act expresses the fact that the boundaries of a new judicial district are defined by the act. Under former laws, there was no Ninth judicial district, and the title of this act plainly specifies that a new district is to be defined. What counties shall comprise this district are subjects for the body of the act. When the law shall become effective is related to the subject, judicial districts, expressed in the title. It is always within the province of the legislature to declare in the body of the law when it shall go into effect, although the title may be silent on that subject. Wright vs. Cunningham, 115 Tenn. 445, 91 S. W. 293. This is a matter which one may reasonably and naturally expect to find in the body of the act. The title having expressed the facts that the law is to relate to the boundaries of the Ninth district and terms of court therein, a person reading it would naturally know therefrom that the appointment or election of a judge, and when the law is to become operative would be provided for by the act. When the district is to be fully operative by the appointment or election of a judge is a matter incidental to and closely connected with the defining of the boundaries thereof and fixing the terms of court therein. When the title apprises a person that the boundaries of a new district are defined, and when the first incumbent is to be chosen, and when the act becomes operative. Those matters are germane to the matters of the boundaries of the district and holding terms of court therein. The matter of filling the office of judge of the new district is closely connected with the subject expressed in the title, and is not foreign thereto, and is not an independent subject, and the act is not broader than the title. The appointment or election of a judge refers to method of filling the office of judge for the new district of which the boundaries are defined, and is therefore the means or instrumentality of carrying into effect the subjects named in the title. It is not essential that the title shall be an index to the act, nor that all details of the act be therein enumerated."

Likewise in the case of State vs. Peake, 13 N. D. 101, the court in passing upon this provision of the constitution said:

"The question of the unconstitutionality of legislative acts by reason of the fact that the purpose or subject of the act is not expressed in the title has been before this court in a number of cases. In 1907 certain rules or principles governing the construction of section 61 of the State Constitution were formulated by this court in the case of Powers Elevator Company vs. Pottner, 16 N. D. 359, 113, N. W. 703. In the later case of State vs. Burr, 16 N. D. 571, 113 N. W. 705, these principles were further elaborated, and as announced in these cases, have become a rule of construction on which the bar and parties generally in any manner affected by the operation of this constitutional provision are en-

titled to reply. A rule of construction so announced, and acted upon for such length of time that it may be said to be fairly settled, should not now be altered or lightly considered unless, in the view of the court as at present constituted, it is opposed to sound principle or better reason. These rules, while in a decided innovation upon the principles of construction followed in the earlier cases decided by this court, proceed upon a broad and liberal policy, and are supported by the great mass of later authority. They should, therefore, be applied to the determination of the point presented by this proceeding.

"Accordingly, the principles that will be followed as guides in the construction of section 61 of the State Constitution are as follows: (1) The law will not be declared unconstitutional on account of the defect pointed out in the title, unless it is clearly so. (2) The title will be liberally construed, and not in a strict or technical manner. (3) If the provisions of the act are germane to the expressions of the title, the law will be upheld. (4) Conflict with the constitutional provision must be clear and palpable, and, in case of doubt as to whether the subject is expressed in the title, the law will be upheld."

* * * * * *

"Under a broad and liberal construction, the words of the title, 'appointment to the various departments of the National Guard of the State of North Dakota,' express a purpose to prescribe a term of official service. The context indicates that the word 'appointments' is used in the sense of designation to or selection for public office. With this signification the word is used not only as meaning the offic eor service to which one is appointed, but 'as denoting the right or privilege conferred by an appointment.' Bouvier's Law Dict. As the very essence of the right and privilege conferred by an appointment to public office consists in its duration, or, in other words, its term or tenure, it follows that the subject of term of office is fairly included in a broad signification of the word 'appointment.' A person reading a title in which the words, 'appointment to public office,' are used, will be apprised of and will naturally look for provisions of the act defining and regulating the term of office.

* * * * * *

"Further than this, the subject, term of office, is not, in any sense, foreign to or independent of the purpose expressed by the title of the act. On the other hand, the subjects, appointment and term, when both considered in connection with public office, are so intimately related that the mind automatically reverts from one to the other. Therefore, those provisions of the act having reference to the term of office, whether or not arising by necessary implication from the expressions of the title, are so closely related or germane to it as to fall within the third principle of our rule of construction.

"The title should be construed in the light of the evident object and purpose of the act. Any provision of the act which operates to further the general purpose expressed in the title will be held to be germane to it.

* * * * * *

"The object and purpose of the provision such as that contained in section 61, article 2, of our Constitution, is to advise the legislature and public of the substance of proposed laws in advance of their passage, and thus prevent surprise, fraud, and the enactment of ill-considered legislation such as might result from grouping incongruous, foreign, and independent matters under one title. The purpose of such a provision is salutary; but we agree that section of chapter 136, Laws 1905, prescribing a term of office, is not violative of or in palpable conflict with the terms or purpose of the provision. It is sufficient if the title, either by express words or by necessary or reasonable implication from the meaning of its terms, includes the subject and purposes of the act, and this, under the rule of construction adopted for our guidance, we believe

it does. That such construction is not forced, strained, or in any sense peculiar to this court appears by reference to the following citations: (Numerous citations.)

Also in the case of State vs. Fargo Bottling Works Company, 19 N. D. 396, 408, the court said:

"This court has adopted rules of construction governing titles of amended or original acts where such objection is made, and these principles have been announced in several of its opinions. The rules announced by these cases, most clearly applicable to the points presented by this case, are 'the law will not be declared unconstitutional on account of the defect pointed out in the title unless it is clearly so and if the provisions of the act are germane to the expressions of the title, the law will be upheld."

* * * * * *

"If the subject matter of Chapter 187 is germane to the subject of the law of 1890 and is fairly within the title of that act, its title is sufficient, whether or not it would be so standing alone. It is apparent without argument, we think, that a definition of the meaning of the term 'intoxicating liquors' is not only closely related to, but may be said to be a necessary element of, a legislative act which purports to regulate the manufacture and sale of such liquor."

The legislature of this state passed an act entitled, "An Act to establish a mode of criminal procedure for the State of North Dakota." In the body of the law was a bastardy act which provides for the making of a complaint by the mother for the arrest of the father, the state's attorney to prosecute, the proceedings to be in the name of the state, the defendant to be arrested and in lieu of bail to be imprisoned. If adjudged to be the father of the child and failure to obey the order of the court, he is committed to jail. The court held that this law was constitutional, that the same contained but one subject which was expressed in the title and that the details were necessary and did not need to be expressed in the title.

The last case which we find decided by the Supreme Court of this state, passing upon this subject is that of State vs. McGillic, 25 N. D. 27, 38. This decision is fully in accord with the former decisions and in passing upon the question the court used the following language:

"Respondent also urges that the second portion of the statute, being that part thereof under which this information is framed, and concerning the otherwise permitting of a building to be used as a common nuisance, is unconstitutional as a violation of Section 61 of our State Constitution. Respondent contends that such portion of the act is broader than the title. He says that as the title concerns only the letting of a building or portion thereof knowingly for such unlawful purpose, it does not cover the portion of the statute aimed at, permitting such use other than by leasing. It is true that the first portion of the statute used the term 'letting' and has particular reference to the leasing of a building for such purpose, while the latter part of the statute also covers the permitting of such use otherwise than by leasing. But the whole matter is germane to the letting of a building for such unlawful purpose. The statute covers merely the different circumstances or methods whereby permission, by lease or otherwise, may be given by an owner or a person in control to another to occupy a building or portion thereof as a place within which to violate the prohibition laws. Unless a title must amount to an index of the statute, this must be held sufficient. 'If the legislature is fairly apprised of the general character of an enactment by the subject as expressed in its title, and all its provisions have

a just and proper reference thereto, and are such as, by the nature of the subject so indicated, are manifestly appropriate in that connection, and as might reasonably be looked for in a measure of such character, then the requirement of the constitution is complied with. It matters not that the act embraces technically more than one subject, one of which only is expressed in the title, * * * so that they are not foreign and extraneous to each other, but 'blend' together in the common purpose evidently sought to be accomplished by the law.' These are the words of State vs. Cassidy, 22 Minn. 324, 21 Am. Rep. 765; and Winters vs. Duluth, 82 Minn. 127, 84 N. W. 789, which last named case is also on all fours with all of respondent's contentions. See also cases cited in McKone vs. Fargo, 24 N. D. 53, 138 N. W. 967, on Pages 971, 972; and Lewis's Sutherland, Stat. Constr. Sec. 131. Clearly this statute refers to the single subject of making criminal the permitting of a building to be used for criminal purposes; and the title covering this purpose the act may contain 'any provisions germane to the subject expressed, or which are reasonably related or incidental thereto, or which may aid or facilitate the accomplishment of the purpose expressed in the title.' Lewis' Sutherland, Stat. Constr. Sec. 145. Respondent cites no authorities, and we are satisfied none can be found supporting his contention, as the statute is not open to this attack."

Thus we find that there is accord in the decisions of the State of North Dakota all of which point to the inevitable result that the Tax Commission law is constitutional.

I am therefore of the opinion that the law creating the State Tax Commission is constitutional.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAX COMMISSION—Expiration of Mr. Packard's Term

May 1, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Sir: I have your request for an opinion as to the expiration of the term of Frank E. Packard as member of the State Tax Commission, as to the time that a successor should be appointed and as to the period for which he should be appointed.

Section 2082 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 describes how an appointment may be made to the State Commission to fill a vacancy during the recess of the legislature. To quote the section in part: "In case of vacancy, it shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term in which such vacancy shall occur, subject to confirmation by the Senate. If such appointment be made when the legislature is not in regular session, the appointee shall hold his office until the third Monday in January in the next biennial session of the legislature, when, if such appointment is not confirmed by the Senate, the office shall become vacant, and, on or before the last Monday in February, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of said term."

As to the beginning of the regular term, the same section, 2082, says: "After the appointment of first said three commissioners, except that

appointed to fill a vacancy, each commissioner shall be appointed on or before the last Monday in January during the biennial session of the legislature, next preceding the commencement of the term for which he shall be appointed." And, a portion of Section 2082 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 declares that the term of office of the first three commissioners shall expire on the first Monday in May, 1915, 1917 and 1919.

The term of F. E. Packard as tax commissioner expires on the first Monday in May, 1917, that is May 7, 1917. Under the provision of the statute quoted, whether it be viewed to being appointed to fill a vacancy or for an entire term, he must be appointed for the full period, either the unexpired term or for the full term. Since Section 2081 provides that the term shall be for six years, the appointment to this position must be for six years beginning with the first Monday in May, 1917., and ending with the first Monday in May, 1923. The commission by the Governor must be for six years and the appointee will automatically go before the Senate in 1919, and if he is not confirmed before the third Monday in January of said term of the legislature, then the office is vacant. If confirmed, the appointee holds for six years.

There appears to be no authority whatever in this statute which alone must govern the manner in which the Governor shall appoint a tax commissioner, which provides for an interim appointment, that is, an appointment until the next session of the legislature. The appointment must be for the full period of the unexpired term which goes before the senate for confirmation at the next session of the legislature.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAX COMMISSION—Transfer of Unexpended Appropriation

Jan. 9, 1917.

North Dakota Tax Commission, State Capitol, Bismarck, N. D.

Gentlemen: Your letter of Jan. 6, 1917, received which presents a request for an opinion upon the following question:

"Whether there is any legal objections to the state emergency commission making a transfer of the prospective unexpended appropriation for the secretary of your tax commission, to the fund appropriated for clerk hire and assistants."

We understand that you deem this necessary by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of State ex rel, Packard vs. Jorgenson, 31 N. D. 563, 154 N. W. 525 and State ex rel. Wallace vs. Jorgenson, 159 N. W., 35.

From the construction of Chapter 153, Session Laws of 1915, it is our opinion that the emergency commission may make a transfer out of the unexpired appropriation for the secretary of your Tax Commission to the funds appropriated for clerk hire and assistants, not in excess of ten per cent of the amount of the fund appropriated for clerk hire and assistants, which pursuant to the provisions of Sub-division 18 of Chapter 43 of the Session Laws of 1915, is the sum of $8,000.00.

This would make $800.00 that could be transferred as the maximum amount.

A verified petition should be made by your board, setting forth that an emergency exists, and the facts so justifying such emergency.

Very truly yours,

H. A. BRONSON,

Asst. Attorney General.

TAX LEVIES--City of Drake, Excess Levy

January 4, 1918.

Mr. Charles E. Fouts, County Auditor, McHenry Co., Towner, N. D.

Dear Sir: From your letters addressed to the Attorney General and the notice of tax levy for 1917 for the City of Drake, it appears that the tax levy for the City of Drake for 1917 is as follows:

General Fund		$3,556.00
(Levy for Interest)		
Refunding Bonds	$ 150.00	
Water Works Constr.	$3,780.00	
Sewer Construction	$2,030.00	$5,960.00
(Levy for sinking Fund)		
Refunding Bonds	$ 350.00	
Water Works Constr.	$2,000.00	
Sewer construction	$1,000.00	$3,350.00
Total		$12,866.00

You call attention to the fact that the total assessed valuation for 1917 is $184,674.00 and you say that you consider the levy excessive, and you ask whether or not you are correct in the conclusion which you have reached.

In reply I beg to state that Section 183 of the Constitution of North Dakota limits the amount of indebtedness of the City of Drake to five per cent of the total assessed valuation, plus the amount not exceeding four per cent of such assessed valuation for the purpose of constructing water works and sewers.

In this connection I beg to state that the computation of the debt permitted under Section 183 of the Constitution is based on the last completed assessment prior to the incurring of any particular indebtedness.

Section 3723 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 authorizes certain cities to provide for a portion of the payment for special improvements in the nature of water works construction and sewer construction by general taxation of all taxable property in the city.

While it may be that the indebtedness incurred in the nature of refunding bonds or for water works construction or for sewer construction was at the time such indebtedness was incurred in excess of the limit of indebtedness of such city, nevertheless, there is no proof of such fact either in the information contained in your letters or in the levy

which you have submitted for consideration. It may be also that the amount to be raised by general taxation for water works construction, or for sewer construction, or for both, was in excess of the amount authorized by Section 3723 above referred to, but there is nothing in the information which you have submitted to show that such is the case.

I am returning herewith the notice of tax levy for 1917 for the City of Drake which you enclosed in your former letter.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE K. FOSTER,
Asst. to Attorney General.

TAX LEVIES—For Road Purposes—Limitation Upon the Power of the County to Levy

Aug. 3, 1917.

Hon. F. E. McCurdy, State's Attorney, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of July 26th in which you state that you desire my opinion as to whether or not Section 2150 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides for a tax levy for road purposes in addition to the levy for such purposes provided for in Section 1945 of the Compiled Laws; and in the same connection, whether or not Section 2150 authorizes any levy for any purpose, or whether it should be construed only as limiting the power of the county to levy taxes.

It is my opinion that Section 2150 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 does not authorize the levying of a tax for any purpose, but is a limitation placed upon the power to levy taxes, as set forth in Section 2148, Compiled Laws. Section 2148 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 is a re-enactment of Section 50, Chapter 126 of the Session Laws of 1897, in which it is clearly stated that the power to levy taxes therein provided for is limited by Section 51 of the same chapter which now appears as the section of the Compiled Laws of 1913 now under discussion, namely 2150. Doubtless, the reference to Section 2150, found in Section 1945 of the Compiled Laws 1913, was intended to relate to Section 2148 of the Compiled Laws.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TAX LEVIES—Limit of, for Incorporated Villages

Nov. 15, 1917.

Mr. T. Leroy Evans, Pres. of Village Board, Halliday, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date to the Attorney General has been handed me for reply. You state that you wish to be informed as to the limit of tax levy for incorporated villages.

It is my opinion that this question is answered by Paragraph 16 of Section 3861 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which is as follows: "To levy and collect annual taxes not exceeding twenty mills on the dollar assessed valuation." This limit of the levy in my opinion includes both the levy made for general and road taxes.

Section 3883 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 authorizes the levy of a road tax by the board of trustees which shall not exceed five mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation, and includes the proviso that such levy shall not be considered as being any part of the village taxes which were at that time by law limited to ten mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation. This proviso is not applicable to an incorporated village coming under the provisions of Paragraph 16 of Section 3861 above cited, as the limit of the tax levy therein is placed at twenty mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation; and in fact this proviso above mentioned, by implication negatives the possibility of the road levy of five mills being made in addition to the levy of twenty mills authorized by Section 3861.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. to Attorney General.

TAX LEVIES—Limit of, for Organized Townships, Including Road and Bridge Levies

Nov. 6, 1917.

Hon. P. B. Garberg, Hettinger, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter to the Attorney General has been referred to me for reply. I regret that the same could not have been answered by return mail, but inasmuch as the questions raised therein required considerable thought and study, it was impossible to make reply until this time.

Your main question is as to the limit of the tax levy for an organized township. It is my opinion that Section 4253 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 which places the limit at ten mills for township purposes refers only to general township purposes, and does not include the road and bridge levy. As stated in your letter, however, it is my opinion that Section 4041 suggested as authorizing an additional levy of twenty mills for township purposes is not applicable for the reason that the proviso contained in Section 4038 that "any city, town or village in this state having not less than three thousand inhabitants" is also a limitation upon the power of the municipality to levy a tax under Section 4041. There are other provisions in this article which lead me to believe that the same is not applicable to organized townships, but the matter above mentioned is decisive in my mind and makes it unnecessary to discuss any further provisions of this article.

It is my opinion that Section 2151, By laws of 1913, provides for a tax for road purposes not to exceed eight mills and for bridge purposes not to exceed two mills, which levy may be made in addition to a maximum levy of ten mills for general township purposes, as provided for in Section 4253 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

Having reached this conclusion, I took the matter up with the State Auditor and upon investigation he informs me that practically all of the County Auditors of this state have exceeded the township taxes upon this basis. This fixes a limit of twenty mills to cover general township

purposes, road and bridge levies included. In addition, as suggested in your letter, there may be a tax levied pursuant to Chapter 128 of the Session Laws of 1917, which provides for the dragging of roads.

Your attention is also called to Section 2006 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which provides that supervisors of a township shall levy a road tax not exceeding one dollar on each one hundred dollars of valuation as shown on the assessment roll of the preceding year.

In answer to your question as to the limit of the state and county levies for purposes not enumerated in special statutes, I refer you to Section 2150, which sets forth the limitations as to the tax levies for state and county purposes.

I trust that the information set forth above will be of some value to you. If, however, you desire anything further, do not hesitate to write us.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

TAX LEVIES—Limit of, for Road Purposes, Under Certain Sections of Law

Nov. 20, 1917.

Hon. F. E. McCurdy, State's Attorney, Burleigh County, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: This office has your request for an opinion on the following questions:

"The question has arisen as to whether or not the county is permitted to levy not to exceed five mills for road purposes under provision of Section 2150, and in addition to that, whether they are permitted to levy a tax not to exceed four mills for road purposes under provisions of Section 1945.

"Further, I would like to know whether or not the board can legally make a levy in addition to the two above mentioned, in unorganized townships of not to exceed five mills."

In answer to the first question will say that in my opinion Section 2150 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 standing alone is in the nature of a limitation upon the powers of the Board of County Commissioners instead of a direct authorization for levying a tax. However, Section 3275, in part, reads as follows:

"In addition to the powers herein mentioned such board shall have power:

"1. To levy a tax not exceeding the amount authorized by law and to liquidate indebtedness."

When these two sections are taken together, in my opinion, they form a sufficient authorization to the Board of County Commissioners to levy five mills for road purposes.

Section 1945, 1913 Compiled Laws, under which a four mill levy is authorized, contains the provision that "such taxes shall be in addition to all other taxes for highway purposes otherwise described by law." Sections 3275 and 2150, above referred to, existed prior to Section 1945, which was enacted in 1893, thus, prior to 1893 the only authority counties had for levying road taxes existed by virtue of Sections 3275 and 2150,

and unless it is held that these two sections constitute an authorization for a tax, we would be forced to the unreasonable conclusion that prior to 1893 counties could levy no road taxes whatever and that Sections 3275 and 2150 were absolutely meaningless. I am convinced that no such interpretation of the law is intended, but that the logical theory is that these sections formed a valid authorization for tax levy. In fact, this was expressly recognized by the legislature in 1895 when Section 1945 was passed. In that clause above quoted which refers to "other taxes for highway purposes." Moreover, that the legislature in passing Section 1945 was passing a law for an entirely different kind of road fund is born out by the fact that the tax authorized to be levied by Section 3275 and 2150 is payable by labor at a certain rate per day, while the four mill levy authorized by Section 1945 at the option of the board of County Commissioners must be paid in cash and the work done by contract, or the board may also have the work done as prescribed by Section 2150 which allows persons owing road tax to work it out. Thus, unquestionably, the legislature was creating two different and distinct road funds, and the levy of taxes for five mills under Sections 3275 and 2150 and four mills under Section 1945, or a total of nine mills all-told, is expressly authorized by law.

In answer to the second question will say that in addition to the county road levy above mentioned, in unorganized townships, in my opinion, the Board under Section 2151, has the same powers as township supervisors have in organized townships and that such power can be exercised, under Section 2151, 1913 Compiled Laws, up to the eight per cent limit fixed therein, without in any way being limited by Sections 1945 and 2150, Compiled Laws 1913.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

TAX LEVIES—Maximum Rate for School Purposes

Nov. 15, 1918.

Mr. Clarence E. Blume, Supt. of Schools, Oakes, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter to this department of recent date you ask for a construction of Chapter 131, Section 1276, Session Laws for 1915.

Your first question with reference to the same is as follows:

1. "Does 'in addition to the rate per cent' mean in addition to the maximum rate of thirty mills that school boards may levy for school purposes?"

It is my opinion that the levy provided for in Section 1276, Compiled Laws of 1913. If this levy should be construed as being a part of the thirty mill levy above mentionel, the act of legislature as found in Section 1276 as amended, would be annullity.

Your second question I set forth verbatim:

2. "Will the provision 'At or before the issuance of any bonds as herein provided the board shall by resolution provide such annual levy to pay the interest and to create such sinking fund, etc.,' keep the board of the

Oakes Special School District from making use of this law, now to create under its provisions a sinking fund to care for some $10,000 in outstanding bonds? We did not know of this law until recently and would like to seek the relief thereunder provided if we could do so legally. If we could apply this law, would we have to wait until the time of making our annual tax levy?"

You further advise that the $10,000 indebtedness above mentioned was contracted prior to January 15th, 1915. You will note that Section 1276 as appearing in the Compiled Laws of 1913 is identical with Section 1276 as amended by the Session Laws of 1913, with the exception of the following, which is added to the amended section: "Provided, that the provisions of this section shall also apply to payment of all warrants issued for a legal purpose and outstanding on January 15th, 1915."

It appears to me that the amendment to Section 1276 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 as above quoted was enacted for the purpose of granting relief in just such cases as exists in the Oakes Special School District, and inasmuch as this indebtedness which you ask to extinguish by virtue of a levy under the provisions of this section was contracted before January 15th, 1915, that a levy under the provisions of this section and for the purposes set forth therein may be made by the Board of Education of the said Oakes Special School District.

Under the terms of this section, however, this levy can only be made at the time specified therein, which is the time of making the annual tax levy for the support of the schools.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

TAX TITLES—Inability of Owner to Pay Taxes—Procedure

August 29, 1917.

Mr. Glen Smith, Charlson, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 25th instant in which you inquired about the law of taxation and of tax titles. You state that you have not paid your land tax for the year 1914 nor for 1915 on account of drought and that you will be unable to pay the 1916 taxes.

Your failure to pay your 1914 tax probably has resulted in the sale of your land for such taxes which sale was held during the month of December, 1915. The purchaser at this sale has probably paid the 1915 tax as he has a right to when he has once bid the same in at tax sale. The 1916 taxes became delinquent March the 1st last. The purchaser has probably already paid that tax also. This being true he can ask for a tax deed to your land based on the 1914 taxes and such other taxes as he has paid subsequent to that sale. He can ask for this deed about September 1st, 1918, and will make an application to the County Auditor of your county. The la wrequires certain notices to be served and published for a period of ninety days before issuing the tax deed. The notice will be published in one of the newspapers of the county. Notice will be served on you and the person in possession of the land, by the

Sheriff of the county. The notice specifies the date on or after which the tax deed will issue to the purchaser at tax sale. When the tax deed is issued it is supposed to terminate your title and the person who holds the tax deed is then supposed to have the title of the land and if the proceedings leading up to the issuance of the tax deed have all been regular he can then put you off the land and take possession himself and farm the land as his own.

Such a proceedings will cut out all other liens and incumbrances against the land. After the deed has been issued there is then no redemption and you are presumed to have lost your title forever.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TEACHERS—Chargeable With Fumigation of School—Deduction of Salary for "Closed Period"

Mch. 9, 1918.

Mr. W. G. Chapman, District Clerk, Maxbass, N. D.

Dear Sir: This letter is in reply to your request for the advice of the Attorney General as to the solution of a problem which is before your school board.

You state that one of the teachers employed in your district is married and has a child. That said child contracted the disease of measles, which disease was prevalent at said time in your district; that this teacher continued to teach in the school without advising the board of the fact that her child had such disease. You advise further that upon the board being informed of this condition that the school was closed by its order for several days, and the school building was fumigated. At the time school was again opened, the board ruled that all children from homes wherein such disease existed, should remain away from school, and instructed this teacher not to attend school until the disease was eliminated from her home.

You ask, if under these facts, the board can legally deduct from the salary of this teacher an amount equal to the salary for the days lost.

In some respects, I cannot definitely answer your questions for the reason that questions of fact are involved which could only be decided by a jury. Before setting forth my opinion I desire to call your attention to the fact that the contract existing between the teacher and the School Board should be carefully examined, for the purpose of determining whether or not its provisions are decisive of any of the questions involved.

The following are a few of the many authorities which I have found, which bear upon the questions raised in your letter:

"Effects of Closing School Because of Contagious Disease, or Destruction of School Building. While a school district may be relieved from liability for compensation to a teacher during the time the school house is closed by an act of God or of the public enemy, which renders per-

formance of the contract impossible, as a general rule it is held that a contagious disease or the destruction of the school building is not such an act within the meaning of the school law, and that where a teacher is ready and offers to continue his duties under his contract of employment, no deduction can be made from his salary for the time that the school is closed by reason of a contagious disease, or by reason of the destruction of the school building, or by its becoming in a condition unfit for school purposes, unless there is a stipulation in the contract of employment covering such a possible occurrence, or unless it is closed by authority of the law."

35 Cyc. 1099.

"Had the Board of Health failed to act and had the school been closed by the district, on its own motion, then the rule contended for by the defendant in error, and followed in the case of Dewey vs. Union School District, 5 N. W. 648, and Libby vs. Inhabitants of Douglas, 55 N. E. 849, might be invoked, but the act of the district in closing the school was not voluntary, it was the act of the law which the district and all others were compelled to obey."

School District No. 16, Sherman Co. vs. Howard, 98 N. W. 666.

I realize that the additional question of whether or not this teacher would be liable to the district for the expense of fumigating, found necessary on account of her action in teaching after her child had contracted the measles is raised by your letter. I find there are some cases holding that a teacher is liable to the district for the expense which his neglect has caused. Your attention, however, is called to the fact that in an action to recover the amount in question, the negligence of the teacher would have to be established by a preponderance of the evidence. The matter last referred to, however, is not involved in the action the board has taken at the present time, which is a reduction from the salary of this teacher of an amount equal to her salary for the days not taught, and as to this in the line of authorities examined, it is my opinion that if she is ready and willing to teach and is prohibited from so doing by the order of the school board that she could successfully maintain an action to recover the full amount of her salary.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

TEACHERS—Entitled to Continuous Term Under Contract

May 1, 1917.

Hon. N. C. Macdonald, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your request of the 27th ult., for an opinion construing the standard form of teachers contract including the provision required by Section 1189 of the 1913 Compiled Laws.

Construing this contract, it is my opinion that a local board cannot discontinue the school for a period of four or five weeks and then convene it again, continuing the school until the specified number of school months have been held. In case that should be done, I am satisfied the law would uphold the teacher in her contention that the contract had been violated. It is my opinion that under the contract the teacher is

entitled to a continuous term, subject only to Section 1189 of the 1913 Compiled Laws.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TEACHERS—Issuance of Permit To

Sept. 7, 1917.

Miss Adria H. Williams, County Superintendent of Schools, Steele, N. D.

Dear Miss Williams: I have your letter in which you inclosed an opinion given you by Mr. Eastwold, State's Attorney of your county, upon the following question:

Could you legally issue a permit to teach school to a person who had taken the last preceding examination for a certificate, prior to the time of applying for such permit, but who failed to pass such examination?

Upon examining the section of the Compiled Laws which is involved in this matter, I am of the opinion that Mr. Eastwold's interpretation of the same is absolutely correct, and that Section 1367 of the Compiled Laws could not be interpreted in any other manner.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TEACHERS' INSURANCE AND RETIREMENT FUND—Eligibility of Teachers in County Agricultural Schools

Nov. 9, 1917.

Mr. P. S. Berg, Sec'y, Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund, Dickinson, N. D.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday inquiring whether the teachers in the county agricultural schools at Park River and at Maddock may become members of the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Section 1503 of the 1913 Compiled Laws is as follows:

"Each school district board, each board of education, or other managing body of each city, and of each school district, and of each village, and of each town operating its schools under the township system of school government, shall retain on every pay day from the salary of each teacher in their respective schools, the amounts herein provided. Each teacher shall be furnished a statement by such board, showing the amount so deducted from his or her salary."

You will note that the county agricultural schools are not included in the above and that, therefore, the board cannot retain the assessment out of the salary. In section 1505, 1506 and 1507, 1913 Compiled Laws, where teachers are mentioned, it always says "teacher in said public schools."

Consequently it is my opinion that the county agricultural schools are not included in the law.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TELEPHONE MATTERS—Company's Authority to Require Rural Subscribers to Pay Rental Charges for One Year in Advance

February 16, 1913.

Mr. E. M. Kennedy, Sec'y. Woodworth N. W. Rural Tel. Co.,
Woodworth, N. D., R. R. No. 1, Box 74.

Dear Sir:—The Attorney General has referred to me your letter of recent date, in which you request an opinion as to the power of a telephone company operating a rural line to require subscribers to pay rental charges for services rendered one year in advance.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that unless either your articles of incorporation, by-laws, or now existing contracts contain a provision to the contrary, that it is within the power of your company to require rental charges for telephone connection and service to be paid one year in advance. Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS—Compensation and Salary

June 21 1918.

Hon. C. E. Brace, State's Attorney, Divide Co., Crosby, N. D.

You have requested this office for an opinion as to the construction of Sections Number 2125 and Number 4219 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 relating to the compensation of Township assessor.

I have carefully reviewed this statute, and find that Section Number 2125, which is Chapter 198 of the Laws of 1909 is a special enactment of the legislature relating specially to Assessor's District, the organization thereof and the compensation of assessors, while Section Number 4219 is the general statute relating to the compensation of township officials; and in view of the fact that Section Number 2125 is the last enactment of the legislature and relates specially to one office, I am of the opinion that it will govern, and, therefore, by implication repeal the effect of Section Number 4219 in so far as it relates to the compensation of assessors.

This enactment provides for a limit of $60.00 as compensation for assessor in a Civil Township. Therefore, I am of the opinion that no assessor of a Civil Township would be allowed to collect a greater sum.

Yours very truly,
WM. G. OWENS,
Asst. Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR—Maximum Salary

June 1, 1917.

Hon. C. W. Burnham, State's Attorney, Carrington, N. D.

Dear Mr. Burnham: I have your letter in which you ask what is the maximum salary that can be paid to the assessor in an organized township.

Section 4219, Compiled Laws 1913, is very definite. After stating that the township assessor shall receive three dollars per day for each day necessarily devoted to his duties as such assessor, it also declares that such compensation shall not exceed the sum of sixty dollars in any one congressional township.

Therefore, unless the organized township embraces more than one congressional township, the township assessor's compensation can not exceed sixty dollars.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE REIMESTAD,
Asst. to Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP BONDS—For Road Purposes

April 2nd, 1918.

State Highway Commission, Bismarck, N. D.
Attention Mr. J. W. Bliss, State Engineer.

Dear Sir: Replying to your request for an opinion as to whether or not a township may issue bonds for road construction, I wish to say that under the law a township cannot issue bonds for this purpose.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP BONDS—Sale of, Which Were Voted for the Purpose of Building Roads

April 10, 1917.

Mr. Ed. Hamann, Chaseley, N. D.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 9th inst., requesting an opinion as to whether or not you can dispose of bonds which were voted at your last fall election for the purpose of building roads.

It is my opinion that these bonds are absolutely illegal for the reason that a township cannot bond for the purpose of building roads, consequently you cannot sell the bonds to anyone.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS—Authority to Also Hold Office of Assessor

June 1st, 1918.

Mr. R. W. Maxam, Schafer, N. D.

Dear Sir: You have requested this office for an opinion as to whether the town clerk can hold the office of assessor and qualify for both offices. The statute of the state referring to the town board names the clerk the official recording officer of that board and the clerk has no vote and no authority to do anything else but to record the proceedings of the board and so far as the Board of Reviews is concerned it is required that the

clerk make a record of the proceedings of the Board of Reviews and to give the assessor a certified copy of the records taken and made by the Board of Reviews and the assessor must make the changes in the tax books which the town Board of Reviews has authorized. I cannot see where the office of town clerk and that of assessor are compatible offices and for that reason I am of the opinion that the clerk may act as assessor. This may not be policy but nevertheless I am of the opinion that it is legal.

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,

Asst. Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS—Authority to Take Acknowledgments of Assessors' and Other Township Officers' Bonds

April 26th, 1918.

Hon. John A. Layne, Fessenden, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter requesting an opinian as to whether or not township clerks can take acknowledgments of assessor's and other township officers bonds. In this connection you refer to the fact that Section 5564 C. L. 1913 provides who may take acknowledgments but does not include township clerks. Section 4196 C. L. 1913 provides, however, that township clerks of the several townships and other designated officers are authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments authorized by law. Section 5564 provides that proof or acknowledgment of an instrument may be made in this state by the officers enumerated therein; it does not restrict the taking or acknowledgments to the officers therein included and it is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions of Section 4196 above referred to that township clerks and other officers enumerated therein have the power to take the acknowledgments you refer to.

You also ask as to whether or not this department would contrue Section 4196 so that township clerks would be authorized to take acknowledgments to deeds an dmortgages. It would appear from the language of this section that such power was conferred upon these officers. In view of the fact, however, that they do not have seals and their office is not recognized outside of their district it would of course be necessary that proof of signature and of office accompany each deed or mortgage acknowledged by such officer. It is my personal opinion that acknowledgments by officers without seals should be discouraged as much as possible but I am of the opinion that the power you refer to is clearly conferred upon the township clerks.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS—Time of Voting on Site for Town Hall

May 16, 1917.

Mr. R. E. Beeman, Township Clerk, Buffalo Springs, N. D.

Dear Mr. Beeman: You state that at the annual township election

last spring your township proposed to build a town hall; that accordingly a day was set on which to hold a special meeting to decide upon the location, and also how the money was to be raised to finance the building. At such special meeting two sites were voted upon. Now you ask whether it was legal to vote upon this matter at a special meeting, or must it be voted upon at the annual meeting.

While the statute is not clear on this question, I believe it should be done only at the annual meeting. At any rate, this is the safe rule to follow; and it is very likely that more voters will attend the annual meeting than any special meeting, thereby resulting in a more complete expression of the will of the people.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—Term of Office

Feb. 25, 1918.

Mr. C. J. Klahn, Township Clerk, Shields, N. D.

Dear Sir: Your letter of Feb. 21st received, requesting an opinion concerning the provisions of Section 4087, Compiled Laws, 1913, as to whether the town clerk, assessor, treasurer and justice of the peace hold for a term of one year or for two years, when elected at the annual township meeting.

On March 8, 1915, former Attorney General Linde rendered an opinion that such officers were elected for a term of two years.

It is our opinion that such opinion so rendered was correct.

Formerly under Chapter 306, Session Laws 1911, such officers held for a term of only one year, but this law was amended by Chapter 90 of the Session Laws of 1913, which is now Section 4087, Compiled Laws 1913.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

TOWNSHIP OFFICES—Resident of An Organized City or Village Holding Such

Feb. 21, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. D.

Dear Sir: If a person who resides in and who is a resident of an organized city or village in this state and votes in said village or city and is a bona fide resident of said city or village, they cannot hold a township office, such as township supervisor, clerk of the town board or justice of the peace.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TOWNSHIPS, DISSOLUTION OF—Stevenson Township, Morton County

May 3, 1917.

Hon. L. H. Connolly, State's Attorney, Mandan, N. D.

Dear Mr. Connolly: You desire the opinion of this office as to whether or not the organization of Grant County, out of a portion of Morton County, will work a dissolution of Stevenson Township, an organized township which now lies partly in both counties.

No decision has been found passing upon this question under statutes similar to ours.

Sections 4277-4281, Compiled Laws 1913, provide the only statutory method for dissolving an organized township, and this is by a vote of the electors residing therein. In my opinion, this is the only manner in which it can be dissolved. While the statute does not permit the organization of a township, embracing territory lying partly in two counties, it nowhere prohibits an organized township from continuing to exercise its functions, after the electors of the county in which it lies have voted to create a new county with such boundaries that the county line thereafter runs through such township.

No doubt, it will be inconvenient and expensive to maintain the township government and organization, with territory lying in two counties, but that is no reason for declaring that the township organization must be dissolved, without any act on the part of the electors residing therein. Villages and school districts are expressly permitted to be organized where the territory embraced therein lies in more than one county.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Stevenson Township retains its corporate functions and powers, although the county line between Morton and Grant Counties runs through said township.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TRADE DISCRIMINATION—Mill Refusing to Fill Order of Flour in Certain Town

Sept. 18, 1917.

Karlsruhe Cash Store, Karlsruhe, N. D.

Gentlemen: In your letter to me of recent date you ask whether or not it is legal for a mill located in the state to refuse to fill an order for flour on the ground that another dealer in your town is handling this brand.

Permit me to advise you that it is my opinion that under the laws of this state it is not illegal for a mill to give an exclusive contract for sale of its products to a merchant in a particular town or village.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TRADING STAMPS—Constitutionality of H. B. 427

Mar. 15, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor, Bismarck, N. D.

Honorable Sir: In response to your further inquiry regarding House Bill No. 427, relating to trading stamps and the brief filed by Messrs Miller, Zuger & Tillotson will say that I have not changed my opinion regarding the bill which was given during the session of the legislature in response to a request from Senator Martin. While no law, an exact duplicate of this, has been passed upon by our own or the United States Supreme Court there are, I believe, several valid reasons for the classifications made and, as the brief submitted against the act, towards the bottom of page six admits, no lawyer can say authoritatively that it is invalid. One distinction which I would call your attention to between the retailer and the other classes is that to use coupons the other classes must attach them to specific articles so that they may ultimately reach the purchaser, while the retailer can adopt a blanket rule granting premiums not for the purchase of particular articles, but depending entirely upon the amount of trading done with him, irrespective of the articles purchased; thus the retailer can use the device not to advertise a particular line of goods or to induce a particular sale, and the United States Supreme Court has held that the device used in such a way is not an advertising device, but is in the nature of an independent inducement which the legislature may treat as a lottery.

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

TRADING STAMPS—Legality of Issuing Such After July 1, 1917

April 30, 1917.

Mr. C. A. Yeager, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of April 20th, I wish to state that it will be illegal, after July 1st, for you to give out trading stamps such as you enclose, unless the bill is referred.

I understand that steps are being taken to refer this bill, and if they can get 11,000 people to sign the referendum the matter of course will be voted on at the next general election, and in the meantime the law will be suspended, and you can keep on using trading stamps.

In case the referendum succeeds the petition must be filed with the Secretary of State before July 1st.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TRANSIENT MERCHANTS LAW—Selling Apples Direct From Cars

Aug. 30, 1917.

Mr. Peter Pottinger, Esmond, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of the 25th, you desire my opinion as to

whether you can ship car-load lots of apples into this state and sell them to consumers direct from the cars, and whether the Railroad Company has the right to prohibit you from selling direct from the cars when you unload such cars within the period of time provided by the rules and regulations of the Railroad Company.

I am of the opinion that if the Railroad Company allows others to sell and deliver direct from the cars, they cannot prohibit you from doing the same. However, if there is a general rule of the Company to the effect that apples cannot be sold and delivered in this manner, and no discrimination is made by the company, I am of the opinion that the rule can be enforced.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TRANSIENT MERCHANTS LAW—Selling Coal Direct From Cars

Mar. 15, 1917.

Hon. C. E. Brace, Crosby, N. D.

Dear Mr. Brace: I have considered the question which you ask in your letter, whether or not local parties who are shipping Lignite Coal and selling the same direct from the car come within the provisions of the Transient Merchant Law.

In my opinion such sale is not a violation of said law.

Very truly yours,
GEO. I. REIMESTAD,
Attorney General.

TREE BOUNTY—Application of Chapter 262, S. L. 1915

January 29, 1917.

Hon. F. C. Eastwold, Steele, N. D.

Dear Mr. Eastwold: I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th inst., requesting an opinion relative to the tree bounty.

Chapter 262 of the 1915 Session Laws applies only to cases where the trees are planted after July, 1915. Prior to that time Section 2813 of the 1913 Compiled Laws applies and the resident of your county who applied for the tree bounty should do so under that section.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TREE BOUNTY—Interpretation of Law Providing Bounty

Aug. 30, 1917.

Mr. J. D. Barclay, Mose, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of recent date, requesting an interpretation of the law providing for bounty for planting and maintaining trees in this state.

In reply to your request, I desire to advise you that bounties for tree-planting are covered by Sections 2813 to 2816, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1913. Section 2813 thereof, being amended by Chapter 262 of the Laws of 1915. The act was originally passed in 1905—Chapter 187 of the Laws of 1905—and the first paragraph thereof reads in part as follows: "Any person who shall **hereafter** plant, cultivate, and keep in a growing, thrifty condition * * * any kind of forest tree * * * shall be entitled to three dollars for each acre so planted and cultivated * * *." This language has been followed in subsequent amendments—Chapter 41 of the Laws of 1907, and Chapter 262 of the Laws of 1915. The amendments to the original act in my opinion relate to other matters, and not to the time of planting such trees.

It is therefore my opinion that if you are otherwise entitled to such bounty, the fact that the trees for which you claim bounty were planted prior to the first day of July, 1915, at which time Chapter 262 of the Laws of 1915 went into effect, is immaterial, and will not prevent you from being entitled to the bounty.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TREE BOUNTY—Owner's Right to Bounty When Trees Were Planted in 1913

May 12, 1917.

Mr. Dell M. Hart, Driscoll, N. D.

Dear Mr. Hart: I have your letter stating that you planted a number of trees in 1913, and have taken good care of them ever since; that in 1914 and subsequent years, you made an application for tree bounty to the Board of County Commissioners, but have received no such bounty.

You also state that the County Commissioners held that you are not now entitled to any bounty, for the reason that the trees were not planted subsequent to July 1, 1915, referring no doubt to Chapter 262, Laws, 1915, which amended Section 2813, Compiled Laws, 1913, in certain respects, and which said Chapter 262 took effect on July 1, 1915.

You therefore desire the opinion of this office as to whether or not you are entitled to any tree bounty. In this connection you submit the written opinion of the state's attorney of your county, to the effect that the tree bounty should have been allowed you in 1916, and that the amendment made in 1915 did not affect your right thereto.

Bounties for tree planting are governed by Sections 2813 to 2816, inclusive, Compiled Laws, 1913, Section 2813 thereof being amended by said Chapter 262, Laws 1915. The Act was originally passed in 1905 (Chapter 187, Laws 1905), and the first paragraph thereof reads, in part, as follows:

"That any person who shall **hereafter** plant, cultivate and keep in growing, thrifty condition * * * any kind of forest trees, * * * shall be entitled to three dollars for each acre so planted and cultivated," etc.

This language has been followed in subsequent amendments, (Chapter

41, Laws 1907, and Chapter 262, Laws 1915). The amendments relate to other matters, and not to the time of planting such trees.

It is therefore my opinion that, if you are otherwise entitled to such bounty, the fact that the trees for which you claim bounty were planted prior to the 1st day of July, 1915, at which time Chapter 262, Laws 1915, went into effect, is immaterial, and will not prevent you from receiving the bounty.

I will also say that the bounty should be paid by warrant drawn on the general fund of the county.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

TRUST COMPANIES—Acting as State Depositaries

Feb. 27, 1918.

Hon. J. O. Lyngstad, Deputy State Treasurer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of Feb. 27th, you request the opinion of this department, as to whether or not a Trust Company, organized under the laws of the State of North Dakota, can act as a State Depositary.

I take it that you refer to Trust Companies organized, under and pursuant to Chapter 31 of the Civil Code, of the Compiled Laws of 1913. Under Section 5210, relating to the corporate powers of such Trust Companies, it is stated, that a Trust Company, "has general power" to take, accept and hold of deposit, for savings account of for safe keeping, or in escrow, any and all moneys, bonds, stocks and other securities, or personal property whatsoever, which any state, county, city, town, township or school district officer, or any corporation, public or private, person or persons, shall be authorized, permitted or required by law or otherwise to deposit in a bank or other safe deposit, or to pay into or deposit in any court of record in this state."

Section 370, Compiled Laws, 1913, provides that the funds of the state shall be deposited by the Treasurer, in one or more designated state or national banks in the State of North Dakota, etc.

It is our opinion, therefore, that a Trust Company, organized and existing under and pursuant to the provisions of said Chapter 31, may be designated as a State Depositary.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

TRUST COMPANIES—Qualification of, As Depositary for City and School Funds

Aug. 6, 1917.

Middlewest Trust Company, Valley City, N. D.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 27th in which you state that you desire my opinion as to whether it is necessary for a

trust company to file a bond in order to qualify as a depositary for city and school funds.

It is my opinion that a trust company is required to file a bond in the instances you have mentioned. The statutes in this state exempting trust companies from the duty of furnishing bonds in certain instances do not include cases in which they seek to become depositaries for city and school funds.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

UNIFORM STATE GRADE FOR GRAIN ACT—Interpretation of

July 18, 1917.

Hon. M. P. Johnson, Railroad Commissioner, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Mr. Johnson: I have your request for an opinion as to the construction of the following portions of Senate Bill No. 314, Laws 1917:

"What are the powers of the board of railroad commissioners in connection with the following requirement of law:

"'They shall also require that any and all persons purchasing or receiving grain on consignment at a central market shall give an indemnity bond in sufficient sum to fully protect the seller against fraud or loss.'"

The Act contemplates the establishing of central markets for grain, seeds, and other agricultural products in certain cities in this state, and also in certain cities in Minnesota and Wisconsin, in charge of a deputy employed by the Commissioners of Railroads. Insofar as the Act requires indemnity bonds from persons purchasing or receiving grain on consignment at such central market, located without this state, I do not believe this provision can be enforced. And I question whether it is valid and can be enforced even as to such central markets within this state. It does not operate equally upon all purchasers or those receiving grain upon consignment throughout the state, but only upon those at a few points, and grants special privileges and immunities, and also denies the equal protection of the law.

"Such warehouses shall be bonded in a sum sufficient to amply protect all persons transacting business with them against loss." 'Section 3111 of the Compiled Laws 1913, covering the filing of bonds by public warehouses provides that a bond not less than $5,000.00 nor more than $75,000.00 in the discretion of the commission shall be filed by public warehousemen. Do the limitations of the amount of the bond contained in Section 3111 apply to the provisions of the new law quoted in this paragraph?'"

In my opinion, Section 3111 still applies, as to warehousemen located within the state.

"This bill prohibits any person operating a public warehouse from purchasing, weighing or inspecting grain or seed, who is not licensed as a deputy inspector, but provides that any person without a license may buy any article that has been graded, weighed and inspected by a deputy state inspector of grades, weights and measures. Does this section prohibit any person other than a public warehouseman from inspecting, weighing, grading or purchasing grain which has not been inspected by

a licensed deputy inspector, or a deputy inspector under the state inspector?"

This section makes it unlawful for any person operating a public warehouse to purchase, weigh, grade or inspect grain or seed unless he is licensed as a deputy inspector; but that any person, though not licensed, may buy any article that has been graded, weighed and inspected by a deputy inspector. In my opinion, this section permits the so-called "track buyer" to purchase grain that has been inspected.

"Is every deputy inspector, appointed under this Act, required to inspect, weigh and grade grain at his usual place of business if the grain so inspected, weighed or graded is not to be purchased or stored by the elevator company by which he is employed?"

Unless reasonable compensation is paid for such services, I do not believe such deputy inspector, employed by an elevator company, can be required to inspect, weigh or grade grain not to be purchased or stored by the company by whom he is employed.

"In connection with the fixing of fees for weighing, grading and inspection services the commissioners of railroads are required to fix such fees at a sum which will make the grading and inspection department self-sustaining and in addition create a fund of 25% of the total for the purpose of building storage warehouses within the state. Is this provision constitutional and should the commission, in your judgment, fix the fee with reference to such provision for the creation of a fund for the building of elevators?"

The act appears to be designed not only for the purpose of regulation, but also for revenue, and, in my opinion, the foregoing provision is unconstitutional and inoperative.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

UNITED STATES FLAG—Legality of Printing Thereon

March 19, 1917.

Mr. Chas. B. Frederickson, Pres., American Art Works, Coshoction, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—This office has your request, under date of the 10th inst., for an opinion as to whether or not you may continue the sale and distribution of certain celluloid pennants, one side of which is a United States flag and the reverse side blank except that it contains the following words: "Compliments of the American Art Works, Coshocton, Ohio," and in smaller letters, "American Art Works, Coshocton, Ohio."

In reply will say that, in my opinion, the sale of these articles is prohibited in this state by Sec. 10,232 of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

VACCINATION—Of Children in Kindergarten

April 6, 1917.

Hon. J. M. Martin, City Superintendent of Schools, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 4th inst.

It is my opinion that you have a right to enforce vaccination among the children of the kindergarten of the public schools of this city.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

VACCINATION—Of Children Having Had Smallpox

August 31, 1917.

Mr. F. W. Brown, Monango, N. D.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of August 28th, and wish to state that it is my opinion that children having had the smallpox need not be vaccinated, provided an affidavit is secured from the family doctor and filed with the school board.

This is the conclusion at which I arrived after a conference with Dr. C. J. McGurren, Secretary of the Board of Health.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

VETERINARIANS—License to Perform Castrations and Dehorn Cattle

March 22, 1918.

Mr. John T. Falk, Cogswell, N. D.

Dear Sir:—This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date requesting an opinion as to whether or not it is necessary to have a veterinarian's license to perform castrations and dehorn cattle.

Permit me to state that it is my opinion that it is not necessary to have a license as a veterinarian to perform the work above mentioned.

Very truly yours,

EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

VILLAGE ORDINANCES—Authority of Board of Trustees.—Disposition of Fines for Violation of Village Ordinances.—Costs in an Action Where Defendant is Found Not Guilty

June 26, 1917.

Mr. Willie Murphy, Sec. The Sanborn Com. Club, Sanborn, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Murphy:—I have your letter asking a number of questions relating to village ordinances and village Justice Courts, which I shall answer in the order in which they appear in your letter.

"Has a board of trustees of a village the power, according to law, to adopt an ordinance providing for punishment of violation by 'a fine of not to exceed ten dollars' and further providing that in case of non-payment, the violator shall be imprisoned 'in the county jail'"?

In my opinion the imprisonment should be in the village jail and not in the county jail. The statute gives the village trustees express authority to erect and maintain a village jail. Village ordinances, though penal in character, are not criminal laws. Cases under village ordinances, while resembling criminal cases in being penal proceedings are not, strictly speaking, criminal proceedings. Imprisonment for non-com-

pliance with the order of the court imposing payment of a fine, is looked upon not in the light of punishment, but as a means of compelling the compliance with the order of the court and of enforcing payment.

The Village of Litchville vs. Hanson, 19 N. D. 672.

"What disposition shall be made of money received as fines, by a village justice for violation of village ordinances?"

Such moneys should be paid into the village treasury and not to the county treasurer.

In my opinion, it is not necessary that a complaint for violation of the village ordinance be approved by any officer. It is not a matter within the jurisdiction of the state's attorney and does not need his approval. As stated above, village ordinances are not criminal laws such he is required to enforce.

With reference to costs in an action for violation of the village ordinance where the defendant is found not guilty, or is discharged, the costs and expenses incurred should be paid by the village.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

VILLAGE ORDINANCES—Legality of

August 30, 1917.

Mr. H. E. Bertsch, Medina, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—I acknowledge receipt of your favor of recent date, inclosing a copy of an ordinance passed by the Village Council of the Village of Medina. You state that you desire my opinion as to the legality of the said ordinance.

It is my opinion that said ordinance is illegal and void, and that the same would not be enforced by the courts of this state. The ordinance, as appearing in the copy submitted, conflicts with the state law regulating the business of conducting a barber shop as appearing in Sections 558 to 572, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1913.

It may be stated as a general rule, that a Village Council may enact ordinances which are for the protection of the safety, health and property of its citizens, but such ordinances must not conflict with the statutes of the state or the rules of reason, as laid down by the courts.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

VILLAGE TREASURIERS—Form of Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

April 12th, 1917.

Mr. Geo. J. Heinze, Tower City, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of April 8th, addressed to the Attorney General, has been referred to me. In your letter you have enclosed two forms of the exhibit of receipts and expenditures of the Village Treasurer, published by the board of trustees, and you ask which of these

is the one required by law. One of the exhibits is in the form of a fully itemized statement of receipts and expenditures, the other exhibit is in the form of a statement in which the different items of receipts and expenditures are grouped and not set out so as to show in detail precisely from what source each item is derived and precisely for what object each expenditure was made.

Section 3869 Compiled Laws, 1913, provides as follows:

"The treasurer of each incorporated village shall so keep his accounts as to show where and from what source all moneys paid him have been derived and to whom and when such moneys authorized by this chapter upon the presentation of the receipt of the marshal that said money therefor has been paid to said marshal. His books, accounts, and vouchers shall at all times be subject to examination of the board of trustees, and it is its duty to examine the same at a regular meeting of such board on some day between the first and last Monday of February in each year and have a settlement with the treasurers."

Section 3890 Compiled Laws, 1913, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the board of trustees immediately after the annual settlement with the treasurer of said corporation to publish in a newspaper, if one is published therein, or if there is no newspaper then by posting in three or more public places, as exhibits of receipts and expenditures specifying the sources of such receipts, what appropriations were made, for what objects and the specified amounts of each."

These two sections of the statute must be construed together and I am of the opinion that a statement in which the different items are grouped is not the form of statement intended by the law, which in my opinion requires a fully itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures.

Very truly yours,

GEO. K. FOSTER,

Asst. Attorney General.

VILLAGE TRUSTEES—Authority to Extend, by Resolution, the Boundaries of the Village

September 29, 1917.

F. W. Brendemuhl, Asst. Cashier, First State Bank, Dunn Center, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—In your favor of the 25th inst. you ask the opinion of this office as to whether the village trustees can annex your property to the village, without asking the consent of anyone residing in that proposed subdivision where only one family beside yourself lives; and in which you state that the property has been surveyed and lies adjoining another tract also surveyed, which said latter tract joins the village. You did not state, however, whether your property and the property between your property and village is platted; that is, you did not state whether the surveys have been recorded with the Register of Deeds of the county in which the same is situated.

If such plats have been recorded, Section 3899 of the Revised Code would apply. It provides that "whenever there shall be lots layed off and platted adjoining such village, and a record of the same is made in the Register of Deeds office of the proper county, or, whenever there shall be lots laid off and platted as above adjacent, but separated from said village by an unplatted strip of territory lying between the original plat and such additional platted territory, if said unplatted strip does

not exceed one-fourth of the present area of such village, the Board of Trustees may by resolution extend the boundary of such village so as to include such lots or such lots and such strips as the case may be, and the lots, or the lots and strip thus annexed, shall thereafter form a part of said village, and be within the jurisdiction thereof. The trustees shall immediately thereafter file a copy of such resolution, together with a plat and map or survey defining the boundaries of such additional included territory in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county."

If your survey is not recorded, Section 3900 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, applies. It provides that when any village shall desire to annex contiguous territory thereto, not platted or recorded, the trustees shall present to the Board of County Commissioners a petition setting forth reasons for such annexation, and shall accompany the same with a map of plat, accurately describing by metes and bounds the territory proposed to be attached, etc. The board after receiving such notice, shall then act upon the matter. So under the terms of our state, it seems as though the village trustees may annex unplatted territory to the village by complying with Section 3900, and if the territory adjoining the city is platted, they may do so under Section 3899, by complying with the terms of such section. The validity of such laws have often been questioned, and we find cases holding both ways; some holding that the law is good, and others that it is not. As far as I know, we have no case in this state directly on the point.

In the case of Glaspell vs. Jamestown, the Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota cites a number of decisions which seem to authorize the legislature to pass such laws; among other cases cited is the case of Galesburg vs. Hawkinson, 75 Illinois, 152.

For a collection of decisions of the courts on this subject, see note in 27 L. R. A., page 737. These decisions are too lengthy for this opinion, and therefore we cite you to the book in which they are found.

Very truly yours,

J. A. HYLAND,
Asst. Attorney General.

VILLAGE TRUSTEES—Authority to Appoint a Marshal or Police Officer When There Has Been One Elected.—Legality of Expending Village Funds, Under Contract, Without Advertising for Bids

June 10, 1918.

Dear Sir:—You have requested an opinion as to whether or not the village board has a right to appoint a marshal or police officer when there has been one elected. I beg to say that the board has no authority to appoint such officer provided the elected officer qualifies within the time required by law. If he fails to qualify, then it is the duty of the village board to make such apointment.

With reference to the expenditure of village funds, the statute prohibits any such board from expending the funds of the village in excess of $100.00 under contract, unless calling for bids therefor. This, how-

ever, does not apply to the question of making repairs. The board may make repairs and expend a sum not to exceed $500.00 without calling for bids.

Yours very truly,

WM. G. OWENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

VILLAGE TRUSTEES—Election of.—Failure to Qualify Within Ten Days After Election

May 1, 1917.

Hon.. W. F. Hartman, Tuttle, N. D.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your request for an opinion based upon the following facts: That at the last election in your village, trustees were elected in the proper manner, but for some reason or other the newly elected board of trustees and officers failed to qualify within ten days after the election and that thereafter the old board decided that although they did not care to serve, yet they felt that unless they did serve the acts of the new board would be illegal and they consented to serve.

It is my opinion that the acts of such board will be legal and that they do not have to do anything at all except to do their duty as trustees and officers of the village. The old board is qualified to act until the next election in March. Of course, they could resign and you could call a special election. However, I would suggest that they serve until the next regular election date.

The advice given you by your State's Attorney in this matter was correct.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

VILLAGE TRUSTEES—Procedure for Election of

March 8, 1917.

Mr. H. O. Hanson, Litchville, N. Dak.

Dear Sir:—You ask, in substance, whether village trustees are to be elected by the districts in which they reside, respectively, or whether all the voters of the village vote upon all the trustees, regardless of districts. The statutes are very unsatisfactory and incomplete in this respect.

Section 3854, Comp. Laws 1913, provides that "there shall be elected ****** one trustee from each district in said village ******." In line with that idea is the provision of Section 3857, providing that, in case of a vacancy in the board of trustees, it shall be filled by appointment from the district in which the vacancy occurs. But the statute provides for but one polling place and one election. Sections 3850 and 3851.

In my opinion, there can be but one election, at which all electors of the village vote for all officers to be elected. There is no method nor machinery provided to carry out the idea of electing trustees from the districts in which they reside, and limiting their election to the electors of their respective districts. I do not believe a method of election can be formulated to cover this deficiency, where none is pro-

vided by statute. We believe State's Attorney Ritchie has given the correct interpretation of the law.

Yours truly,
Asst. Attorney General.

VOTERS—Right of Legal Voter of Territorial Days to be a Legal Voter in the State

March 26, 1918.

Mr. J. H. Christianson, Deputy Sheriff, Cavalier Co., Milton, N. D.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of March 21st, asking for an opinion concerning citizenship of a person who took out his papers in 1882, in territorial days, and whether or not such person is to be considered a legal voter.

I beg to inquire whether the person in question took the papers out in the territory of North Dakota in 1882; also at the time the territory was subdivided and a part thereof became the State of North Dakota.

In accordance with the case of Boyd vs. Nebraska, 143 U. S. 103, it would appear that there a person was a legal voter in a territory by having his first papers, and thereafter, when such territory or a part thereof became a state, it was provided in the Enabling Act for such new state that persons qualified under the laws of the territory to vote for representatives were also authorized under the Enabling Act to vote for delegates to conventions in the proposed state, that such voters are thereafter to be regarded as citizens of the United States by a process of what might be termed a collective naturalization, in accordance with the intention of Congress and the people applying for admission. Therefore, it would appear to me that if the party in question took out his first papers in territorial days and was in territorial days in the territory of Dakota and continued as such, and thereafter, upon the admission of North Dakota in the Union as a part of such territory, voted in accordance with the Enabling Act that he thereafter became, and ever since has remained, a citizen of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BRONSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

WAGES—For Labor on Threshing Rig

September 12, 1917.

Mrs. H. W. Porter, Englevale, N. Dak.

Dear Madam:—I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, in which you state that you and two of your children were employed this fall on a threshing rig which was operated by a man who had leased the machine, and who has no property that you know of within the state with the exception of one threshing bill—which has not been collected. You state that he has left the country without settling up with you, and you desire to know whether you can hold the farmers for whom he threshed, and has already collected from, for your wages.

I assure you that I am very sorry that you have been thus cheated

out of the money which is due you, and which no doubt you need very badly. The farmers who have already paid their threshing bills to the owner of the machine could not in any way be held for the payment of your wages, as your contract was with the man who was running the machine, and not the farmers for whom he threshed. I would advise you to find out definitely how much is still owing your employer from the farmer who has been garnisheed by the separator man, and if there is more than enough to pay the claim of the separator man, I would suggest that you employ an attorney to start garnishment proceedings for you. You would then be entitled to whatever amount was left after the payment of the first claim.

If you contemplate this same kind of work next fall, I would advise you to get employment, if possible, from some man who owns his machine, and is a resident of your neighborhood, or if you find it necessary to take employment from some financially irresponsible person, that you demand a settlement with him every two or three days, or that you go to the farmer for whom he is threshing when you start on the job, and ask him to hold out enough to protect you.

I sincerely trust that some way may be found for you to collect your wages for this fall's work; but to be frank, I would say that I think your chances are very poor. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

WARDEN OF PENITENTIARY—Expiration of Term of Office

April 11, 1917.

Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor, State of North Dakota,
Bismarck, N. Dak.

Honorable Sir:—This office has your request for an opinion as to the date of the expiration of the term of office of Warden Talcott of the Penitentiary and as to whether or not the warden holds office for a definite term subject to removal for cause, or holds office at the pleasure of the Board of Control.

Section 258 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 provides that the Board of Control shall appoint the superintendent and executive heads of those institutions under its control and also the warden of the State Penitentiary in the following language:

"It should be the duty of the board to appoint a superintendent, warden or other chief executive officer of each institution under the control of the board. The tenure of office of said officers shall be two years from the date of their appointment ******. The superintendent, warden or other chief executive officer of any of the institutions named may be removed by the board for misconduct, neglect of duty, incompetency or other proper cause showing his inability or refusal to properly perform the duties of his office, but such removal shall be had only after an opportunity is given such person to be heard before such board upon preferred written charges; but the removal when made shall be final. The officers of the several institutions shall have the qualifications and perform the duties now imposed and required by them by the statute, except as the same are modified or abrogated in this article."

In reply to the first question will say that the appointment of Warden

Talcott to his present term of office took effect on or before May 1, 1915, and expires on or before May 1, 1917, as appears by the records of the State Board of Control.

On or before May 1, 1917, it will be the duty of the Board of Control to make a new appointment. Under such an appointment by a legally constituted board the appointee, unpon qualifying as provided by section 11206 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, and assuming the duties of such position, is entitled to hold the same for a period of two years from the date of such appointment and may be removed by said board only in the manner prescribed by statute. In other words, the warden is appointed for a definite term and the method of his removal is specifically set forth. Thus he does not hold at the pleasure of the Board of Control, nor do they have the right to summarily remove him, but their right of removal can only be exercised after notice, hearing, and for cause shown, as specified in the statute.

Shaw vs. Macon, 19 Ga. 468.
Clark vs. People, 16 Ill. 213.
People vs. Therrien, 80 Mich. 187.
State vs. McLain, 58 Ohio St. 313.
Commonwealth vs. Shaver, 3 W. & S. Pa. 338.

The constitutionality of statutes limiting grounds for removal is conceded by all courts. People vs. Cram, 164 N. Y. 166, matter of Stutsbach 168 N. Y. 416.

"The word cause and sufficient cause employed in the statute authorizing a removal means legal cause and not merely any cause which the removing power may think sufficient. It must be one touching the qualifications of the officer or the performance of his duties, showing that he is not a fit or proper person to hold the office."—Cyc. 23-442, and cases cited thereunder.

That it was the intent of the legislature in passing the Board of Control act to do away with the previous provisions as to the indefinite term of office and summary power of removal of the warden under the old system of control by a board of trustees of the Penitentiary and Reform School, is beyond question.

The repealing clause attached to the law creating the present Board of Control and fixing its duties and defining its power is definite and explicit, as follows:

Section 283-a. "Exosting laws relating to the institutions referred to in this article, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, shall remain in force, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with or inconsistent with this article, are hereby repealed."

Thus, in my opinion, under the existing Board of Control, the present term of office of Warden Talcott will expire not later than May 1, 1917, the present appointment having taking effect not later than May 1, 1915, and in case a new appointment is made, such appointee will hold for a term of two years and can be removed only for cause specified in the statute.

Very truly yours,

DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

WARRANTS—Lost.—Indemnity for, Where Duplicate is Demanded

March 16, 1917.

Hon. A. G. Crane, President, State Normal School, Minot, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Crane:—I am in receipt of your letter of March 7th with copy of the proposed bond which you desire Messrs. Smallwood & Sons to execute as indemnity in the matter of a lost warrant for which they demand a duplicate warrant.

From a reading of your letter it is not easy to fix the responsibility for the loss of the warrant in question and we believe Smallwood & Sons should, however, give a bond of indemnity substantially in the form submitted, although it may be necessary to strike out the phrase "to the hands, custody or power of any other person."

It is usual to require an indemnity bond in the case of lost warrants, but in such cases the loss has generally occurred after delivery or receipt of the warrant. In this case there may be some question as to the warrant's actually having been received by Smallwood & Son.

I would suggest that, in future dealings, you will escape such trouble by requiring the payees of warrants to receipt for them in person. This may work a hardship but it will prevent the recurrence of difficulty such as the present case.

Very truly yours,

GEO. I. REIMESTAD,

Attorney General.

WARRANTS—Of School District, When District Has Been Voted to Bond Up to the Limit of Indebtedness

May 3, 1917.

Mr. Alfred E. Prior, Hannah, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Prior:—You ask whether a common school district that has been voted to bond up to the limit of indebtedness—5 per cent—can thereafter issue warrants to the amount of the bonds.

I will say in reply that this cannot be done, as the indebtedness of the district must not exceed five per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property therein. After the constitutional limit of indebtedness has been reached, warrants may, however, be drawn in anticipation of the collection of a tax **already levied** for the current expenses of the district.

You also inquire as to the right of a school board, that has voted to consolidate, to build the school house in one corner of the district, and not furnish school facilities or transportation for children in the remote parts of the district. In this connection I call your attention to section 1190, Compiled Laws, 1913, as amended by Chapter 127, Laws 1919, which makes it the duty of the board to provide for the transportation of pupils.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

WARRANTS—To be Drawn for Money Due Owners.—Time of Payment. —Interpretation of Section 2198, C. L. 1913

January 15, 1918.

Hon. Thomas G. Johnson, Killdeer, N. D.

Dear Sir:—Your letter to the Attorney General of recent date has been referred to me for reply and in it you state that you desire an interpretation of Section 2198 Compiled Laws of 1913, entitled: "Warrants to be drawn for money due owners." You state that your auditor is of the opinion that when a redemption is made that his office should mail the warrant to the holder of the certificate of sale and that the holder of the certificate could then return the warrant with the certificate attached to the Treasurer and receive his money.

Upon investigation it is my opinion that such is not the intention of the section. Upon redemption having been made the Auditor should advise the holder of the certificate of sale of such fact and instruct him to present his certificate to the Auditor at which time warrant will be issued for the money due him and upon presentation of the certificate the warrant should be issued and not before.

Answering your specific question, "Do you hold that time of payment would be when the Auditor issues the warrant or do you consider it time of payment when warrant is cashed by the Treasurer?" I will state that it is my opinion that payment is made when the warrant is issued and it would be immaterial whether or not the warrant was ever cashed or ever presented for payment.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. COX,

Asst. to Attorney General.

WOLVES—Destruction of

May 3, 1917.

Hon. Oscar Moen, Lakota, N. Dak.

Dear Mr. Moen:—I am in receipt of your favor of May first, requesting an opinion as to Senate Bill No. 198, entitled, "Destruction of Wolves," and asking whether or not Section 4 of said bill repeals Section 2637 and the articles following, of the 1913 Compiled Laws.

It is my opinion that Senate Bill No. 198 does not repeal Section 2637 to 2643 inclusive, and the same are still in full force and effect.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Constitutionality of S. B. No. 12 (1917)

March 2, 1918.

Hon. Geo. A. Bangs, Grand Forks, N. D.

Dear Sir:—This office has your request for an opinion as to whether or not Senate Bill No. 12 approved Jan. 23, 1917, authorizes women to vote at the coming city election to be held in the different cities of the state April 1, 1918.

In reply will state that it is our opinion that such law authorizes

women to vote at the city election referred to. We realize the questions presented by Section 121 and 122 and 21 of the Constitution which provide, respectively, that every male person shall be deemed a qualified elector; that the Legislative Assembly may make further extensions of suffrage without regard to sex; that such extensions shall not be in force until adopted by the electors of the state voting at a general election and that the provisions of the constitution are mandatory and prohibitory. Our conclusion is, however, that the constitutional prohibitions as to the extension of suffrage, contained in these sections, apply only to the qualifications of electors and the extension of suffrage in connection with offices created by the constitution. The offices to be voted for at a municipal election such as the one to be held on April 1, 1918, are not constitutional offices; the legislature is empowered by our constitution to provide by general law for the organization of muncipal corporations (section 130 N. D. Constitution) and under such provisions may prescribe rules relating to suffrage in municipal elections. Hence the above constitutional prohibitions do not apply.

22 L. R. A. 124 (Florida) 106 NE 276 (Ill.).

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL BRENNAN,
Asst. Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Constitutionality of Chapter 254 S. L. 1917

March 25th, 1918.

Mr. Edward P. Kelly, Atty., First National Bank Bldg., Carrington, N. D.

Dear Sir:—This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you ask our opinion as to the constitutionality of Chapter 254 of the Session Laws of 1917, said chapter conferring upon women, having the qualifications enumerated therein, a limited franchise.

Permit me to state that the constitutionality of this chapter has been under consideration by this department and that it is the opinion of Attorney General Langer that said act is constitutional and confers upon women, having the qualifications enumerated therein, the right to vote for the offices enumerated and described in said act and upon all propositions or questions submitted to the vote of electors and the political divisions of this state described therein.

This department has also given an opinion to the effect that by virtue of the provisions of Section 19 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 all women are entitled to hold the office for which they may vote.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Assistant Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Naturalization Qualifications

March 25th, 1918.

Mr. T. C. Peterson, Justice of the Peace, Streeter, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter of recent date requesting an opinion upon certain questions relating to the qualifica-

tions of women as voters, a limited franchise having been granted women by virtue of the provisions of Chapter 254 of the Session Laws of 1917.

The first question you ask is in substance: Does a child born of foreign parents in a foreign country become a citizen of the United States upon her father becoming a citizen or is it necessary for her mother to take out naturalization papers.

In answer to the above question permit me to state that it is my opinion that a child born of foreign parents in a foreign country becomes a citizen of the United States if such child resides in this country when her father becomes a citizen, providing he does so while said child is still a minor. The marriage of a foreign born woman to a native born or naturalized citizen ipso facto, makes said woman a citizen of the United States. And when the husband of a foreign born woman, their marriage having occurred in a foreign country, becomes a naturalized citizen, said woman likewise becomes a citizen of the United States.

An unmarried foreign woman whose father did not become a citizen while she was a minor living with him, must become naturalized before being entitled to vote. No one becomes a qualified elector or is entitled to vote at any election held in this state unless he or she is a citizen of the United States by birth or becomes such through marriage or has been fully naturalized. The so-called "first papers" do not entitle anyone to vote at any election held in this state.

You ask further whether or not a foreign born person claiming to have been naturalized can be made to produce his naturalization papers by election officials. The Statute is silent as to this point but if the proper officials are of the opinion that the prospective voter is not a citizen, he or she may be challenged in the usual manner and of course the best proof upon the question of naturalization are the papers showing said person to have been naturalized.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX,
Asst. Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Officials for Which Women May Vote

May 15, 1917.

Miss Aagot Raaen, Supt. of Schools, Steele County, Sherbrooke, N. D.

Dear Madam: In your letter of May seventh you ask just what "persons" a woman may vote for.

As I presume you mean for which officials a woman may vote under the Act passed at the last session, I will refer you to Senate Bill No. 12, Laws 1917, wherein the various officials are named, such as presidential electors, county surveyors, county constables and for all officers of cities, villages and towns, except police magistrates and city justices of the peace. Also for the following township officers: township clerk, assessor, treasurer, overseer of highways and constables.

Trusting that this is the information you desire, I am

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Registration

March 12th, 1918.

Hon. L. S. B. Ritchie, State's Attorney, Valley City, N. D.

Dear Mr. Ritchie: I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday and note that the County Auditor of Barnes County has requested an opinion with reference to the registration of women voters under Article 7 of Chapter 11 of the Political Code. As this matter has been up several times first at the City election at Bismarck and at the City Election at Grand Forks and also it has been passed upon by two Supreme Courts, namely, Indiana and Illinois, in Illinois constitutionally and in Indiana unconstitutionally.

In my opinion the law is constitutional and this view is also approved by City Attorney O'Hare of Bismarck and City Attorney George Bangs of Grand Forks.

The woman will have to be registered and it will be necessary to have more registration books for the assessors.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter the reason for the concurrent resolution was that the legislature wanted the women to have the right to vote for Constitutional officers as well as those who are not enumerated in the Constitution.

If there is any further information you wish regarding this matter, please let me know. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LANGER,
Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Registration—Distribution of Publicity Pamphlets Among Women

Sept. 28, 1917.

Mr. A. G. Jacobson, State Printer, Bismarck, N. D.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of yesterday requesting my opinion as to whether it is necessary to register the women voters, as provided under Chapter 254 Session Laws of 1917, which entitled women to vote for certain officers.

It is my opinion that the women should be registered.

Replying to your second question, relative to Section 917 of the Compiled Laws of 1913, which requires the assessor of each district to enter in an enrollment book, the name of each voter in his district at the time assessment of real and personal property, and which also requires each voter to sign and swear to certain things contained in registration blanks, I wish to state that women voters are also required to register and answer such questions.

Replying to your third question, I wish to state that Publicity Pamphlets should be distributed to both men and women voters.

However, I understand that the law giving women the limited right of suffrage as provided in Chapter 254, Session Laws 1917, is to be tried out in court, and I suggest that you delay ordering supplies until that time. The same question is being tried out in Indiana today, if it is not decided soon a direct case will be brought in North Dakota, because of the fact

that the matter will be tried out at a special election held here in the city of Bismarck. The matter will be up in approximately two weeks.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,

Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Right to Hold Office, Under S. B. No. 12, S. L. 1917

Feb. 23, 1918.

Mr. W. R. Whitver, City Auditor, Oakes, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of February 20th you present the following: "Does Senate Bill No. 12 passed at the last regular session of the legislature wherein women are given the franchise, also give to women the right to hold office?", to this department and ask for an opinion.

In reply to same we beg to advise that Section 19 of our Code provides as follows:

"Section 19. Eligibility to Office. Every elector is eligible to the office for which he is an elector, except when otherwise specially provided; and no person is eligible who is not such an elector."

It is my opinion, therefore, that women who have the right to vote at city elections have the right also to hold the office for which they are electors or have the right to vote.

Very truly yours,

H. A. BRONSON, Asst. Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Right to Vote for County Officers and for County Seed

Feb. 23, 1918.

Mr. Stephen Myer, St. Joseph, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of Feb. 21st, to this department you request an opinion upon the following matter, as stated in your letter, to-wit:

"Voting time is near for our Grant County officers and for County seed. Will you please give me answer whether women have right to vote on above proposition or not."

In reply we beg to advise that Section 1 of Chapter 254 of the Laws of 1917 provide as follows:

"All women, citizens of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall have resided in the state one year and in the County six months, and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be allowed to vote at such election for Presidential Electors, County Surveyors, County Constables, and for all officers of cities, villages, and towns, (Except Police Magistrates and City Justices of the Peace) and upon all questions or propositions submitted to a vote of the electors of such municipalities or other political divisions of this state."

Such section particularly grants the right to women to vote upon questions or propositions submitted to the vote of the electors of other political divisions of this state.

We are therefore of the opinion that women have the right to vote upon the proposition of bonding under the Seed and Feed Act but their right to vote for County Officers is limited as prescribed in the above section.

Very truly yours,

H. A. BRONSON, Asst. Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Right to Vote for Removal of County Seat

Mch. 22, 1918.

Mr. Alex Eberhardt, New Leipzig, N. D.

Dear Sir: This department is in receipt of your letter in which you ask whether or not women can vote for the removal or change of a county seat, said question to be voted upon in the June primaries, 1918.

In reply I refer you to Chapter 254, Session Laws 1917, which confers the right of suffrage upon women, as to certain officers, and which provides that women having the qualifications enumerated in the Act may vote "upon all questions or propositions submitted to a vote of the electors of such municipalities, or to the political divisions of this state."

It is my opinion that by virtue of the provisions above quoted, women may vote upon the questions of the removal or change of the county seat at the June primaries in 1918.

Very truly yours,
EDW. B. COX, Asst. Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Right to Vote for, and Hold City Offices

March 25th, 1918.

Mr. L. R. Nostdal, Atty., Rugby, N. D.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of recent date addressed to the Attorney General inquiring as to the right of women to vote for city officers, you are referred to Chapter 254 of the Session Laws of 1917, wherein it is provided that women having the qualifications enumerated in said chapter shall be allowed to vote for all officers of cities, villages and towns except the Police Magistrate and the City Justice of the Peace. You also ask as to what, if any, city offices may be held by women by virtue of this chapter. In this connection your attention is called to Section 19 of the Compiled Laws of 1913 which provides that every elector is eligible to the office for which he is an elector except when otherwise specified and no person is eligible who is not such elector.

It is therefore my opinion that qualified women electors as provided for in Chapter 254 of the Session Laws of 1917, are entitled to hold any office for which they may vote.

Yours very truly,
EDW. B. COX, Asst. Attorney General.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—Woman Qualified to Hold Office of Mayor

March 25th, 1918.

Hon. Ira C. Doane, Edgeley, N. D.

Dear Sir: In your letter of Marsh 23rd you inquire whether a lady is qualified under our statute to hold the office of mayor. We beg to advise that in our opinion, she being qualified to vote for candidates for mayor is entitled likewise to hold the office, under the provisions of Section 19, C. L. 1913, which provides that every elector is eligible for the office to which he is an elector, except when otherwise specially provided.

Very truly yours,
H. A. BRONSON,
Asst. Attorney General.

Public Documnnt No. 29

Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

North Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners

TO THE

GOVERNOR

For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918

BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA
BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

S. J. AANDAHL, Chairman, Litchville, N. Dak.
CHAS. W. BLEIK, Associate Commissioner, Elgin, N. Dak.
M. P. JOHNSON, Associate Commissioner, Trolley, N. Dak.
J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary, Bismarck, N. Dak.

DUTIES OF COMMISSION:

Full Supervision Over—
- Railroad companies
- Express Companies
- Telegraph Companies
- Telephone Companies
- Grain Warehouses
- Commission Merchants
- Public Storage Warehouses
- Licensing Railway and Steamboat Ticket Agents

Partial Supervision Over—
- Water, Gas, Light, Heating and Power Companies

Maintenance of—
- Free Claim Coilection Department
- Free Investigation of Rates on Request of Shippers

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Bismarck, September 16, 1918.

HON. LYNN J. FRAZIER, Governor of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the period, July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1918.

Expressing our appreciation of the courteous treatment and valuable assistance we have at all time received from the State Officials and all with whom we have transacted business.

Respectfully submitted,

S. J. AANDAHL
CHAS. W. BLEIK } Commissioners
M. P. JOHNSON

J. H. CALDERHEAD,
Secretary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We respectfully recommend the following subjects for the consideration of the 1919 session of the legislature:

GENERAL

We respectfully suggest that the railroad, public utility and warehouse committees of the House and Senate confer with the Railroad Commissioners and the employees of the Board relative to defects in existing statutes which have come to our attention and also as to the probable effect of proposed legislation, on present laws, the public; and those who are subject to the terms of such proposed laws. We shall be glad to do everything possible to assist the members of the legislature in such matters.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION

In many respects the statutes of this state governing common carriers are defective and incomplete as compared with the comprehensive well considered legislation of states like Wisconsin and also as compared with all our neighboring states, but there is some question as to the necessity for any change at this time when all railroads are being operated by the Federal Government for the period of the war and not over twenty-one months thereafter.

It therefore seems entirely probable that the railroads will not be returned to a peace basis and to the hands of their former owners before the legislative session of 1921 if at all. To use a "Morgan" expression, it looks as if we are scrambling the transportation egg so that it never can be unscrambled and permanent government ownership of railroads will follow as a corollary to our present method of operation which was adopted purely as a war measure.

From the statement covering the activities of the Commission which follows this section of the report you will note that Federal Control of the Railroads has not reduced the volume of work done by the Commission or the necessity for its activities, but on the contrary it has served to emphasize the importance and essential character of the Board and its service to the state.

The various orders and requirements of the Railroad administration are filed in our office and we are therefore in a position to serve our people in all railroad matters covered by the laws of this state and the Federal government as well as the rulings and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Railroad Administration and the Board of Railroad Commissioners of this state.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

In 1915 the legislature enacted a public utility law which gave the railroad commission power to fix maximum rates for electricity, water and gas on a complaint by the common council in the case of privately

owned plants and on complaint of 20 percent of the voters where the plant is municipally owned. No case arising under this act was presented to the board until early this year.

There is now pending before us complaints as to utility rates in effect in Jamestown, Fargo, Grand Forks and Devils Lake. Early in the proceedings had as to these cases it became clear that the law governing public utilities is inadequate and needs amendment to strengthen and improve it.

In an injunction proceeding brought by the Western Electric Co. of Jamestown the Federal Court decided that the Board cannot consider and fix the rate to be charged for steam heat furnished by central hearings plants. The Central electric plant also furnishes steam heat in most cases and the commission should have power to fully investigate and determine questions regarding steam heating rates at the same time an investigation of rates for electricity is being conducted. This is especially true when we remember that the same steam used to generate electricity is discharged into the heating mains and paid for by patrons of the heating plant. Under such circumstances a fair rate for either electricity or steam heat cannot be determined without ascertaining the expenses of each department of the business.

The law should also be changed to permit any patron of a utility to complain as to the rates charged and the service rendered by the utility company. Under present conditions the consumer must convince the common council that utility rates are too high before a complaint will be filed. The consumer should not be required to prove his case before the common council to induce the filing of a complaint and then prove the same case before the railroad commission in order to get relief from unreasonable rates. As the law stands now the board has only a very limited jurisdiction over questions of service. The quality of service given may in some cases be just as important as the rates charged. The board should be authorized to require certain standards of service in such cases.

Under the statutes regulating telephone companies the rates and charges for all such service must be filed with the Board ,and after the rates are placed on file with us no change in rates can lawfully be made without the consent of the Commission.

A similar provision should be incorporated in our public utility law with an additional provision authorizing the commission to suspend any change in rate pending a hearing. As in all states having such legislation we should also provide that in any case where a utility corporation seeks to advance rates the burden of proof to justify the advance shall be upon the utility company.

Another feature of the law which should be amended provides that the commission's order shall establish rates for a period of five years and no change in rates may be made during that period. It is clear that within the next five years the war will be over and prices of material and supplies used by public utilities will return to a more normal basis.

If all public utilities rates were fixed to allow for the present era of high prices the rate so fixed would probably be grossly excessive before the expiration of the commission's order five years hence. We are of the opinion that the orders of the commission should run for a period of two years or until such time as they may be lawfully modified by the board as a result of new facts or changed conditions to which the attention of the board has been drawn in a supplemental proceeding.

The laws governing telephone companies are reasonably adequate and we have no amendment to suggest. The President recently took over the operation of telephone properties and much the same conditions as to telephone matters as now exist in connection with the railroads will probably follow this action by the Federal Government.

GRAIN ELEVATORS AND OTHER PUBLIC WAREHOUSES

The last session of the legislature performed a distinct and invaluable public service in passing the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act which governs all public warehouses including elevators.

This piece of legislation gives the public greater protection and clearly defines the duties of public warehouseman in all storage transaction. The commission has adopted a uniform storage ticket under this law which all elevator companies must adopt before the license to do business is issued.

Under the Grain Grading Act the commission organized the grain inspection and accounting departments under the very able leadership and with the complete co-operation of Dr. E. F. Ladd who needs no introduction to the people of this state. Dr. Ladd with his Chief Deputy, Mr. McGovern, has done everything possible to force careful, accurate grading and weighing of grain by public warehousemen. In this connection we believe that it would be wise to provide for a department under Dr. Ladd's supervision to test the scales used by elevator companies. At present the scale inspection tests are made by the sheriff of each county and such inspection cannot carry with it the confidence which state inspection would bring to the producer in his dealings with the elevator company.

Dr. Ladd will undoubtedly have some recommendations which he will submit as a result of his observation of the workings of the act as it now stands and we will therefore refrain from further comment on the grain inspection law.

In connection with the licensing and bonding of other public warehousemen it appears that there is no procedure under which the bond of such a warehouseman can be cancelled and the bondsmen be released from his liability when the undertaking is discharged. Our law should be amended to cover such cases.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION.

GENERAL

A reference to the recommendations of the Board gives some idea of the great increase in the volume and complexity of the commission's activities which have taken place in the last biennial period.

In the following pages we publish the formal orders of the Board covering cases which have come before it for decision. These formal orders and cases are but a small part of the work of the commission. To illustrate this point we call attention to the fact that during a biennial period concerning which we reported to a Congressional investigating committee there were 197 formal cases involving railroads, telephone, telegraph and express companies and 600 informal complaints. All of these 600 informal complaints were settled by correspondence without making an order of the Board. In addition to such informal complaints which are not printed in this report there is a very large volume of work in connection with inquiries as to the rates, laws and rules governing railroads, telephone and telegraph companies and public warehousemen.

Some of the more important general work of the Commission not embraced in orders of the Board are briefly referred to below.

RAILROAD REGULATION.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CASHMAN ACT

The last session of the legislature enacted, Senate Bill 77, which is substantially the same as the Cashman Act passed by the Minnesota Legislature some years ago.

One of the most important new provisions of this Act requires every railroad company to charge the same rate on the same commodity shipped similar distances on all parts of the same line of railroad in this state.

At the time the law was enacted there were some minor differences in rates on all of the lines in this state, but on the C. M. & St. P. Ry. the rates for the movement of all commodities were substantially higher on the lines west of the Missouri River than the rates charged for like shipments on the lines east of the Missouri. The railroad company could have complied with the law by raising all rates east of the Missouri River or lowering all rates west of that line. After careful analysis we were convinced that the rates on lines west of the river were too high and that they should be reduced to the level of rates east of the river. We therefore advised the railroad company that they should equalize their rates by lowering the charges west of the river and that if this was not done the Commission would investigate all rates and fix a new schedule of reasonable rates at once. The Milwaukee complied with the Commission's views and reduced their rates west of the river and promised to refund on all shipments moving after the law went into effect July 1st, 1917.

As another result of the Cashman Act the rates from Fargo to Soo Line points via Fairmount were changed so that no rate from Fargo is lower than the similar charge from Fairmount.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMODITY RATES

Under the Cashman Act and other laws the Board of Railroad Commissioners was given power to investigate all freight rates and classifications and fix reasonable rates after proper hearings had been held. Shortly after July 1, 1917, the Board therefore commenced an investigation of all commodity rates including grain, hay and straw, sand and gravel, brick, potatoes, live stock, horses, cattle, pigs and sheep; with a view to establishing reasonable rates and charges. Hearings were planned for Minot, Grand Forks, Fargo, Dickinson and Bismarck to give all shippers an opportunity to take part in these proceedings at a small expense. The holding of such hearings involved considerable work of preparation for the shippers and commercial organizations of the state as well as the commission and the carriers. Before the cases could be heard and disposed of the Federal Government took over the operation of the railroads for the period of the war and the hearings in this investigation were postponed until questions surrounding the legal status of railroad affairs and new methods of procedure are fully determined.

SPECIAL SEED GRAIN RATES

Last spring there was a considerable movement of seed and feed both between different parts of this state and from Minneapolis and other points outside to destinations in this state.

Numerous complaints as to rates came to the Board from shippers, county agents and others. The rates for handling shipments over two or more lines were complained of particularly. The Commission called a conference of county agents, members of the Board and the railroads to see what could be done.

As a result of this action the railroads made special seed rates of 85 and 90 percent of the combination of local rates for carload and less than carload business respectively.

It also developed that considerable seed oats and other grains were being shipped from Minneapolis to points on the N. P. west of Bismarck where the west-bound rates are considerably higher than the rate east-bound from the North Dakota station to the terminal markets. In some cases this difference amounted to 9c to 11c per Cwt. At our suggestion the lower east-bound rates were applied on all shipments going to county officers under the Feed and Seed Bonding Act, but the Northern Pacific would not reduce the rates for all other shippers.

INTERSTATE GRAIN RATES

As a result of the refusal of the Northern Pacific to apply the east-bound rates to all shipments moving west-bound from the terminals to points west of Bismarck the Commission filed a complaint with the In-

terstate Commerce Commission, alleging that these rates are unreasonably discriminatory and unlawful. This case is now pending before the Commerce Commission and we hope that the hearing and decision will bring about a favorable settlement of this question.

When the Railroad Administration advanced rates in June grain rates were advanced 25 percent with a provision that all rates on coarse grain including corn, rye, oats and barley should first be raised to the level of the wheat rates and then increased 25 percent.

Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and other corn states rates on coarse grain had always been a cent or two a hundred lower than the rates on wheat. While from North Dakota where there was not so large a movement of coarse grain the rates were the same as the wheat rate prior to the advance of June 25th.

The National Council of Farmers' Co-Operative Association recently filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission contending that the present advanced rates on coarse grain are unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory and asking that lower rates be fixed for the future. The Railroad Commissions of many Northwestern states including North Dakota will intervene and take part in these proceedings. There is no reason why relatively higher rates should be charged coarse grain producers in this state than in our neighboring states and we will therefore intervene in this case to protect the interests of the man who pays the freight on grain.

LIGNITE COAL RATES

Everyone is familiar with the fact that the lignite industry of this state could not be developed except as a result of reasonable freight rates designed to increase the consumption of that coal in our own markets.

During the coal shortage of 1907 the legislature enacted a schedule of lignite rates which the railroad commission and the Attorney General supported against the attacks of the railroads in the courts of this state and the United States.

After these rates were condemned by the United States Supreme Court as confiscatory the railroad commission established rates which were agreed to by both the mine operators and carriers as reasonable and it was understood that such rates were intended to be the foundation for the growth and continued prosperity of the North Dakota coal industry and would not be lightly disturbed by any party in interest.

A year ago the railroads sought an increase of 15c per ton in these rates in spite of their agreement, but after some correspondence with the Board the matter was dropped.

When the Railroad Administration formulated its order for a 25 percent advance in rates, effective June 25, 1918, the order known as No. 28 carried a provision which would have doubled and in some cases trebled our lignite rates then in effect.

The Railroad Commission happened to have a representative in Washington at that time and this question was immediately taken up and an interpretation of the order was secured which put the advances on lignite on the same basis as all other coal. While this modification saved our people thousands of dollars the actual advance in rates amounts to from 35 to 90 percent in some cases. At the present time it is an open question as to just what effect the rate advance will have on our coal industry. If the rates operate to restrict the free mining and consumption of our coal when we are told that we are facing a fuel shortage of grave proportions it will be necessary for us to go before the Railroad Administration Committees and officers and possibly the Interstate Commerce Commission to get relief. But the unfortunate thing is that before relief can be had considerable damage might result through some restriction of the free use of our native coal.

When this advance was made effective the railroads made an error in publishing their rate sheets which resulted in making a double advance on all shipments moving over two or more lines.

This question was taken up immediately after the advance was made effective, but in spite of constant efforts and pressure from every possible angle the rates were not corrected until August 5th.

During the time from June 25th to August 5th all shipments moving over two or more lines paid charges in excess of the advance named in Mr. McAdoo's order No. 28. Every coal dealer, consumer or miner who paid such excessive rates should file his claim with the railroad company for overcharges paid on account of this error.

During the fuel shortage of last winter our neighbors in Minnesota and South Dakota used some lignite coal and would have used more if the freight rates had not been practically prohibitive.

Fearing a repetition of the shortage of last winter with possibly even graver conditions the Minnesota and South Dakota authorities corporating with this commission took steps, early this spring, to have rates on lignite established which would permit consumers in these states to burn our coal.

A meeting of lignite mine operators, consumers, coal dealers, the railroads and railroad commissioners of Minnesota, North and South Dakota was held in Fargo, last April.

At this meeting it was clear that the people of Minnesota and South Dakota wanted lignite but the freight rates made its cost prohibitive. Our miners need to enlarge their market to increase the consumption of their product during the summer which would keep their operating organization in a high state of efficiency to meet the heavy demands of the winter season.

The railroad representatives at the meeting did not seem to favor the necessary changes in rates but promised to take the question under consideration. South Dakota and Minnesota submitted schedules at proposed rates to the railroads and no action was taken. The United States

Senators of these states then arranged for a conference with the Railroad Administration to adjust the matter. In the meantime the fuel administrators of all three states had lent their support to the movement for reasonable rates.

On May 27th the representatives of the Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota Railroad Commissions presented this matter to the Railroad Administration and were assured that their requests would be carefully considered. Each state submitted carefully prepared exhibits and maps showing what rates seemed to be reasonable and necessary to permit the marketing of lignite in our sister states on the South and East.

When in Washington we were advised by employes of the Fuel Administration and the Bureau of Mines that there would be a shortage of coal in Minnesota and South Dakota which would require the extensive use of our coal to avoid suffering in these states. It was also made clear that sections of our own state which had not previously used much lignite would be forced to burn it during the coming winter for similar reasons.

These facts were all forcefully presented to the Railroad Administration in asking for a re-adjustment of rates to Minnesota and South Dakota points.

After submitting the question to ex-railroad officials in the Fuel Administration and railroad officials in Chicago and St. Paul rates were made effective on August 10th; from North Dakota mines to points in Minnesota and South Dakota. The rates fixed are so high that consumers in these states cannot burn lignite coal at the delivered retail price when compared with the price of bituminous coal from the Lake Ports and Illinois, Indiana Mines. As an illustration of the utter impracticability of the rates established one example will suffice: The rate from Great Northern mines to East Grand Forks, Minn., is $1.80 per ton higher than the rate to Grand Forks from the same mines while in most cases the coal could be delivered from Grand Forks by wagon at an additional expense of 25c to 50c per ton over and above the cost of local Grand Forks deliveries.

Such rates certainly are not reasonable and will not permit the sale of any considerable quantities of North Dakota coal in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Minnesota and South Dakota people and the state authorities are very much concerned as to the situation and are planning to take some steps in co-operation with this commission which may yet secure favorable consideration of our proposal which are entirely reasonable and fair to the railroads and the Federal Government which now controls them.

HAY AND FEED

Last winter the Board did everything in its power to facilitate the distribution of hay and straw to the drouth-stricken districts. In a

number of cases we found that shippers were unable to get cars for loading hay which was badly needed at destination and for lack of which stock was, in some cases, actually starving.

Under an order of the Railroad Administration then in effect all box-cars were used exclusively for moving grain and flour. With the co-operation of District Food Administrator Carey we were able to arrange the release of enough cars to move essential hay shipments.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN CARS

During every period of heavy grain movement following a normal crop in this state there has been more or less complaint as to the distribution of cars for grain loading.

The legislature passed an act in 1915 and again in 1917 which attempts to fix a method of distributing such cars. In each case the railroads have entirely disregarded the law and seem to be within their rights in so doing because cars for grain loading carry Interstate commerce and the state legislature cannot control such commerce when Congress has already enacted laws which govern.

Right now we are facing a grave car shortage for grain movement. There is not only an actual shortage of cars but there seems to be a considerable number of cars in this state from lines of railroads outside the grain belt which are not fit to safely carry grain.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held in a number of cases that the Interstate Commerce Commission has complete control over the distribution of cars to be loaded in interstate commerce and as a matter of fact that body recently made rules for distributing grain cars in South Dakota which were not substantially different from our law.

Anticipating complaints in connection with the present car shortage the Interstate Commerce Commission has just called a conference of state railroad commission of the Northwestern states to be held in Chicago or St. Louis at an early date for the purpose of formulating rules to govern grain car distribution in all grain producting states. The Board will take part in this very important meeting and hopes to be able to secure the adoption of a rule which will guarantee fair distribution of cars to every elevator in the state.

TRANSFER FACILITIES

Under the laws governing wyes and other transfer facilities track connections have been established at various points in this state.

Just recently such a connection was established at New Leipzig to handle business between the Milwaukee and Northern Pacific lines. This work was done as the result of an order of the Commission and conferences with the Railroad Administration. In past years freight from the Milwaukee went to Linton or Terry, Montana, and then to points on the N. P. over a very round-about route.

The connection at New Leipzig will save hundreds of miles in the movement of hay, brick, coal and other important commodities.

RAILROAD CLAIMS HANDLED

The Rate Department of the Commission handles claims for overcharge and in many cases loss and damage claims which shippers are unable to adjust with the railroads themselves.

Thousands of dollars annually are returned to shippers as a result of this service of the Commission.

THE TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES

The Federal Government took control of the railroads December 29th, 1917, as a war measure.

Owing to increases in the pay of railroad labor and increases in the cost of material and supplies it became necessary to increase railroad earnings to meet the increased operating expenses.

Under an order of the Director General of Railroads which became effective June 25th all passenger and freight rates in the United States were increased.

Passenger rates in this state were increased from 2½c to 3c per mile.

Freight rates were generally increased 25 percent and in some cases as high as 100 percent or more. Freight rates on many commodities shipped into North Dakota were relatively high before the 25 percent advance as compared with other rates in adjusting territory and freight rates in this state were also high as compared with the rates in Minnesota and South Dakota. From another section of this report it will be noted that the Railroad Commission had instituted a proceeding to put our state rates on a more reasonable basis when the railroads were taken over by the Federal Government.

While careful lawyers of recognized ability make the unqualified assertion that the Federal Government had no authority to interfere with the Interstate rates of the various states, the state railroad commissions have all acquiesced in the order of the Railroad Administration with the belief that hardships to shippers and unjust discriminations would eventually be remedied.

If the increase in rates proves to be too large there will undoubtedly be some modification of the rates and there are some indications at the present time that this will be done.

In cases where the new rates prove unduly burdensome or unjustly discriminatory the shipper has three possible courses of action.

I. He can complain to the Board of Railroad Commissioners under the laws of this state and hearings or conferences will be had which would be followed by recommendations to the Railroad Administration or on order to the railroad company covering the relief which should be granted.

II. Complaints may be filed with the District Freight Committee of the Railroad Administration of which Mr. E. B. Pearce of St. Paul, Minn., is chairman. This committee is composed of two railroad employes and one shipper. After hearings by this committee the question is referred to another committee in Chicago also composed of railroad officers and shippers and if approved by both committees the matter is finally submitted to the Traffic Director of the Railroad Administration at Washington.

If either committee disapproves the shipper's contentions he may appeal to the next higher officer, and if the Traffic Director does not approve he may file a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

III. In all interstate matters he may file his complaint directly with the Interstate Commerce Commission as in the past.

All of the orders and rulings of the Railway Administration are on file in this office and we shall be glad to assist shippers in presenting any matter to the Railroad Administration if the question is one over which the Board does not have jurisdiction.

A statement of the present situation should make it readily apparent that Federal Control of Railroads has not relieved the Railroad Commission of any substantial volume of work; on the contrary it has increased the amount and very greatly increased the complexity of questions coming before us for consideration.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILROAD AND UTILITY COMMISSIONERS

In dealing with the complex questions touching the daily life and business affairs of this state on one side and the administration of national affairs including the railroad and telephone on the other, the National Association of Railroad Commissioners has been a great source of help and practical everyday advice and suggestion. This Association maintains offices in Washington which are supported by the contributions of the various member states. North Dakota is using this service by sufferance and should make a reasonable appropriation for the maintenance of the organization.

INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Our laws make it the duty of the Railroad Commission to represent the shippers of this state in controversies regarding interstate rates coming on before the Interstate Commerce Commission and otherwise.

In many of these proceedings the interests of the state may not seem to be involved to any considerable extent but they may prove to be vitally affected when the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is announced.

The appropriation available for the traveling and other expenses of the Board do not permit our taking part in any proceeding where the interests of the state are not clearly shown.

As an illustration of this condition we might refer to the Cement Case recently decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In that case it did not seem probable that North Dakota would be affected materially, and since the active participation of the Board in the case would have cost between $500 and $1,000 for traveling and other expenses no action was taken.

When the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission was announced rates to all points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana and other states were reduced, but no change was made in rates to stations in this state.

Cement prices are based on La Salle, Illinois, delivery, a point of origin which takes Chicago rates. We therefore quote the Chicago freight rate. The new rate from Chicago to Mobridge, So. Dak., is 25.5c per Cwt. as compared with a rate to Bismarck of 43.5c per Cwt. Such an unjust discrimination resulted from a lack of funds to permit the Board to intervene in any case which appears to involve the interests of the state. Any number of similar illustrations could be quoted.

Our appropriation for expenses and for clerical help in the commission's office should be increased to permit the Board to take part in all rate cases, conferences or other proceedings affecting freight rates to and from points in this state.

RECOGNITION OF THE COMMISSION IN THE FIELD OF REGULATION

During the past year Mr. J. A. Little, Rate Expert for the Commission, has been called upon to contribute papers to technical magazines and books of national and international circulation. One on Federal Operation of the Railroads was printed in the Utilities Magazine and another on Federal Regulation of State Rates appeared in the Special Railway number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Both of these articles have attracted considerable attention and favorable comments from economists, lawyers, students of Railway Regulation and others in various parts of the country.

TELEPHONE REGULATION

The commission has heard a considerable number of telephone cases involving rates and service and questions arising under the section prohibiting duplication of existing facilities. Many telephone cases are settled informally, but several cases have been the subject of bitter dispute before the Board. Better understanding of the regulatory law tends to reduce the number of such cases, however.

UTILITY CASES

The cases involving public utilities which are now pending are referred to quite fully in recommendations for the amendment of our public utility law which appears in the preceding section of this report.

GRAIN GRADING AND THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Railroad Commission has taken an active part in the hearings of Congressional Committees, the Bureau of Markets and the Food Administration involving the grading of grain and the price to be paid for wheat. All of the commissioners have taken part in these conferences at various times and Chairman Aandahl has been called to Washington on several different occasions to present the views of the Board.

Dr. Ladd has made an enviable record for himself in his efforts to strictly enforce the grain grading law and has also done everything in his power to effect the changes in grades which seem to be imperative to do justice to our farmers.

It should be remembered that the members of the Commission are all practical farmers who have had the advantage of being able to give the Federal authorities the results of their everyday observation and experience in raising and buying and selling grain.

No one in this state realizes the unfairness of the present grades more than the member of this Commission and they have lent every effort to secure a modification on the subjects of moisture content, percent of mixture of other grains and so-called inseparable foreign material which have been the main points of discussion.

ELEVATORS AND PUBLIC WAREHOUSES

The Railroad Commission has general supervision over all public warehousemen and special duties and authority to regulate grain elevators and the grain business generally.

In connection with the supervision of grain elevators a system of accounting has been established to require elevator companies to better keep in touch with their affairs and to enable them to furnish reports to the Board which will disclose the financial condition of the company. All elevators are bonded to the state to protect storage ticket holders and the commission felt that close accounting supervision would afford some further protection to patrons of elevator companies. In many cases of elevator failure the commission has been able to force complete settlements even where the amount of the bond on file with the commission did not cover the company's obligations.

Numerous disputes as to the payment for grain covered by storage tickets or scale tickets are settled by correspondence or conference between the Board and the parties involved.

Such settlements not only save expensive litigation but prevent the ill-feeling which usually follows this.

The Commission is very glad to be of service in all such cases and through close acquaintance with the everyday application of our laws it is usually able to lead the parties to a controversy to some basis of settlement.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES

	Appropriation	Expense	Balance
Salaries of Commissioners	$12,000.00	$ 5,999.76	$ 6,000.24
Secretary and Clerk Hire	13,000.00	6,574.92	6,426.08
Postage	800.00	464.92	335.08
Supplies (Office)	350.00	144.52	205.48
Furniture and Fixtures	200.00	149.45	50.55
Traveling Expenses	5,000.00	3,441.85	1,558.15
Printing	1,600.00	1,279.08	320.92
Miscellaneous (Telephones, Telegrams, Express, Freight)	500.00	407.49	92.51
Total	$33,450.00	$18,461.99	$14,988.01

COLLECTIONS AND RECEIPTS

Received from Elevator Warehouse Licenses	$21,311.00
Received from Ticket Agents' Licenses	40.00
Received from Storage Companies' Licenses	210.00
Total	$21,561.00

MILEAGE OF STEAM RAILROADS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA

Complete statistics as to valuation and assessment will be found in report to the State Board of Equalization.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY	
Main line	$ 377.57
Secondary main line	96.23
Branch lines	1,022.11
Side track	377.75
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY	
Main line	426.85
Secondary main line	261.83
Branch lines	1,183.52
Side tracks	376.58
Second track	22.17
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY CO.	
Main line	373.75
Branch lines	908.37
Side tracks	158.86
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.	
Main line	102.50
Branch lines	275.28
Side tracks	50.01
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.	
Branch lines	14.28
Side tracks	1.45
FARMERS' GRAIN & SHIPPING COMPANY	
Main line	53.34
Side tracks	4.57
BRANDON, DEVILS LAKE & SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.	
Main line	13.05
Side tracks	1.72
NORTHERN DAKOTA RAILWAY CO.	
Main line	20.07
Side tracks	2.33
MIDLAND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY CO.	
Main line	78.08
Sidings	13.24

Railroads	Injured					Killed					
	Passengers	Employees	Trespassors	Non-Trepassors	Total	Passengers	Employees	Trespassors	Non-Trepassors	Total	Total Killed and Injured
Great Northern Ry. Co.	45	494	9	8	556		7	7	4	18	574
Northern Pacific Ry. Co.	25	220	5	20	270	1	11	13	7	32	302
Soo Line Ry. Co.	46	75	3	7	131	1	6	3		10	141
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry. Co.	11	68		3	82		5		1	6	88
Farmers' Grain & Shipping Co.			1		1				.		1
Total	127	857	18	38	1,040	2	29	23	12	66	1,106

GRAIN BUSINESS

The following table will show the number of elevators licensed in North Dakota for the period covered by this report:

LICENSED

Equity Co-Operative Exchange	23	
Farmers' Elevators	497	
Independent Elevators	476	
Line Elevators	927	1923

LICENSE PENDING

Farmers' Elevators	13	
Independent Elevators	17	30
Total		1953

During the period covered by this report 368 elevators were issued authority to close account poor crops in the different sections of the state.

One Independent Elevator owner was arrested for operating an elevator and engaging in the grain trade without securing a license. When the case was called for trial the defendant plead guilty and was given a minimum fine.

ORDERS BY THE COMMISSION

The following are the formal orders issued by the Commission since the publication of the last report.

It has been the policy of the Commission to settle all complaints or petitions without the holding of a hearing or the issuance of an order, when possible to do so, and it has been a source of gratification that a majority of these appeals have been adjusted by agreement.

These orders, therefore, represent but a small proportion of the cases that have been investigated, and are no indication of the work involved.

Docket No. 948. Order No. 41.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the people of Huff and vicinity for an order requiring the Northern Pacific Railway Co. to erect a depot at that point and to install an agent.

The petition of the people of Huff and vicinity praying for an order requiring the Northern Pacific Railway Co. to erect a depot at that point, and to install and maintain an agent, coming on to be heard, the commission being fully advised in the premises, is of the opinion that the petition should be granted.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Northern Pacific Railway Co. erect a depot at the station of Huff with proper facilities for the handling of passenger, freight and express traffic, and to install and maintain an agent therein, and that this order be complied with on or before August 1, 1916.

Dated June 26, 1916.

By order of the Commission.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 949. Order No. 42.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the people of Cashel and vicinity for an order requiring the Northern Pacific Railway Co. to install and maintain an agent at that point.

The petition of the people of Cashel and vicinity praying that the Northern Pacific Railway Co. be required to install and maintain an agent in its depot at that point, coming on to be heard, the commission being duly advised in the premises, is of the opinion that the petition should be granted.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Northern Pacific Railway Co. install and maintain an agent in its depot at Cashel, and that this order be complied with on or before August 1, 1916.

Dated June 26, 1916.

By order of the Commission.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 951. Order No. 44.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of petition for an order requiring the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. to construct overhead crossing near Funston.

Petition having been filed praying that the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway company be required to construct an overhead crossing at a point where section line between section 9 and 16, township 152, range 75, crosses the railroad tracks of this company, the commission having inspected said crossing, and being fully advised in the premises, is of the opinion that a necessity for said overhead crossing exists, and that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway company construct and maintain an overhead crossing at the point where section line between section 9 and 16, township 152, range 75, crosses the railroad tracks of this company, and that this order be complied with on or before September 1, 1916.

By order of the Commission.

Dated July 27, 1916.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 953. Order No. 46.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the people of Silver Leaf and vicinity for an order requiring the Great Northern Railway company to erect a depot at that point and to install an agent.

This commission having been petitioned by the people of Silver Leaf for the erection of a station house and the installation of an agent therein at the town of Silver Leaf, and being fully advised in the premises are of the opinion that the improvement asked for is a public necessity and that the petition should be granted.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Great Northern Railway company erect at Silver Leaf a depot of sufficient size to properly handle passenger, freight and express traffic, and to install an agent therein, and that this order be complied with on or before August 1, 1916.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 954. Order No. 47.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition for an order requiring the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault St. Marie Railway Co. to build and maintain a siding and loading platform on its line between Makoti and Parshall.

This commission being petitioned by the farmers and land owners living between Makoti and Parshall and south of the line of railway owned and operated by the respondents herein, for an order requiring said railway company to construct and maintain a siding and loading platform for the use of the petitioners, at some point between the above mentioned towns, the commission personally inspected the several sites offered and held several hearings where testimony was offered as to the necessity for the siding and as to the merits of the respective sites, and after carefully considering the matter is of the opinion that the petition should be granted.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. build and maintain a siding and loading platform at a point where the main traveled road running south from Plaza crosses the railroad line of said company, and that this order be complied with on or before September 3rd, 1916.

By order of the Commission.

Dated August 2, 1916.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 955. Order No. 48.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the people of Kuroki and vicinity for an order requiring the Great Northern Railway Company to install and maintain an agent at that point.

Petition having been filed by citizens of Kuroki and vicinity praying that an order be issued requiring the Great Northern Railway Company to install and maintain an agent at that point, being advised that the receipts from freight and passenger traffic were more than the amount

required by law for the maintenance of agents at railway stations, and being of the opinion that a public necessity existed therefor.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Great Northern Railway Company be required to install and maintain an agent in its depot at Kuroki, and that this order be complied with on or before November 1, 1916.

By order of the Commission.

Dated, October 4, 1916.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 956. Order No. 49.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application of the citizens of Carrington and vicinity for an order requiring the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company to construct and maintain a public crossing at the intersection of Second street in said village with its right of way.

This commission being in receipt of a petition from the citizens of Carrington and vicinity praying for an order requiring the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. to construct and maintain a public crossing at the intersection of Second street in said village of Carrington with its right of way, and this commission having personally inspected the site and investigated the necessity for such a crossing; at a public meeting of this commission held at Minot April 4, 1916, at which meeting G. S. Baxter, the district superintendent of said company, having jurisdiction and supervision over said Company's right of way, was present, and at which hearing said company was ordered by this commission verbally to install said crossing within a reasonable time, which said Baxter in behalf of his company agreed to do, and having failed and neglected to comply with the order of this commission, it is therefore,

Ordered and decreed, that said Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. install and maintain a public crossing in conformity to the laws of this state, at the point where the right of way of said railway company intersects Second street in said village of Carrington, and that this order be complied with on or before the 15th day of December, 1916.

By order of the Commission,

Dated December 7, 1916.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 957. Order No. 50.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application of the North Dakota Independent Telephone Company for readjustment of the rental rates of its Bismarck exchange.

OPINION

An informal application was made to this commission by the officers of the North Dakota Independent Telephone Company some months ago for leave to increase the business rates of the Bismarck exchange by reason of an increased expense caused by the placing of the wires of the exchange under ground in the down town section of the city of Bismarck. It was suggested to the petitioners that if the patrons of the company understood that the expenditures involved would necessitate and justify this increase they might be willing to consent to it, and that such action on their part would greatly simplify the matter for the commission.

Pursuant to this suggestion the officers of the company prepared a paper, which was in the nature of an agreement on the part of the business patrons of the company that these rates might be increased as proposed, and this agreement was signed by something like 82 per-cent of the business patrons of the company effected by the proposed increase.

By reason of this apparent unanimity of sentiment on the part of the patrons of the company no official notice of the hearing was served, though the local papers announced that the matter would be brought up before this commission on the 10th day of November, 1916. However, on that day the commission determined not to take action until a legal notice was published calling for objections on the part of all persons opposing such increase of rates, and on December 8th, 1916, pursuant to this notice, final hearing was had on the subject. In the meanwhile a protest was quite generally signed against the increase, some of the signers being the same that had signed the original agreement. In fact, a comparison of the two papers shows that 53 persons who signed the first agreement also signed the protest. However, prior to the hearing 30 of these 53 which affected the original agreement withdrew their names from the protest and reinstated their signatures on the original agreement.

While the custom of signing petitions without careful examination of their contents is all too common, yet the commission cannot believe that 200 business men of Bismarck were induced to sign a paper acquiescing in an increase of their own telephone cost without sufficiently mature consideration to render it practically binding upon them. Moreover, we are inclined to the belief that the persons circulating the protest and many of those signing it were laboring under the mistaken idea, which was made plain in the language of the protest itself, that the proposed increase of rates was intended to pay for the cost of improvements which were of benefit solely to the company and added value to the property fully equal to the cost of the improvements. If this were true, and the company were expecting to reimburse itself for the outlay by the increase in rates the protest would certainly be given great weight, but since, as will appear later on, the increase is intended to cover, and

will cover, merely the interest or fair return upon the additional capital investment required of the company, that feature of the protest may be disregarded.

The protest also called attention to the fact that during the remainder of the life of the Bismarck franchise, this increase would aggregate $90 for each subscriber. This commission is not familiar with the life of the Bismarck franchise or any other public utility franchise in this state, but our conception of the 1915 Telephone Statute is that all telephone franchises are abolished and that thereafter all telephone rates and charges for service are under the supervision and control of this commission, and that any increase resulting from the present readjustment will continue only so long as the commission shall deem it just and due the company and that any time the revenues of the company become so much larger than its operating expenses that unfair or excessive returns result, the commission has the power to make a reduction in rates, and will not hesitate to do so.

At the hearing a committee representing the objectors appeared and stated their case in a fair and unprejudiced manner. While the protest went directly to the increase of rates for the main reasons stated above, yet it was conceded that the object of the protest was to bring on for investigation the real question at issue, towit: whether as a matter of right the company is entitled to the increase asked for. The objectors conceded that it was the part of wisdom for the company at this time to incur the additional expense of laying its down town wires under ground; the removal of unsightly poles from the main streets of a prosperous and rapidly growing city is always a thing to be desired and all the patrons of the company are glad to see this brought about at this time, just before the entire down town section of the city is being paved, because at a later date the additional cost would be practically prohibitive no matter who has to pay for it.

In determining a matter of this kind it must be remembered that a public utility regulated and controlled by a public utility commission is in a sense a monopoly, and that competition is not only prevented by the fact of such regulation, but is actually prohibited by the clause of the statute enjoining a duplication of service. However, it is not objectionable that a public utility is a monopoly when its methods, practices and management are supervised by public authorities and even its rates, charges and service regulated. A public utility on one hand is not permitted to earn excessive profits with which to declare abnormal dividends, or with which to make extensions or improvements, because such procedure would be permitting the utility to build up its capital stock from the contributions made by the public and then require the public to turn around and furnish more earnings with which to pay dividends upon the stock already donated by the patrons. On the other hand it is the duty of the public authorities to permit the utility to earn such dividends as will not only keep up the plant in the condition in which it originally existed, but also to furnish a fair return upon the

money invested in the property of the utility, and hence a nice balance must be preserved by the delegated authorities on the one side in preventing excessive earnings with which to pay dividends in excess of what is reasonable, or with which to build extensive or permanent improvements, and on the other side in permitting sufficient earnings to prevent deterioration of the plant and lessening of the service, but at the same time to furnish a fair return upon the investment. It is manifest that if it cost the North Dakota Independent Telephone company $15,000 to put the wires of the Bismarck exchange under ground, this sum must be furnished by the stockholders of the company. In other words, that these improvements must be paid out of a new capital furnished for that purpose and not out of previous earnings. In fact, the company is not supposed to have any previous earnings, and not permitted to have undivided profits or surplus accumulated for the purpose of extensions and improvements as is the case with banks or other private corporations. The company then having furnished $15,000 of new capital with which to make this improvement, the question arises, how are they to receive an adequate return from this additional investment, and the first question is to determine whether the earnings which they now make from their plant would be sufficient to amount to a fair return upon the total valuation of the plant as improved, or whether additional earnings must be granted for this purpose. As part of the showing made by the company at the hearing in this matter, there was filed with the commission a statement of the earnings and expenses of the Bismarck exchange for the year 1915.

The telephone companies of this country are all required to keep their books according to a method prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the State Commissions, for instance under the heading, Operating Expenses, are found certain subdivisions as follows: Current Maintenance includes keeping up repairs of plant, including such items as clearing local troubles and taking care of such items as would result in maintaining the service without making any change of plant values, with the exception of minor parts. Traffic Expense includes operator's salaries, light, heat, etc., in connection with maintaining the central office. Commercial Expenses include salaries and office expense for the manager who handles that work in connection with the patrons, the same including the collection of bills and handling such work as orders for telephone service.

General Expenses include general office expense together with such items as overhead expense which cannot be distributed definitely to any department, such as engineering, auditing and the keeping of the company's general books. Depreciation of Average Plant in service includes that portion set aside for taking care of deteriorated or outlived plant.

One of the first duties a public utility whose earning power is limited to a fair return upon its investment, is to maintain its plant and equipment at all times, up to the standard of efficiency represented by the construction of the plant new. This can only be done by setting

aside from year to year out of the gross earnings of the company sufficient sums for this purpose. There is no fixed rule by which it can be determined as to a particular utility what percentage of its plant valuation should be set aside each year for depreciation. This can be determined only by experience; in one section telephone poles may rot faster than in others, some years may be harder upon equipment than others.

The testimony submitted by the applicant shows that its experience has demonstrated that not less than six percent of the average plant in service must be set aside each year for depreciation.

The statement submitted is prepared in the manner above required and shows operating revenues for the year 1915 from all sources from the Bismarck exchange including income from telephone rents and miscellaneous exchange earnings together with a percentage of the toll earnings originating at this exchange, amounting to $33,646.63. The telephone operating expenses amount to $24,934.19 subdivided as follows:

Current Maintenance	$ 5,205.48
Traffic Expense	6,801.81
Commercial Expenses	4,502.44
General Expenses	2,378.73
Dpr. 6% of Aver. Plant in Service	5,850.48
Proportion of Dpr. on District Buildings	195.25
Total Tel. Oper. Expenses	$24,934.19

From this is deducted actual taxes paid $2,576.81, and uncollectible revenue of one-half of one percent, $166.21, leaving a balance for interest and dividends of $5,969.47. The Bismarck plant is valued at $97,508 which leaves a net revenue of six and twelve-hundredths percent upon the valuation.

The application for increase of rates applies purely to business 'phones, the residence rates remaining the same as heretofore. The telephone company in its application asks leave to make a readjustment of rates and services, as follows:

1. Increase individual line business from $2.75 to $3.25 per month, with a discount of 25 cents if paid before the 20th of the month. 2. Establish a new class of service, the same being a two-party line business service at $2.75, with the discount of 25 cents if paid before the 20th. This service is especially provided for the lighter user furnishing him business telephone service at the same rate as now being charged. 3. Reduce business extension telephones from $1.25 to $1.00 per month.

It is estimated that the increased revenue resulting from the readjustment will amount to $1,188 per year which will furnish eight percent earnings on the increased investment, which must cover the six percent depreciation and the fair return upon the investment.

Upon a full consideration of the showing submitted by the applicant the commission is convinced that the telephone company is entitled to the increase asked for and the same is granted.

ORDER

WHEREFORE IT IS ORDERED, That the North Dakota Independent Telephone Company be and it is hereby permitted to increase its individual line business in Bismarck from $2.50 per month to $3.25 per month with a discount of 25 cents if paid before the 20th of each month; to establish a two party line business service at $2.75 per month with a discount of 25 cents if paid before the 20th of each month; and to reduce its business extension telephone from $1.25 to $1.00 per month, the same to take effect and be operative from and after January 1, 1917.

Dated December 30th, 1916.

By order of the Commission.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 1203. Order No. 51.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application of the citizens of Tunbrige and vicinity for the installation of an agent by the Great Northern Railway Company at that point.

This matter coming on to be heard at a special meeting of the board of railroad commissioners held at Bismarck, February 27, 1917, and it appearing from a statement furnished by the Great Northern Railway Company that its earnings at the station of Tunbridge were far in excess of that required by law for the installation of an agent at that point, it is therefore,

ORDERED, That the prayer of petitioners be granted, and that the Great Northern Railway Company is hereby required to open its station at Tunbridge and to install an agent therein on or before April 1st, 1917.

By order of the Commission, February 27, 1917.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 1198. Order No. 52.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application of the citizens of Lunds Valley and vicinity for the installation of an agent by the Great Northern Railway Company at that point.

OPINION AND ORDER

This matter coming on to be heard at a special meeting of the board of railroad commissioners held at Bismarck, February 27, 1917, and it

appearing from a statement furnished by the Great Northern Railway Company that its earnings at the station of Lunds Valley were far in excess of that required by law for the installation of an agent at that point, it is therefore,

ORDERED, That the prayer of petitioners be granted, and that the Great Northern Railway Company is hereby required to open its station at Lunds Valley and to install an agent therein on or before April 1st, 1917.

By order of the Commission, February 27, 1917.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 1118. Order No. 53.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application of the citizens of Dore and vicinity for the installation of an agent by the Great Northern Railway Company at that point.

OPINION AND ORDER

This matter coming on to be heard at a special meeting of the board of railroad commissioners held at Bismarck,, February 27, 1917, and it appearing from a statement furnished by the Great Northern Railway Company that its earnings at the station of Dore were far in excess of that required by law for the installation of an agent at that point, it is therefore,

ORDERED, That the prayer of petitioners be granted, and that the Great Northern Railway Company is hereby required to open its station at Dore and to install an agent therein on or before April 1st, 1917.

By order of the Commission, February 27, 1917.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 1204. Order No. 54.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of petition for an order requiring the Midland Continental Railway Company to construct a crossing over its railroad at Nortonville.

OPINION AND ORDER

A petition having been filed with this commission in September, 1915, praying for a crossing over the Midland Continental Railway Company at a point just north of the depot and connecting a laid out street of that village, east and west, and the commission having visited Nortonville in company with the general manager of said railway company, and a hearing held at Nortonville relative to this matter, and an understanding having been arrived at to the effect that when the township supervisors

laid out and built a roadway from the south on the east side of the right of way of said company, that the proposed crossing would be ordered in. The commission is now reliably informed that this condition precedent has been complied with, therefore,

IT IS ORDERED, That the Midland Continental Railway Company construct and maintain a road crossing just north of its depot at Nortonville, where the street would naturally cross the track according to the original plat of the town of Nortonville, and that this order be complied with on or before June 1, 1917.

By order of the Commission.

Done at Bismarck, February 27, 1917.

W. F. CUSHING, Secretary.

Docket No. 1205. Order No. 55.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of better depot facilities at Lostwood.

OPINION AND ORDER

This commission having been petitioned by the people of Lostwood for a depot at that point and the matter being under investigation, the representative of the railroads agreeing to furnish a new depot sufficient for the traffic.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Great Northern Railway Company is hereby directed to erect a depot at Lostwood, North Dakota, as agreed.

By order of the Commission.

Done at Bismarck, North Dakota, April 7, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 784. Order No. 56.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of petition by citizens of Gardner, North Dakota, for an order requiring the Great Northern Railway Company to change the crossing over its line west of the depot to a point east of the depot on a line with the street.

OPINION AND ORDER

A petition having been filed with this commission in August, 1914, and renewed from time to time until April, 1917, and the commission having visited Gardner and held a hearing, and an agreement made with the citizens of Gardner that they would do the necessary grading, therefore,

IT IS ORDERED, That the Great Northern Railway Company construct and maintain a road crossing east of their depot at Gardner in line with

the street or road entering the town from the north; said crossing to be built as soon as the city has done the grading. And permission is granted to abandon the present crossing west of the depot.

By order of the Commission.

Done at Bismarck, May 31, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1201. Order No. 57.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application for a crossing on a newly established road at Shawnee, and this commission having personally viewed the ground and the necessity for a crossing appearing, and Mr. R. A. McCandless having agreed to the location of the crossing, therefore,

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED, and decreed, that the Great Northern Railway Company construct and maintain a road crossing at a point just west of where the section line crosses the said railway to which point grading has already been done, and that this order be complied with on or before the 31st day of October, 1917.

Dated May 31, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1229. Order No. 58.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the residents of East Fairview, North Dakota, for a depot and station agent.

OPINION AND ORDER

The commission having held a hearing and made a full investigation, decide that the prayers of the petitioners be granted insofar as they request a building, and it is, therefore,

ORDERED, and decreed, that the Great Northern Railway Company construct and maintain a platform and building sufficient to care for such passengers as may take the train at that place; and that this order be complied with on or before October 31st, 1917.

By order of the Commission.

Dated May 31st, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1073. Order No. 59.

In the matter of a petition for a crossing over the Great Northern Railway in Schiller Township on the section line between sections 21 and 28, township 152, range 75, near Norfolk.

OPINION AND ORDER

Personal inspection having been made by Commissioners Bleick and Johnson, it appears that the prayers of the petitioners should be granted, and that the crossing should be built, provided, however, that in lieu of grading a crossing on the section line, permission is granted the railway to provide a road around this grade by a private crossing about one thousand feet west of the section line, it is therefore,

ORDERED, and decreed, that the Great Northern Railway open a public road over their right of way and track and maintain a public crossing where the private crossing is now maintained, one thousand feet west of the section line above referred to, said road to connect on each side of the right of way with the public road now used in said section line, otherwise to grade, construct and maintain a crossing on section line where said section line crosses the tracks.

By order of the Commission.

Dated May 31, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

File No. 1175. Order No. 60.

IN THE MATTER OF CREAM RATES

This is an investigation of rates on cream which was instituted by the commission to determine the reasonableness of such rates applied locally in this state.

The original steps in this proceeding were taken several years ago and hearings were had in various parts of the state. On May 1, 1916, the Northern Express Company and on June 19, 1916, the Great Northern Express Company filed new tariffs with the board, making important changes in the cream rates then in effect. Generally speaking, the new schedule of rates filed by these companies was higher on hauls up to 110 miles and lower on hauls over that distance than the rates previously charged. The Western and Wells Fargo Express Companies did not adopt the schedule filed by the Northern and Great Northern Express Companies.

The new tariff referred to was based on the scale of rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, applicable to cream shipments in the so-called Beatrice and Cobb cases (15 I. C. C. 109 and 20 I. C. C. 100) plus a one-half cent per gallon additional charge which the companies refund when butter produced from the cream received is re-forwarded via the lines of the express companies or the railroads over which they

operate. It was hoped that the voluntary rates of the express companies would prove to be a solution of the cream rate question and the commission therefore made no formal order in the case and it was held open so that the effect of the new schedule could be determined by actual test extending over a reasonable period of time.

Soon after the members of the present commission took office complaints were received from the State Dairymen's Association and individual creameries all over the state, alleging that by reason of the advance in the rates for short hauls and the simultaneous reduction in the rates for long hauls the small interior creamery was being discriminated against in favor of the long haul centralizer creamery operating on a larger scale and in a wider territory from cities on the eastern border of the state.

Some of these complaints also alleged that the new rates for short hauls are unjust and unreasonable. This proceeding was reopened to hear the complaints referred to and a hearing was had at Minot on April 3rd.

In order to clearly state the issues we reproduce below a tabulation of rates for the carriage of ten gallon cans of cream showing: the rates in effect prior to the filing of the new tariffs of the Great Northern and Northern Express Companies, the rates established by the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin in the Schultis Case, (2 W. R. C. 450), the rates established by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota, the Interstate Commerce Commission's scale of rates fixed in the Cobb and Beatrice cases supra and revised scale of the Northern and Great Northern Express Companies which is now in effect. The rates for eight and five gallon cans are not shown because the ten gallon can rates are the basis for computing the rates on all cans of less capacity. For instance, in the schedule established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, eight gallon cans pay ninety percent and five gallon cans seventy percent of the rate for ten gallon cans while the new Great Northern and Northern Express Companies' scales are based on the Interstate Commerce Commission's schedule for eight gallon cans but use sixty percent of the ten gallon can rate for five gallon cans.

COMPARISON OF CREAM RATES ON TEN GALLON CANS

Distances	Soo Line in N. D.	N. P. in N. D.	Minn. Scale	Wis. Scale	I. C. C. Scale Cobb & Beatrice	Revised N. P. & G. N. Scale now in effect
Under 10 M.	19	18	19	15	20	25
10 to 15	20	18	19	17	20	25
16 20	20	18	19	18	20	25
21 25	20	19	19	20	20	25
26 30	21	19	19	21	21	26
31 35	21	20	21	22	22	27
36 40	21	20	21	23	23	28
41 45	21	21	24	24	24	29
46 50	21	21	24	25	25	30
51 55	22	22	24	26	26	31
56 60	22	22	24	26	26	31
61 65	23	23	26	27	27	32

Distances		Soo Line in N. D.	N. P. in N. D.	Minn. Scale	Wis. Scale	I. C. C. Scale Cobb & Beatrice	Revised N. P. & G. N. Scale now in effect
66	70	24	24	26	27	27	32
71	75	25	25	26	28	28	33
76	80	26	28	28	28	28	33
81	85	27	27	28	29	29	34
86	90	28	28	28	29	29	34
91	95	29	29	31	30	30	35
96	100	30	30	31	30	30	35
101	105	31	31	31	31	31	36
106	110	32	32	36	31	31	36
111	115	33	33	36	31	31	36
116	120	34	34	36	32	32	37
121	125	35	35	40	32	32	37
126	130	36	36	40	32	32	37
131	135	37	37	40	33	33	38
136	140	38	38	43	33	33	38
141	150	40	40	43	34	34	39
151	160	42	42	45	34	34	39
161	170	44	44	47	35	35	40
171	180	46	46	47	36	36	41
181	190	48	48	52	36	36	41
191	200	50	50	57	37	37	42
201	210	52	52	57	38	38	43
211	220	54	54	57	38	38	43
221	230	56	56	59	39	39	44
231	240	58	58	59	40	40	45
241	250	60	60	59	40	40	45
151	160	42	42	45	34	34	39
161	170	44	44	47	35	35	40
171	180	46	46	47	36	36	41
181	190	48	48	52	36	36	41
191	200	50	50	57	37	37	42
201	210	52	52	57	38	38	43
211	220	54	54	57	38	38	43
221	230	56	56	59	39	39	44
231	240	58	58	59	40	40	45
241	250	60	60	59	40	40	45
251	260	62	62	62	41	41	46
261	270	64	64	62	42	42	47
271	280	66	66	62	42	42	47
281	290	68	68	66	43	43	48
291	300	70	70	66	44	44	49
301	310	72	72	66	44	44	49
311	320	74	74	71		45	50
321	330	76	76	71		46	51
331	340	78	78	71		46	51
341	350	80	80	76		47	52
351	360	83	82	76		48	53
361	370	84	84	76		48	53
371	380	86	86	60		49	54
381	390	88	88	80		50	55
391	400	90	90	80		50	55

At the Minot hearing a large number of creameries and ice cream manufacturers were present while the express companies were represented by their principal traffic officers and the state appeared by Assistants to the Attorney General and Dairy Commissioner.

The effect of the present schedule of rates of the Northern and Great Northern Express Companies on the short haul business and the probable effect of the application of various substitute schedules was thoroughly discussed. The short haul shippers having creameries at interior points in this state contended that the increase in rates for distances up to one hundred and ten miles with simultaneous reductions for longer hauls operated to produce unjust discrimination and that the increases

in short haul rates were unjust and unreasonable per mile as compared with the old rates for such distances which had been voluntarily maintained for some years prior to 1916. The long haul shippers contended that as to plants located on the state line the new reduced long haul rates merely recognized the rate adjustment of which they could and did take advantage by consigning shipments destined Fargo to Moorhead, or Grand Forks to East Grand Forks, and thereby secure transportation on the lower interstate rate by hauling the cream by wagon back across the Red river into Fargo and Grand Forks. After a conference between the shippers and carriers represented, a majority of the creameries appearing asked that the old short haul rates be restored and that the new long haul rates be continued. A minority of the shippers asked that the entire schedule of rates existing prior to June, 1916, be restored which would reduce the short haul rates and materially increase long haul rates. The Carriers submitted a compromise proposal to establish the "Minnesota" cream rates which would reduce short haul and increase long haul rates on the Great Northern and Northern Express Companies and leave the short haul about the same and reduce long hauls on the Western Express.

When we come to examine these proposals critically we find that the Board of Railroad Commissioners has no power under the laws of this state to fix rates in accordance with the suggestions of either the minority of shippers or the carriers since the Board would have to establish rates higher than those now in effect on the Northern and Great Northern Express Companies which would represent the exercise of power to fix minimum rates while the statute permits the fixing of maximum rates only. The principal long haul cream business of this state goes to points on the state line and in the case of such points as Fargo and Grand Forks it is clear that a schedule of rates substantially higher than the interstate rates will result in an interstate rail movement and a back haul by truck from Minnesota points across the Red River. This condition would seem to require the maintenance of a schedule of rates in substantial harmony with the interstate scale fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Many of the smaller creameries and the carriers contended that the Interstate scale of rates is too low and that unjust discrimination exists as between interstate shipments of butter and similar shipments of cream based on the weight of butter transported as cream or on the circumstances surrounding the transportation of like quantities of these commodities.

The state of North Dakota by its Attorney General, Dairy Commissioner and Board of Railroad Commissioners took substantially this position at the hearing of the Cobb Case Supra, but the decision of that case did not recognize these contentions as well founded. The state, speaking through the Dairy Commissioner and Attorney General seem to adhere to the position taken in the Cobb Case, but we are convinced that nothing of any consequence can be accomplished in the direction of changing the interstate rates by the action of the state in initiating a maximum rate

substantially higher than the "Cobb Scale" since the intrastate rates in effect at all times since the decision of that case until June, 1916, were on a very much higher basis.

If at some future date the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizes an increase or change in the interstate rates this case can be reopened for such action as may be necessary to make intrastate rates substantially conform to the new interstate rates or for such other action as may be deemed just and proper after hearings had as provided by law.

Under all the circumstances and based on all the facts presented of record in this case we are of the opinion, and find: that the rates named below are reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of cream for the distances shown, on the lines of the Northern Express Company, Great Northern Express Company and Western Express Company between points in this state.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM CREAM RATES

Distances	Ten Gallon Cans	Eight Gallon Cans	Five Gallon Cans
Under 10 M.	18	15	11
10 to 15	18	16	12
16 20	18	16	12
21 25	19	16	12
26 30	19	17	13
31 35	20	17	13
36 40	20	17	13
41 45	21	17	13
46 50	21	17	13
51 55	22	18	14
56 60	22	18	14
61 65	23	19	15
66 70	24	20	16
71 75	25	21	17
76 80	26	22	18
81 85	27	23	19
86 90	28	24	20
91 95	29	25	20
96 100	30	26	20
101 105	31	27	21
106 110	32	28	21
111 116	33	29	21
116 120	34	30	21
121 125	35	31	21
126 130	36	32	21
131 135	37	33	22
136 140	38	34	22
141 150	39	34	22
151 160	39	35	22
161 170	40	35	23
171 180	41	35	24
181 190	41	36	24
191 200	42	37	24
201 210	43	37	25
211 220	43	38	25
221 230	44	39	25
231 240	45	39	26
241 250	45	40	26
251 260	46	41	27
261 270	47	41	27
271 280	47	42	28
281 290	48	43	28
291 300	49	43	28
301 310	49	44	29
311 320	50	44	30
321 330	51	44	30
331 340	51	45	30

Distances		Ten Gallon Cans	Eight Gallon Cans	Five Gallon Cans
341	350	52	46	31
351	360	53	47	31
361	370	53	47	31
371	380	54	48	31
381	390	55	49	32
391	400	55	49	32

It is therefore ordered that the Schedule of Maximum Cream Rates set forth above shall take effect on July first, 1917.

Bismarck, N. D., June 14, 1917.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

By J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1109. Order No. 61.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

The Commercial Club of Grand Forks, Complainant,

vs.

The Great Northern Railway Company, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie Railway Company, Northern Pacific Railway Company, Great Northern Express Company, Northern Express Company, Western Express Company, Defendants.

APPEARANCES

Feetham and Feetham for Commercial Club of Grand Forks.

H. A. Bronson for State of North Dakota and Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Messers. Osterhaus and Abbott for the Dairy Commissioner of North Dakota.

Messers. Barr and McDonald for Western Express Company.

Messers. Murphy, Stewart and Quirmbach for the Great Northern Express Co.

E. W. Bennett for Northern Express Company.

This proceeding arises on complaint of the Commercial Club of Grand Forks which alleges that the rates now charged for joint hauls of cream moving from points on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie Railway Company's line (hereinafter referred to as the Soo Line) to Grand Forks via Ardoch and the Great Northern Express Company or Forest River and the Northern Express Company are unjust and unreasonable and subject said City of Grand Forks to undue and unjust Prejudice and create and give an undue and just preference to other cities and villages within the outside this state.

At the hearing of this case in Grand Forks, February 13th, 1917, a large number of intervening petitions were filed on behalf of people served by the Western Express Company, asking that the prayer of complainant be granted.

A number of exhibits were filed in behalf of complainant showing the lack of uniformity in applying the present rates from Soo Line points when the shipment moved via either the Northern or Great Northern Express Company from Soo Line junctions. In some cases a combination of locals was applied and in others the straight second-class express rate without very much regard to tariff.

These exhibits and other statements made plainly showed that the joint rate to Grand Forks is higher than the local rate of the Western Express Company to markets where the haul is much further and in some cases three or four times the total distance to Grand Forks. The complainant contends that the proper basis for joint rates is the continuous mileage rate for the total distance hauled over the two connecting lines plus a reasonable transfer charge to cover the cost of handling from one line to another at junctions.

This contention finds support in all other express rate adjustments in this state and interstate between this state and adjoining states. Express rates on both the merchandise and food and drink special scales are based on the block rate principle which entirely disregards both the question of whether the haul is over the line of one or more companies and the actual railroad mileage shipments are moved in passing from one block to another.

The cream business differs from other express business in that there is no pick up or delivery service in connection with cream shipments which eliminates a considerable item of expense to the carrier. On the other hand cream shipments are carried at relatively low rates and the empty cream can is return to shipper free. The merchandise and food and drink special rates are framed with regard to the cost of performing expensive terminal services in connection with "pick up" and delivery as well as transfer by wagon or otherwise between lines. It is the elimination of such service which permits the establishment of low special commodity rates on cream.

The cream rates established for local or one line hauls are made with these facts in mind and it would appear that the principal differences in the transportation service in connection with two line hauls of cream as compared with local hauls is found in connection with the additional terminal services performed at the junction points where shipments are transferred from one line to another and it is apparent that the cost of the service in such cases must vary with the conditions under which the business is transacted at each junction point.

A representative of the carriers argued to the commission that the respective lines are entitled to some recognition of exclusive rights to local territory and in the exercise of that right ought to be permitted to frame rates which will retain the largest possible proportion of the

traffic on its own lines. This theory is inconsistent with the laws of this state and is also out of harmony with the traffic policy of the lines in the territory involved, as expressed in the tariffs of both the Express and Railroad companies involved in this proceeding.

Having in mind all the facts produced of record in this proceeding, we are of the opinion and find that the defendants herein are charging and collecting unjust and unreasonable rates for the transportation of cream in cans from points on the Soo Line via the Western Express Company in connection with the Northern and Great Northern Express Companies to Grand Forks and that reasonable and just maximum rates for such hauls will not exceed the schedule of maximum rates for one line hauls prescribed by the Board of Railroad Commissioners in the proceeding entitled "In the Matter of Cream Rates," Order No. 60, by more than five cents per can where the transfer of cream is made at points where both companies maintain a joint agency and shipments are moved across the platform or from car to car.

In cases where shipments are transferred at points where a wagon haul between lines is necessary the reasonable cost of such transfer service may be added to the local-one-haul rate for the total distance carried. The initiation of such reasonable transfer charges is left in the hands of defendants but in each case the carriers must submit the data, contracts or other facts and conditions on which the charge is based to the Board of Railroad Commissioners when the joint rate tariff and transfer charges are filed.

It is therefore ordered that the joint rates so constructed shall be the maximum rates for the carriage of cream in cans on the lines of defendants from the Soo Line stations to Grand Forks effective July 15th, 1917.

Bismarck, North Dakota, this 14th day of June, 1917.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
By J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1109. Order No. 61.

The Commercial Club of Grand Forks, Complainant,

vs.

The Great Northern Express Co., Northern Express Co., Western Express Co., Defendants.

SUPPLEMENT ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

By its order in the above entitled action which was entered June 14th, 1917, defendants were required to establish schedules of maximum cream rates for joint hauls from points on the Soo Line served by the Western Express Co. to the City of Grand Forks; via Forest River and the Northern Express Co. and; via Ardoch and the Great Northern Express Co. The joint rates on cream so established are based on a continuous mile-

age scale for the entire rail haul from point of origin to destination plus "the reasonable cost" of transferring the traffic at the junctions namely, Forest River and Ardoch. The carriers were directed to file copies of contracts covering their transfer costs at Forest River and Ardoch and after some correspondence between the Commission and the Express Cos. a charge of 15c per can was established to cover the transfer of all sizes of cans of cream from the Soo Line to the Northern Pacific at Forest River and the Great Northern at Ardoch. These charges include the return of empty cans.

Soon after the new joint tariffs became effective the Bridgeman-Russell Co. complained as to the amount of the transfer charges. On behalf of the Bridgeman-Russell Co. it was contended that the transfer charges were unduly high, being in excess of a fair compensation for the service rendered; that the amount of such transfer charges hampered the normal development of traffic under the new rates and to some degree nullified the otherwise beneficial effects of the Commission's order.

At a hearing held October 8, 1917, the commission re-opened this case insofar as the reasonableness of transfer charges is concerned.

The representatives of the defendant express companies and the Bridgeman-Russell Co. of Grand Forks appeared at this hearing and all phases of the situation relating to transfer charges were discussed.

From the facts now of record it clearly appears that the present charge of 15c per can for transferring cream from the Soo Line station to the Great Northern station at Ardoch and returning the empty can is excessive and should be reduced.

We are therefore of the opinion and find that the present charge for transferring cream in cans at Ardoch is unreasonable and excessive and that a reasonable maximum rate for transferring cream in cans from the Western Express Co. to the Great Northern Express Co. at Ardoch and returning the empty can is 8c for each ten gallon can and 6c for each eight and five gallon can.

The defendants, Western Express Co. and Great Northern Express Co., are hereby ordered to cease and desist from assessing and collecting the transfer charges herein found unreasonable and are required to establish reasonable maximum charges for transferring cream in cans and returning the empty can between the Western Express Co. and The Great Northern Express Co. at Ardoch of eight cents per can for ten gallon cans and six cents per can for eight and five gallon cans within thirty days from the date of this order.

The record does not disclose sufficient information on which to base an order covering transfer charges now in effect between the Western and Northern Express Companies at Forest River.

Bismarck, North Dakota, this 14th day of June, 1917.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

By J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1159. Order No. 62.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the Petition of the Citizens of New Rockford, N. Dak., for a transfer track between the tracks of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway at that point.

OPINION AND ORDER

This matter being under consideration by the Board of Railroad Commissioners at a special meeting held at New Rockford, N. Dak., on January 16, 1917, and it being shown by the petitioners that shipments, especially coal, could be much more readily, conveniently and economically delivered by having a track connection between these two railroads, and the Commission being of the opinion that the law as declared in Section 4777 is mandatory and that when such a transfer track and facilities are demanded or petitioned for by the citizens of the town where railroads intersect or cross, the Commission has no option to do other than to order the "y" or connecting tract to be constructed.

It is therefore ordered that the petition be granted and that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways shall construct and maintain a suitable transfer track and facilities between their tracks at New Rockford, the same to be constructed and in operation on or before Nov. 1, 1917.

By order of the Commission.

Dated July 6th, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1241. Order No. 63.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the citizens of Nome, N. Dak., and surrounding neighborhood for a crossing over the tracks of the Northern Pacific Ry., on section line between sections 23 and 24, township 137, range 57.

This application having been before the Board of Commissioners, President S. J. Aandahl was directed to make an investigation and submit a report. At the regular meeting of the Board held at Fargo, N. Dak., July 3rd, 1917, President S. J. Aandahl reported that the present approach to the railroad tracks is through a cut, that this cut is too narrow to permit the passage of a binder, that this cut fills with snow in winter and is impassable, that the planking between the rails is too narrow to permit the crossing of a binder, and that this cut can be widened at a very small cost, and is necessary for purpose of permitting the passage of vehicles. It is therefore ordered:

That the petition be granted and that the Northern Pacific Railway Co. is hereby required to widen the cut through which the public road approaches the tracks of that company to a width of 24 feet and that the planking between the rails be at least twenty (20) feet in width, and that the snow fences be placed in the most favorable position to prevent snow from filling the cut.

By order of the Commission, July 7, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1202. Order No. 64.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the C., M. and St. P. Railway Co., at Freda, asking for the construction of a standard depot at that point.

OPINION AND ORDER

This matter having been before the Commission at a special meeting held June 14, 1917, Commissioner C. W. Bleick was directed to hold a hearing June 26th, 1917, and make a report of the findings to the Commission. Said hearing having been held on the date set, Commissioner C. W. Bleick made report to the Board of Commissioners at the regular meeting held at Fargo, July 3rd, 1917, and from said report it being found that the present depot facilities at Freda are entirely inadequate for the transaction of the business done and for the accommodation of the passengers at that point. It is therefore

ORDERED, That the prayers of the petitioners be granted, and that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is hereby required to construct and maintain a standard depot at Freda, N. Dak., sufficient to amply accommodate the business done.

By order of the Commission, July 7th, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

(Amended by Order No. 70.)

Order No. 65.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application for the maintenance of a waiting room and light for said waiting room at the High Line Station of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at Valley City.

OPINION AND ORDER

This commission having been petitioned at various times for a waiting room, properly lighted at the High Line depot of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at Valley City, and the commission having investigated the need thereof, are of the opinion that such waiting room should be established and it is therefore

ORDERED, That the Northern Pacific Railway Company establish a waiting room, properly lighted, in the depot building at Valley City known as the High Line station, and that same be opened for use within thirty days from date of this notice and order, and kept open for at least one-half hour preceding and following the arrival time of trains using the High Line.

By order of the Commission, July 12th, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1211. Order No. 66.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the citizens of the city of Elgin, N. D., for the construction and maintenance of a transfer track or "Y" connection between the tracks of the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways at that point.

OPINION AND ORDER

Petition by the citizens of Elgin and vicinity having been filed with the commission, March 9th, 1917, a hearing was had at Elgin, N. D., July 12th, for the purpose of determining the necessity for the improvements asked for and the facts of the situation there found to be:

That the tracks of the railroads there are less than one-half mile apart.

That the Northern Pacific Railway maintains a depot and employs an agent, with a passing track, and an industry siding on which are located the usual industries, such as elevators, coal sheds, oil tanks, etc., and have provided station facilities to transact the business of a common carrier.

That the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway have a depot building but do not keep an agent, nor have they constructed sidings and there are no industries located on their line as they have no facilities for serving them. Passengers are received and discharged and express shipments are delivered by passing trains.

From these admitted facts the commission is of the opinion that the proximity of the tracks and the transaction of the business of a common carrier brings them under the provisions of Section 4777 of the Session Laws of North Dakota for the year 1917, approved March 10th, 1917, and relating to the Construction of Transfer Facilities.

It appearing further that there is a demand in this territory for Grain, Coal, Bricks, Emigrant Moveables and other commodities that move in car lots which can be much more easily, rapidly and economically handled by the patrons of these roads if transfer facilities were furnished;

That this territory, covering approximately one-fourth of the area of the state is without transfer facilities;

That the settlement and improvement of this and every other part of the state is dependent upon and co-incident with the building of the railroads and the transportation facilities furnished;

That the supplies for this territory come exclusively from the east and that Elgin, being the first point where the tracks of these two roads approach each other close enough to make the construction of a transfer track feasible, the commission is of the opinion that the necessity exists for a track connection and that it should be located at Elgin, and it is therefore,

ORDERED, That the petition be granted and that the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company shall construct and maintain a suitable transfer track connection between their main lines within the city limits of the city of Elgin, North Dakota, ample and sufficient to care for the business at that point, as provided in Section 4777 of the Session Laws of the State of North Dakota, entitled, "An Act to Amend and Re-enact Section 4777, Relating to the Construction of Transfer Facilities, Railroad "Y's" and "Connections between Railroads," approved March 10th, 1917, and that said transfer track be completed on or before November 1st, 1917.

By order of the Commission, July 17th, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1211. Order No. 66.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the citizens of the city of Elgin, N. D., for the construction and maintenance of a transfer track or wye connection between the tracks of the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways at that point.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER

Since the promulgation of the commission's original decision in this proceeding the carriers involved have been taken over by the Federal government and are now operating under Federal control for the period of the war and at least 18 months thereafter. At the time of the commission's original decision it appeared that it was feasible to construct a wye at the village of Elgin to connect the lines of the Northern Pacific and the C., M. & St. P. Railway Companies and it seemed to the commission that there would be some saving in the length of haul and other features which would warrant the construction of this wye at Elgin, even though the cost would be somewhat higher than if a connection were constructed at some other point on this line.

Since the earlier decision of the commission it has been definitely determined that the expense of constructing a wye at Elgin would be considerably higher than if similar facilities were provided at New Leipzig. It appears that the construction of a track connection at New Leip-

zig would result in the saving of considerable capital expenditure and would also conserve ties and rails which are required for operating purposes in other localities.

With a view to saving this expenditure of capital and vitally necessary war materials it now appears that the original order of the commission should be modified and that transfer facilities should be constructed at New Leipzig instead of Elgin.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Northern Pacific and C., M. & St. P. Railway Companies construct a wye for the transfer of carload freight between their respective lines at New Leipzig instead of Elgin as provided in the original order of the commission.

By order of the Commission, Aug. 1, 1918.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Order No. 67.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company to abandon and remove the side track at Towanda, Sargent County, N. Dak.

OPINION AND ORDER

The petition of the above named railway having been filed and taken under consideration at a meeting held June 14th, 1917, the petition was denied.

On June 16th, 1917, the said railway filed a petition for a formal hearing and a hearing was held at Cogswell, N. D., on July 16th, 1917, at which time the petition was modified so as to provide a reduction of the side-track to a spur track and for permission to discontinue all passenger service at that point, which being acceptable to the citizens of that vicinity and the commission being of the opinion that the patrons of this siding would be amply served by this arrangement. It is therefore

ORDERED, That the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad way be permitted and authorized to discontinue all passenger service at Towanda Siding and to remove and abandon the present side track by replacing it with a spur track four hundred feet in length, locating said spur track at some point most convenient for loading, between switch stands of the present siding.

By order of the Commission.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Order No. 68.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition for an order requiring the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company to construct and maintain a crossing over its track in Bucyrus Township.

OPINION AND ORDER

This Commission being in receipt of a petition from the State's Attorney, P. B. Garbing, representing the Supervisors of Bucyrus Township, praying for an order requiring the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company to construct and maintain a crossing over its track on the section line between Sections 15 and 22, Township 130, Range 97. A public meeting was held at Bucyrus, North Dakota, on July 14th, 1917, at which meeting F. G. Hill, the Division Superintendent of said Railway Company, having jurisdiction over the property, was present and in company with the Township Commissioners and the Board of Railroad Commissioners viewed the ground of the proposed crossing, and it appearing from the statements of the Township Commissioners that the Section line above referred to, had been laid out and declared a public highway, and the Commission being of the opinion that the necessity existed for a crossing, therefore

IT IS ORDERED AND DECREED: That the said Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway install and maintain a public crossing in conformity to the laws of this State, at the point where the track of said Company crosses the section line between Sections 15 and 22, Township 130, Range 97, and this order be complied with on or before the fifth day of October, 1917.

By order of the Commission.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Order No. 69.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition for an order requiring the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to construct and maintain a crossing over its track near Bowman, North Dakota.

OPINION AND ORDER

This commission being in receipt of a petition from the residents and taxpayers in the vicinty praying for an order requiring the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to construct and maintain a crossing over its track on the section line between Sections 10 and 11, township 131, range 102, Bowman County, a public hearing was held at

Bowman, North Dakota, on July 14th, 1917, and it appearing from the statements that the said section line had been laid out and declared a public highway, and the commissioners being of the opinion that the necessity for a crossing exists, therefore

IT IS ORDERED AND DECREED: That the said Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway install and maintain a public crossing in conformity to the laws of this state, at the point where the track of said company crosses the section line between sections 10 and 11, township 131, range 102, and this order be complied with on or before October 5th, 1917.

By order of the Commission.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket File 1202. Order No. 70.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the citizens of Freda, N. Dak., for a new and standard depot at that point.

OPINION AND ORDER

The petition of the citizens of the vicinity of Freda, North Dakota, having been considered by the Board of Commissioners and Order No. 64 having been issued requiring the Northern Pacific Railway to construct and maintain a standard depot at that point, and it now appearing that the time appointed for the completion of the depot was, in error, omitted from the order, it is therefore

ORDERED, That Order No. 64 be amended to read, that the depot required to be built and maintained at Freda, North Dakota, shall be completed on or before the first day of November, 1917.

By order of the Commission.

Dated, September, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Order No. 71. Docket No. 1278.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the Inspection of the books and accounts of the Equity Elevator Company at Hoving, North Dakota.

OPINION AND ORDER

The Farmers' Equity Elevator Company of Hoving, North Dakota, having made application to this Board, through F. M. Schulz, Examiner, for an examination of their accounts as required by law, the Examiner during the month of June, 1917, instituted such examination and it being

necessary to check the shipments made from Hoving station over the Northern Pacific Railway, and it appearing that, in consequence of there being no agent for the railway company at Hoving, the east bound shipments made from that station are billed out at Milnor, North Dakota, and west bound at Gwinner, North Dakota, and in order to make the examination perfectly accurate, it becomes necessary and advisable to check these shipments made from Hoving, North Dakota, as shown by the records of Milnor and Gwinner station reported to the general office of the Northern Pacific Railway company at St. Paul and on record there and in the opinion of the Board of Railroad Commissioners it is entirely within their powers and authority to require the Northern Pacific Railway Company to permit such examination, therefore,

IT IS ORDERED, That the Northern Pacific Railway is required to permit Mr. F. M. Schulz, Chief Examiner, or any deputy designated by him to make such examination of the accounts of the Milnor and Gwinner stations as will enable him to fully and accurately ascertain, in full, the shipments made from these stations originating at Hoving, from May 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917.

By order of the Commission.

Dated at Bismarck, this 13th day of September, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Order No. 72.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of Quarterly Reports of Public Warehousemen.

OPINION AND ORDER

The Board of Railroad Commissioners having under consideration the question of reports to be required from public warehousemen pursuant to the provisions of Senate Bill 314 and having before it the form of quarterly report prepared by its chief elevator accountant; the commission is of the opinion and finds that the report referred to will furnish information necessary to the proper enforcement of the laws of this state referring to public warehousemen, to safeguard the operations of such warehousemen and bring about greater efficiency in the conduct of their business,

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That all public warehousemen shall prepare and submit to the Board of Railroad Commissioners the facts and information set forth in the form of quarterly report prepared by the chief elevator accountant, such reports to be submitted on the dates shown on the report.

Done at Bismarck, North Dakota,

This 13th day of September, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1225. Order No. 73.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the complaint of the patrons of the Medina Telephone Company of Medina, North Dakota, of poor and inadequate service.

OPINION AND ORDER

A complaint having been filed by the patrons of the Medina Telephone Company of inadequate and unsatisfactory service on the part of that company, a hearing was held at Medina, North Dakota, on October 5th, 1917, and the following facts developed.

The present owner, Theodore Stranblad, bought an existing telephone line in that territory in 1913 and spent some money in improving the plant; in the spring of 1914 a heavy storm of sleet broke down the wires and many of the poles. Mr. Stranblad, owing to a bank failure, was unable to make the necessary repairs to completely restore the plant to its former efficiency and in consequence many subscribers declined to pay for the use of the phones claiming inadequate service, which loss of revenue still further embarrassed Mr. Stranblad. The territory covered by the lines of this company is thinly settled and as a consequence the proportion of phones to miles of line is small and revenue meagre.

The lack of patronage by reason of the small population and the loss of revenue from inability to furnish service and collect tolls prevented Mr. Stranblad from maintaining the efficiency of the lines and there was great depreciation and the commission is of the opinion that the service rendered at the present time is entirely inadequate, it is therefore

ORDERED, That Mr. Stranblad as owner and manager of the lines of the Medina Telephone Company, be required, and he is hereby directed, to make such repairs, install phones, insulate wires and arrange such continuous service and emergency calls as will render the ordinary and usual service furnished by such companies.

B yorder of the Commission.

Done at Bismarck, October 10th, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Order No. 74.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the citizens of Bowman, North Dakota, for the erection of a shelter in the stockyards at that point.

OPINION AND ORDER

A petition having been filed by the citizens of the vicinity of Bowman, North Dakota, with the Board of Railroad Commissioners, praying for

the erection of a shelter in the stockyards at that point by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; the commissioners made a personal investigation, and having found that there is a heavy shipment of stock from that point and that there is no shelter or protection for the stock held in the yards, the commissioners are of the opinion that the necessity for a building for shelter exists; therefore,

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, That the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company erect and maintain a suitable and commodious building in the stockyards at Bowman, North Dakota, sufficient to shelter the stock that may be held in the yards awaiting shipment, and that this order shall be complied with on or before the 30th day of April, 1918.

By order of the Commission.

Dated Bismarck, N. Dak.,

This 26th day of January, 1918.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Order No. 75.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the petition of the citizens of Donnybrook for a safety device to announce approaching trains on the street crossing in that city.

OPINION AND ORDER

A petition having been filed by the citizens of Donnybrook, North Dakota, with the Board of Railroad Commissioners, praying that the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie Railway be required to install and maintain suitable and adequate device at a point where the said railroad intersects and crosses the streets known as Powers and Main Streets in said village, to announce the movement of trains and warn travelers of their approach, and the Commission having held a hearing at Minot, April 3rd, 1917, and it appearing that this is a dangerous crossing, the commissioners are of the opinion that the necessity for a warning device exists.

THEREFORE, It is Ordered and Adjudged, that the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad be required and directed to install and maintain a suitable and adequate device to warn travelers of approaching trains to be installed and in operation on or before May 1st, 1918.

Dated at Bismarck, N. Dak., February 2nd, 1918.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Order No. 76. Docket No. 1299.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Home Telephone Company,
vs.
The Home Telephone Company;
and
The New Home Telephone Company,
vs.
The Home Telephone Company.

Appearances:

C. B. Craven for the New Home Telephone Company.

Edward P. Kelley for the Home Telephone Company.

This proceeding is a consolidation of the counter complaints shown in the title.

The complaint of the Home Telephone Company which is the first to be filed with the commission alleged that the New Home Telephone Company had installed telephones in the village of Sykeston which resulted in a duplication of the property of the existing telephone company and that such telephone construction had been undertaken without the permit of the board of railroad commissioners, in the absence of which Ch. 209, laws of 1915, makes it unlawful for any duplication of existing telephone facilities to be undertaken.

The counter complaint of the New Home Telephone Co. alleges that the service of the Sykeston exchange of the Home Telephone Company is absolutely inadequate and that the management of that company was so incompetent that an order would be but a waste of effort and that as a result of such alleged conditions the New Home Telephone Company should be permitted to install a competing exchange in the village of Sykeston.

The Home Telephone Company is the firm name under which D. E. O'Brien owns and operates a telephone exchange within the village of Sykeston. The New Home Telephone Company is a corporation operatnig farm lines radiating from Sykeston and having some 45 subscribers. The farm lines of this company were connected with the Sykeston switch board and paid a monthly switching fee for connection with the people of the village until November, 1917, when the connection with the village lines was cut by representatives of the New Home Company after a dispute with the manager of the exchange as to service troubles and the amount of allowances to be made on the bill of the Home Telephone Company for switching fees due from the New Home Company.

The New Home Telephone Co. then built a piece of line from the village limits, about three hundred feet in length, to the store operated by Mr. A. C. Grove as manager for the Farmers' Co-operative Store. This store had telephone connection with the village exchange. Messages

were taken from the farm lines and repeated over the Home Telephone Company's phone to reach other business men or residents of the village of Sykeston.

The piece of line from the village limits to the Farmers' Store was built without either a franchise from the village or a permit from the board of railroad commissioners, both of which must be secured before a new telephone line which duplicates existing lines may lawfully be constructed. Hence it clearly appears that the line into Mr. Grove's store is an unlawful duplication of the property of the Home Telephone Company.

The complaint of the New Home Co. seeks to legalize their line to the Farmers' Store and asks permission to duplicate the entire exchange located in Sykeston.

A hearing was had at Sykeston on January 5, 1918, at which a large amount of testimony bearing on the issues of this case was presented. Following the hearing at Sykeston there was every evidence of a get-together spirit on the part of both parties and an understanding was reached at that time; that conference between the farm line subscribers and Mr. O'Brien would be held to attempt an amicable settlement. These proceedings were held open awaiting a definite termination of such attempts to bring the parties together. Those attempted settlements failed.

Briefs were recently filed and the case must now be disposed of on the facts of record, in accordance with the laws of this state.

A careful analysis of the testimony shows:

1. That for a time the service rendered by The Home Telephone Co. was inadequate and unsatisfactory, due in a large measure to extensive repairs and renewals which were being made to place the exchange lines in a permanently better condition.

2. That since such repairs were made the service was vastly improved.

3. That the installation of a new switchboard which was put in since the hearing at Sykeston will place the exchange on a high plane of operating efficiency.

4. That the management of the Home Telephone Company is willing to arrange his hours of service to meet the needs of his subscribers and those of farm line connections, with such modifications in rates as may be necessary to take care of the increased expense incident to any substantial change in hours of service as compared with the operating arrangement formerly in existence.

5. That the subscribers of both the Home and New Home Telephone Companies have been seriously inconvenienced by the absence of a physical connection between the farm lines and the exchange in the village of Sykeston.

6. That the New Home Telephone Company is now operating a line into Sykeston without permission from the Board of Railroad Commissioners;

Wherefore it is ordered,

1. That the New Home Telephone Company shall immediately cease and desist from further operation of the line from the village limits to the Farmers' Store in Sykeston.

2. That the New Home Telephone Company and the Home Telephone Company shall within fifteen days from the date of this order connect the lines of the New Home Company with the exchange of the Home Telephone Company of the village of Sykeston under the terms and operating conditions of the contract between the parties which existed prior to the severance of physical connection.

Permission to duplicate the lines of the Home Telephone Company is hereby denied, based on the facts of record which show the existing service to be reasonably satisfactory and that every effort has been made to meet and satisfy reasonable complaints as to such service.

Done at Bismarck, this 12th day of March, 1918.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

By J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Docket No. 1309. Order No. 77.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

In the matter of the application of Fred Massingham for a coal shed site on the Northern Pacific right of way in Mandan.

OPINION AND ORDER

Appearances for the Northern Pacific railroad: G. A. Jacobus, William T. Kraft, C. F. Sponsil and W. D. Pearce.

Appearances for the applicant: C. F. Massingham and John F. Sullivan, counsel.

A hearing relative to the application of C. F. Massingham for a coal shed site on the N. P. right of way in the city of Mandan was held in the commercial club rooms at Mandan on February 18th, 1918. The evidence presented in behalf of Mr. Massingham showed that he has been in the coal business in Mandan for the past four years and that he has handled some thirty cars of Wyoming coal and forty-one cars of lignite since last October.

It also appears that the applicant's business is seriously inconvenienced by having to deliver all of his coal from cars on the team track. This situation has resulted in a surplus of coal on hand in cars at times with more or less delay to cars and the payment of demurrage charges covering such delays. While on the other hand a lack of storage facilities has made it very difficult for the applicant to at all times furnish coal to the trade in the volume required. It is also pointed out that there is a lot of land described as lot 42, block B, having a frontage of 65 feet on the indutry track where other coal sheds are located. Mr. Massing-

ham desires to secure a lease on 50 feet of this lot. Representatives of the carrier contend that the lot in question is needed for operating purposes. The carrier's representatives did not disclose for what operating purpose this lot was desired either immediately or in the not far future. Mr. Massingham is willing to take a lease of the property in question with these facts in mind and subject to cancellation by 30 days' notice. Such lease could hardly be construed to interfere with the use of the property for operating purposes at any time such use becomes necessary or desirable.

From the facts recited above and all the evidence presented in the hearing of this case, we therefore find that the Northern Pacific should grant the site applied for by Mr. Massingham for the erection of a coal shed to be located on lot 42, block B, in the city of Mandan.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the Northern Pacific Railroad company make a lease of the property referred to to the applicant, C. F. Massingham, subject to such provisions as may be necessary to permit the use of property for operating purposes on reasonable notice to the leasee.

Thirty days from the date of this order will be deemed a reasonable time within which to comply with those requirements.

Done at Bismarck this 14th day of March, 1918.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

By J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Rule 27. No warehouseman will be permitted to close his elevator at railroad points where there is but one grain warehouse without permission of the Commission on satisfactory showing of necessity therefor.

Adopted by North Dakota Commission, February 6th, 1917.

Rule 28. Warehouse receipts issued by any person, firm or corporation doing business as a warehouseman in this state, for goods, wares and merchandise received for storage, must comply with the provisions of senate bill No. 96 of the laws of 1917, and a copy of such receipt shall be filed with the Board of Railroad Commissioners and no other form of receipts shall be issued.

Adopted by North Dakota Railroad Commission, December 10th, 1917.

Rule 29. Where advertising indicated the place of business on letterheads or in directories or on advertising literature designating the business and principal place of business, or where telephone is located in an office or place of business, it shall be classified as a residence phone.

Where there is a business phone in use in the place of business, the use of a residence phone for business purposes shall not operate to classify it also as a business phone and other things being equal the principal use o fthe phone shall determine its classification.

Adopted by North Dakota Railroad Commission, December 4th, 1917.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Bismarck, N. D., May 25, 1918.

The Chief Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures having before him the specimen of scale ticket designed by the Accounting Department begs to submit for adoption and order the following rules covering the use of said certificate, that the Department of Chief Grain Inspector may better secure the data as pertaining to weighing, grading and docking of grain, and the operation of warehousemen within the State of North Dakota.

That it is compulsory to issue a certificate of Grade, Weight and Dockage for every load of grain received by public warehousemen in the form prescribed, excepting that it will not be necessary for the Deputy Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures to indicate on the certificate the number of license under which Deputy State Inspectors of Weights, Grades and Measures are operating.

If agreed by the party delivering grain and warehouseman receiving same, it will not be necessary at all times to fill in the Certificate of Grade, Weights and Measures in its entirety.

Unless full detailed information is demanded before each load has been dumped, the Deputy Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures will only be compelled to furnish or insert the following information: which includes the date, the certificate number, the owner's name, the driver's name, if not the same party; whether the driver is on or off the load when weighed, the kind of grain, weight of wagon and grain in pounds, weight of wagon in pounds and gross grain in pounds and the signature of the Deputy Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures.

This order is made flexible to permit the Deputy Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures to accumulate a composite sample from the receipts of grain by warehouseman delivered by the same party or parties during the same day. In the event that the Deputy Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures desires to take advantage of this procedure, it will be necessary that he furnish a statement showing the gross, tare and net weights of each load of grain for which samples have been accumulated, also the totals of the aggregate number of weights of wagon and grain, number of pounds of the aggregate weights of wagon and the aggregate number of pounds of gross grain, and the dockage placed on the last named as per composite sample and the number of the check issued in payment of or the storage ticket issued covering same. This form must be in keeping with the form prescribed by the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of North Dakota and known as the Assembling Sheet. This should be made at least in duplicate and the farmer or party delivering grain be furnished with the original and a copy be retained by warehouseman.

Since by ruling of the government all warehousemen are required to ship all wheat on hand on or before June 1, 1918, I would recommend that warehousemen be required to install for use the certificates of grades, weights and dockage above referred to, but be permitted to use any stock of printed grain scale tickets they might have on hand, pro-

viding that the information lacking can be supplied by the use of a rubber stamp; such tickets with the impression of the rubber stamp used should be submitted to the Commission for approval.

Approved April 23, 1918.

E. F. LADD,

Chief Inspector.

Approved May 25, 1918.

J. H. CALDERHEAD,

Secretary.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

J. H. CALDERHEAD, Secretary.

Public Document No. 30

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

Board of Control of State Institutions

being

PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30,
1918

Tribune Printing Co.
Bismarck, No. Dak.

Bismarck, North Dakota, September 1st, 1918.

Honorable Lynn J. Frazier, *Governor, Bismarck, North Dakota.*

Sir:

We herewith transmit the Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Control of State Institutions covering the period from July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1918. Institutions coming under its supervision as provided by law are the following: The Reform School at Mandan, The Penitentiary at Bismarck, The State Hospital for the Insane at Jamestown, The Institution for Feeble Minded at Grafton, The School for the Blind at Bathgate, The School for the Deaf at Devils Lake and The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Dunseith.

The report of the Board in its capacity as Trustees of Public Property as well as the reports of the heads of the various Institutions are included.

Respectfully submitted

Jas. A. Brown,
P. M. Casey,
S. J. Nagel,

Board of Control of State Institutions.

CHANGES ON THE BOARD

On the first Monday in July, 1917 the term of Sylvan L. Olson expired. On December 1st, 1917, R. S. Lewis filed his resignation with the Governor, which was accepted.

During the Session of the 15th Legislative Assembly, Governor Frazier submitted the names of S. J. Nagel of the 3rd Congressional District, and Bernt Anderson of the 1st Congressional District, as members of the Board of Control. Both were confirmed by the Senate.

On the first Monday in July, 1917, Mr. Nagel qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties on the Board.

Mr. Anderson never qualified and on the resignation of Mr. Lewis, December 1st, 1917, Governor Frazier appointed P. M. Casey from the 1st Congressional District, as a member of the Board. Mr. Casey qualified immediately and took his place on the Board.

The Board now consists of:

Name	Residence	Title	Term Expires
Jas. A. Brown	Rolla	Chairman ...	First Monday in July 1919
S. J. Nagel	Haymarsh	Member	First Monday in July 1923
P. M. Casey	Fargo	Member	First Monday in July 1921

DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE BOARD OF CONTROL

Name of Institution and Location	Chief Executive of Title	Term Expires	Population June 30, 1918		
			Male	Female	Total
State Reform School, Mandan	J. M. Devine, Supt.	July 1, 1919	75	17	92
State Penitentiary, Bismarck	F. S. Talcott, Warden	May 1, 1919	137	4	141
Hospital for Insane, Jamestown	W. M. Hotchkiss, M. D., Supt.	July 1, 1920	775	456	1231
Institution for Feeble Minded, Grafton	A. R. T. Wylie, M. D., Supt.	July 1, 1920	150	126	276
School for Blind, Bathgate	B. P. Chapple, Supt.	July 1, 1920	12	16	28
School for Deaf, Devils Lake	Frank Read, Jr., Supt.	July 1, 1920	47	60	107
Tuberculosis Sanitorium, Dunseith	J. G. Lamont, M. D., Supt.	July 1, 1919	48	37	85

TABLE SHOWING BOARD OF CONTROL EXPENDITURES

July 1st, 1916 to July 1st, 1917.

July 1st, 1916—Balance on Hand	$15,692.09	
Salary of Board Members:—		
R. S. Lewis, Chairman		$ 3,000.00
Jas. A. Brown		3,000.00
S. L. Olson		3,000.00
Salary of Board Employees:—		
Ernest G. Wanner, Secretary		2,000.04
F. J. Grady, Chief Clerk		220.00
C. W. Moses, Chief Clerk		656.66
Hilma Anderson, Chief Clerk		300.00
Hilma Anderson, Stenographer		749.97
Emma McGarvey, Stenographer		249.99
Mrs. R. G. Fisher, Stenographer		47.50
Traveling Expense—Board Members:—		
R. S. Lewis, Chairman		192.23
Jas. A .Brown		224.70
S. L. Olson		110.92
S. J. Nagel		45.00
Traveling Expense—Board Employees:—		
Ernest G. Wanner, Secretary		24.05
F. J. Grady, Chief Clerk		30.70
Postage		65.02
Office Supplies		79.07
Printing		548.65
Miscellaneous		277.10
Balance in fund June 30, 1917		870.49
	$15,692.09	$15,692.09

TABLE SHOWING BOARD OF CONTROL EXPENDITURES.

July 1st, 1917 to July 1st, 1918.

July 1st, 1917—Appropriation, two years	$33,350.00	
Salary Board Members:—		
R. S. Lewis, Chairman		$ 1,250.00
Jas. A. Brown, Chairman		1,750.00
Jas. A. Brown, Member		1,250.00
S. J. Nagel, Member		3,000.00
P. M. Casey, Member		1,750.00
Salary of Board Employees:—		
E. G. Wanner, Secretary		1,999.94
Hilma E. Anderson, Chief Clerk		1,500.00
Emma McGarvey, Stenographer		749.97
Beatrice McQuillan, Stenographer		249.99
Beatrice McQuillan, Supply Clerk		675.00
Wallie Dirlam, Supply Clerk		225.00
Traveling Expense—Board Members:—		
R. S. Lewis		94.66
Jas. A. Brown		280.35
S. J. Nagel		184.85
S. L. Olson		24.95
P. M. Casey		306.79
Traveling Expense—Board Employees:—		
E. G. Wanner, Secretary		46.50
Postage		281.72
Office Supplies		124.92
Furniture and Fixtures		114.34
Printing		227.62
Miscellaneous		570.26
Balance in fund, June 30, 1918		16,693.14
	$33,350.00	$33,350.00

TABLE SHOWING VISITATIONS AND INSPECTIONS OF INSTITUTIONS BY THE BOARD FROM JULY 1, 1916, to July 30, 1918.

REFORM SCHOOL

By Chairman Brown—July 6, 29, September 23 ,October 28, December 7, 1916, February 18, March 24, June 8, July 16, August 20, September 6, 17, October 8, November 28, December 31, 1917, January 15, February 5, May 13, 1918.
By Mr. Olson—December 7, 1916.
By Mr. Nagel—August 6, 23, September 6, October 23, 1917, February 5, 17, 1918, May 13, 1918.
By Mr. Casey—April 19th, June 23, 1918.

PENITENTIARY

The Penitentiary being at Bismarck has been frequently visited by all Board Members and the Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

By Mr. Lewis—July 6, 7, 28, 29, August 22, October 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, November 16, 17, December 8, 9, 1916, January 28, 29, March 3, 4, 31, April 11, 12, May 4, 5, June 12, 13, 1917.
By Chairman Brown—August, 7 8, October 4, 5, 6, 29, 30, December 9, 9, March 3, 4, 31, April, May 21, 22, July 10, 11, August 10, 11, September 13, 14, October 9, 10, November 14, 15, 1917. January 9, 10, 11, February 7, 8, 9, May 28, 29, 1918.
By Mr. Olson—October 4, 5, 6, 29, 30, November 26, 27, December 8, 9, 1916.
By Mr. Nagel—July 10, 11, August 10, 11, September 13, 14, 1917, January 9, 10, 11, February 7, 8, 9, May 28, 29, 1918.
By Mr. Casey—December 29, 1917, January 3, 9, 10, 11, February 7, 8, 9, May 28, 29, June 5, 1918.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED

By Chairman Brown—November 10, 11, December 13, 1916, May 24, July 30, October 11, 12, December 21, 22, 1917, June 12, 17, 1918.
By Mr. Lewis—July, 1917.
By Mr. Nagel—July 30, October 11, 12, 1917, June 12, 17, 1918.
By Mr. Casey—December 21, 22, 1917, June 12, 17, 1918.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

By Mr. Lewis—November 10, 11, 1916.
By Chairman Brown—November 10, 11, 1916, May 23, October 11, December 21, 1917, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 1918.
By Mr. Nagel—October 11, 1917, June 13, 14, 15. 16, 1918.
By Mr. Casey—December 21, 1917, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 1918.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

By Mr. Lewis—August 23, 24, 1916, July 31, August 1, 1917.
By Mr. Olson—November 13, 1916.
By Chairman Brown—September 9, November 13, December 11, 1916, May 25, July 31, August 1, October 13, 1917.
By Mr. Nagel—July 31, August 1, October 13, 1917.
By Mr. Casey—December 20, 1917, April 6, June 17, 1918.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

By Mr. Lewis—August 23, 24, 1916, July 31, August 1, 1917.
By Chairman Brown—November 13, 14, 15, December 12, 1916, May 26, 27, July 31, August 1, 2, October 13, 14, 15, December 17, 20, 1917, March 28, 29, June 18, 19, 1918.
By Mr. Nagel—July 31, August 1, October 13, 14, 1917, June 18, 19, 1918.
By Mr. Casey—December 18, 19, 20, 1917, June 18, 19, 1918.

FLORENCE CRITTENDON HOME

By Mr. Lewis—August 3, October 16, 1917.
By Mr. Nagel—August 3, October 16, 1917, June 11, 1918.
By Mr. Casey—May 8, June 11, 1918.
By Mr. Brown—May 8, June 11, 1918.

INSTITUTION MAINTENANCE

REFORM SCHOOL: Interest and income from rent and sale of lands granted to the State by the Federal Government, and direct appropriation by the Legislature.

PENITENTIARY: Direct appropriation by the Legislature.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE: Interest and Income from rent and sale of lands granted to the State by the Government. A per capita of is a resident. The special session of 1917 increased this per capita to is a resident. The special session of 1917 increased this per capital to $24.00 per month on account of the large advance in all commodities.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED: Direct appropriation by the Legislature. A per capita of $15.00 per month for each inmate paid by the county of which patient is a resident or by parents if financially able.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND: Interest and income from sale and rent of lands granted to the state by the Federal Government.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB: Interest and income from rent and sale of lands granted to the state by the Federal Government, and direct appropriation in lieu of Mill Tax.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM: Direct appropriation by the Legislature. $7.00 per week for patients sent by the counties, $9.00 per week by patients able to pay.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

One of the most important duties of the Board for the past bi-annual period has been to economize in the purchase of supplies for the several institutions under its control. On account of the constant raise in the prices of provisions and other supplies it has been hard for the Board to supply the needs of the persons in these institutions and yet live within the limits of the specific appropriations for that purpose.

The general public does not appreciate what a task this is unless it takes into consideration the fact that all appropriations are provided by the Legislature six months before they are available, then they are to cover a period of the two years following. When this has been taken into account it is easy for the individual to appreciate the fact that when prices are doubling and trebling every few days, these appropriations that have been made nearly two years prior to the time in which they are to be finally used could not be expected to meet the needs and wants of the institutions, as originally estimated from the level of prices at that time.

For these reasons, the Board feels that it can point to its record in providing for its institutions with very little cause to consider that they have not received practically what they have needed.

When the coming Legislature is confronted with the necessity of doubling appropriations for the supplies and equipment for the State institutions, it should take into consideration these facts that the conditions which effect the ordinary purchase of provisions and supplies for family use, are also

pressing up the price of the same commodities which are purchased for our public institutions.

The general public then should not have cause for alarm if newspapers make a great play with words and comparison of figures comparing the cost of conducting of caring for these institutions in the future or during the continuance of the war.

CONDITION OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

July 30th, 1918

Balance overdraft as per Ledger	$ 1,825.66	
Unpaid bills prior to June 30th, 1918	554.94	
Inventory value Supply Stock, June 30th, 1918		$ 2,545.72
In old Supply Dept. to be transferred to new		215.01
Outstanding Misc. Sales—Institutions and Adjutant General		512.03
Unpaid from Land Department		51.58
Net Credit	943.74	
	$ 3,324.34	$ 3,324.34

INSTITUTION IMPROVEMENTS

For the Biennial Period Ending June 30th, 1918.

Few improvements of any note have been started during this biennial period, for the reason that buildings for which appropriations were made by the 14th Legislative Assembly, were contracted for during the last year of the biennial period ending June 30, 1916, and for further reason, few appropriations were made for buildings at the penal and charitable institutions by the 15th Legislative Assembly However, a number of buildings have been completed.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MANDAN

Numerous repairs have been made on the Administration Building, there having been an appropriation for this purpose. The roof of the Girl's building was raised and an additional story added, which doubles the capacity of the building and in addition provided a room which may be used for a hospital ward, which was badly needed. This work is completed and the third story will be in use as soon as the furniture can be secured. An appropriation for this purpose has been requested in the budget from this institution.

STATE PENITENTIARY, BISMARCK

In accordance with the appropriations made by the 15th Legislative Assembly, numerous small and important repairs have been made at this insitution, the principal ones being the following: New roofs have been put on the Hospital building and the yard houses. The lighting system has been thoroughly overhauled and additional lights placed on the walls and elsewhere around the institution building, making it possible for the night guards to observe what occurs both inside and outside. New radiators were placed in the old cell block and the whole heating system overhauled and materially improved by the installation of air valves on all radiators. This will improve and quicken circulation thus saving fuel.

New laundry machinery has been purchased and installed. Considerable new equipment has been provided and is now in use both in the institution kitchen; on the farm and in the brick yard.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JAMESTOWN

Several new buildings have been completed, appropriations for which, having been made by the 14th Legislative Assembly, as follows: A new Women's ward building; an office and dormitory building; a congregate dining hall; a contagious hospital; a residence for the Superintendent; a large horse barn and two cement silos were built at the dairy barn.

A hog house is still under course of construction. The work on this building has dragged, principally because the work is being done by the institution force and this has been short during the whole period

in common with all the other institutions. These buildings have cared for the needs of the institution up to this time in a fairly satisfactory manner, but the population increases so rapidly that generous appropriations will have to be made by the coming Legislature, or the condition at this institution will soon return to where it was five years ago.

Good value to the institution has resulted from the erection of these buildings, more especially the congregate dining hall, which made the old ward dining rooms, in the wards which now use the new dining hall, available as additional dormitories. This, at a cost of $20,000.00 provided room for 140 additional beds, equal to a ward building that would have cost $100,000.00 to $120,000.00 and in addition helps to break the monotony of the daily life of the patients. Seven buildings have been painted; seven roofs repaired and painted; heating pipes and radiators have been rebronzed. There has been considerable grading done about the grounds, which improves its general appearance. A great deal more would have been done in this line had there been a larger force available with which to carry on this necessary work.

At the close of the biennial period two necessary emergency improvements developed and it became necessary in the opinion of the Board to secure the approval of the State Emergency Board authorizing these improvements that the work might go forward at once. The water supply had been growing alarmingly short, far short of supplying the need of the institution in case of any sudden emergency, so it was ordered that a new, large deep well should be sunk having a concrete reservoir about 30 feet in depth and 30 feet in diameter, to hold the supply of water for emergency need.

The old chimney to the power house had become cracked and liable to collapse a tany moment. It became necessary to arrange for the building of a re-enforced concrete chimney that would be of sufficient diameter and height to care for the institution power plant, not only to supply the present needs, but also those that would be necessary to be met when additional buildings should be constructed.

INSTITUTION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED, GRAFTON

At this institution a cement floor and metal equipment has been placed in the dairy barn; a new chicken house has been built; also additional coal storage has been provided. There has also been some additional equipment installed in the kitchen; a dish-washer and a new coffee urn being the principal items.

In addition numerous small repairs have been made on the buildings and a new concrete walk laid from the city proper to the institution.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATHGATE

No improvements of any importance have been made at this institution except the building of a new hog house. This is a small building and cost about $200.00 but it provided all the room needed for the number

of hogs they keep, as only the sufficient number is kept, to make use of the swill from the kitchen.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, DEVILS LAKE

At this institution new floors have been laid in several of the rooms of the main building; metal ceilings placed in the school rooms in the school building; water pipes laid and an additional hydrant installed, thus making a great improvement in the fire protection. Considerable equipment has been purchased for the Domestic Science department, which is very much appreciated by the girls. New wood working tools including a band saw and turning lathe were added to the carpenter shop equipment and a linotype machine placed in the printing plant, all of which is pleasing to the heads of the departments and the students, and will enable the students approaching graduation being taught up to date methods that will fit them for good positions, when they get out in the world to provide for themselves.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIUM, DUNSEITH

At this fast growing institution a new engine and generator has been installed which will be ample for some years. An additional boiler was also purchased which not only can supply the new engine, but in connection with the old boilers can supply steam sufficient to heat all of the buildings at the institution except the Superintendent's residence which has a separate heating plant. The water mains have been extended to the dairy barn, the horse barn and the new milk house which is just being completed. This milk house will enable the institution to care for the milk in a sanitary manner.

A cable has been ordered to carry the electric current to the dairy barn, where a motor will be installed to drive the feed-cutter and the silage-cutter, which will eliminate the necessity of having an extra engine to do the work. The great scarcity of electric equipment in the market has delayed the arrival of this material but it is expected daily.

The boy's frame cottage has been ceiled and painted and numerous repairs have been made on the several buildings at this institution.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

During the past biennial period it has been necessary to make numerous repairs at the State Capitol Building. The creation of the State High way Commission, necessitating the employment by the State Engineer of from twenty-five to thirty-five adidtional people, made it necessary to enlarge very materially, the office space of the Engineer. This was accomplished in two ways. A space was borrowed from the Supreme Court by a re-arrangement of its library, desks and chairs were provided, making a very satisfactory office for the drafting forces of the Highway Commission. The other space was provided by taking the south office of the Adjutant General and opening the double doors between. A blue print room was also provided for the State Engineer.

The old west basement corridor was rebuilt into an office for the Adjutant General, windows were cut in the west side of the building. The walls were plastered and a maple floor laid. This has provided for the General, good light, commodious offices which are needed at this time.

A two story vault has been built for the Secretary of State which vault has been shelved to accommodate the storage of the legal books distributed through his office. This vault was built with door both on the basement and second floors.

The Senate Chamber has been thoroughly overhauled. The windows tightened, ventilation corrected, plaster repaired and the entire room redecorated. A new carpet has been purchased and will be laid in ample time before the meeting of the 16th Legislative Assembly.

Plaster has been repaired throughout the building, the corridors and rotunda on the third floor have been re-calcomined. The offices of the Attorney General have been repaired and re-decorated. The Capitol roof has been repaired where needed, and a portion has been repainted.

Additional room has been prepared for the State Historical Society, by finishing one of the old store rooms in the western part of the building and by taking out partitions. Show cases have been placed in the rotunda of the basement for a display by said department. The Historical Department is getting badly congested for room and radical changes will be necessary in the near futre, should the Department continue to grow. Probably the most noticeable repairs have been made on the front of the building. The brick in the old pillars and arches was fast disintegrating from the weather and would soon have to be replaced. These pillars and arches have been covered with cement which will entirely preserve them. This improvement has added greatly to the appearance of the building.

During the spring of 1918, the sewer from the building became clogged. To repair it, it was necessary to dig a ditch almost the entire distance to the fence surrounding the yard. So that this experience would not again arise, three man holes were built on the sewer at convenient distances.

The city of Bismarck having paved its streets, requested the Board of Control to pave the Trolly Line from 7th street to the boulevard south of the Capital Park. Compliance with the request being impossible on account of lack of funds, the following compromise was affected. The Trolly Line was taken up and discontinued from 7th street to 4th street. New ties and rails were placed from 4th street to Thayer street. The city filling between the rails with concrete paving. The track from Thayer street to the boulevard was boxed with planking and both sides of the track were paved. The track from Thayer street to the Capitol Boulevard will require attention in the near future.

Rather extensive repairs have been necessary in the Power Plant. The brick partition between the coal bunker and boiler room crumbled, narrowly escaping one of the engineers. It was necessary to rebuild this wall. Crumbling of the walls in the Dynamo Room has made it necessary to repair same with a re-inforced cement coating. The roof of the power plant has been repaired, a skylight fitted and the entire roof repainted. Both the large and small dynamos have been repaired and re-lined. The

ey	Supply Dept.	Supt. Dept. Prior Repairs and Upkeep	Trees and Shrubbery	Roads and Walks
320.04	$ 703.81	.....	.....	.....
326.69	3,140.48	.....	.....	$ 1,947.43
1.26	362.71	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,631.47	.....	.....	.....
5.00	1,880.94	.....	.....	.....
38.79	2,683.15	.....	.....	.....
100.00	1,949.95	.....	.....	.....
43.80	930.44	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,536.14	.....	.....	.....
71.50	2,363.82	.....	.....	.....
65.82	2,435.93	.....	.....	.....
24.59	1,291.86	.....	.....	.....
997.49	$ 24,910.70	.....	.....	$ 1,947.43

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES JULY 1ST, 1916 TO JULY 1ST, 1917.

Capitol	Totals	Salaries	Coal	Capitol Repair	Trolley Line	Trees and Shrubbery	Roads and Sidewalks	Repairs and Upkeep and Sup. Dept.	Trolley Coll.
July, 1916	$ 3,214.00	$ 1,189.26	$ 273.09	.....	$ 68.18	$ 10.50	.....	$ 1,397.41	$ 275.56
Aug. 1916	2,863.22	1,085.00	210.60	.....	69.00	.....	.....	1,271.59	227.03
Sept. 1916	2,513.37	1,090.00	196.95	33.96	44.50	.....	.....	974.06	173.90
Oct. 1916	1,828.80	1,074.16	143.41	.....	39.50	.....	.....	571.73	.....
Nov. 1916	3,336.34	1,112.50	465.03	.....	186.82	.....	.....	1,526.89	75.10
Dec. 1916	3,970.07	1,160.00	515.20	.....	65.61	.....	47.06	1,740.66	441.54
Jan. 1917	6,625.55	1,395.00	905.67	.....	.....	.....	16.92	3,779.89	528.07
Feb. 1917	5,660.14	1,457.13	954.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,872.59	315.52
March, 1917	5,559.18	1,225.00	738.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,530.78	65.00
Apr. 1917	3,982.99	1,170.00	59.12	.....	160.92	.....	76.50	2,516.45	.....
May, 1917	3,971.93	1,141.00	246.36	.....	13.50	104.40	.....	1,669.17	797.50
June, 1917	3,161.27	1,176.50	352.18	1.40	73.77	24.00	225.00	1,218.59	89.83
TOTALS	$ 46,656.86	$ 14,275.55	$ 5,060.91	$ 35.36	$721.80	$ 138.90	$ 365.48	$ 23,069.81	$ 2,989.05

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES JULY 1ST, 1917, TO JULY 1ST, 1918.

Capitol	Totals	Salaries	Day Labor	Coal	Repairs, Upkeep, Printing Etc.	Grounds Walks	Trolley Line	Paint, Rep. Power House	Ins.	Redecorating Senate Chamber	Trolley Coll.	Supply Dept.	Supt. Dept. Prior Repairs and Upkeep	Trees and Shrubbery	Roads and Walks
July, 1917	$ 4,078.11	$ 1,145.00	$ 41.30	.....	$ 515.09	.....	$ 131.35	$ 253.80	$ '967.72	.....	$ 320.04	$ 703.81	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 1917	8,376.08	1,045.00	47.10	403.40	1,120.64	.....	114.42	132.52	.....	98.40	326.69	3,140.48	.....	.....	$ 1,947.43
Sept. 1917	3,099.66	1,193.15	49.50	124.92	1,204.77	.....	.....	163.35	.....	.....	1.26	362.71	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 1917	3,581.15	1,078.34	50.00	194.68	626.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,631.47	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 1917	3,958.74	1,190.00	.....	100.66	'748.27	.....	.....	29.87	4.00	.....	5.00	1,880.94	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 1917	6,442.15	1,243.51	15.00	352.25	2,038.99	.....	.....	70.46	.....	.....	38.79	2,683.15	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 1918	4,076.54	1,274.96	.....	.....	751.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	1,949.95	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 1918	4,598.50	1,233.00	.....	1,340.63	880.76	.....	169.87	.....	.....	.....	43.80	930.44	.....	.....	.....
March, 1918	7,791.42	1,234.06	.....	557.29	382.94	.....	80.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,536.14	.....	.....	.....
April, 1918	4,574.04	1,217.71	102.25	218.90	309.51	.....	90	.....	64.00	225.45	'71.50	2,363.82	.....	.....	.....
May, 1918	8,259.14	1,161.44	347.60	3,439.13	449.96	.....	120.59	'238.67	.....	.....	65.82	2,435.93	.....	.....	.....
June, 1918	3,715.42	1,160.92	51.10	415.19	428.59	.....	136.07	.....	.....	207.10	24.59	1,291.86	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	$ 62,550.95	$ 14,177.09	$ 703.85	$ 7,147.05	$ 9,457.81	.....	$ 754.19	$ 888.67	$ 1,035.72	$ 530.95	$ 997.49	$ 24,910.70	.....	.....	$ 1,947.43

boiler room and engine room have been treated to a coat of white-wash. These improvements have added greatly to the appearance and efficiency of the power house.

The water tank has given trouble continually by leaking. This tank is being repaired at this time; said repairs to be of a permanent nature.

Numerous repairs have been necessary at the Governor's Mansion. This building should be thoroughly overhauled, a new roof should be provided, and a modern heating plant, capable of burning lignite coal should be installed.

Great care has been exercised in making these repairs, to keep the expense in doing so, as low as possible. All material and labor is high and good workmen are hard to get.

CAUSES OF INSANITY AND FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS

Among the many causes of insanity and feeble-mindedness, syphilis is one of the most common.

This is true not only in the case of those who have themselves contracted the disease, but is equally true with those who have inherited it.

On good authority it is stated that 15% of the feeble-minded are found to be syphilitic, from 10 to 12 of the insane and probably 10% of the general population are affected.

With this information before us and in view of the constantly increasing cost of maintaining the penal and charitable institutions the Board of control feel it their duty to draw the attention of the Legislature to this prolific cause of insanity and kindred ills.

And further to recommend that the following regulations be provided for by statute, believing that by so doing the Legislature will save the State heavy expense in the future and prevent untold woe to unborn generations.

Section 1. Definition.—The following diseases, i. e., syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, to be contagious, infectious, communicable and dangerous to the public health.

Section 2. Reports—Any physician, dentist, or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats a case known to be, or reasonably suspected to be a venereal disease and every superintendent or manager of a public or private hospital, dispensary, charitable, benevolent or penal institution, in which there is a known or suspected case of venereal disease shall report such case in writing on the form prescribed by the State Board of Health, within twenty-four hours. Such report shall state the name, address, age, sex, color, and occupation of the diseased person, the date of onset of the disease and the probable source of infection if the same by reasonable diligence can be ascertained, and shall be enclosed in a sealed envelop and sent to the State Board of Health.

Section 3. Instructions to Patients.—Every physician, dentist, or other person who examines or treats a person having a venereal disease, shall instruct him or her in measures for preventing the spread of such disease and the necessity for treatment until cured, and shall furnish him or her

such information relating to said disease as shall be provided for this purpose by the State Board of Health.

Section 4. Investigation of Cases.—City, village and township health officers shall use every available means to ascertain the existence of, and to investigate all cases of venereal diseases within their several jurisdictions, and to ascertain the source of such infection.

Section 5. Examination of Cases; Enforcement.—City, village and township health officers are hereby empowered and directed to make, or cause to be made, such examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease, as may be necessary for carrying out these regulations. Such examinations shall be made only by regularly licensed physicians. All known prostitutes and persons associating with them shall be considered as reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease. Boards of health and heal officers shall cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws against prostitution and shall otherwise use every proper means for the repression of prostitution, which is hereby declared to be a prolific source of venereal disease.

Section 6. Quarantine of Diseased Persons.—The health officer, when directed by the State Board of Health, shall immediately institute measures for the protection of other persons from infection by any venereally diseased person and shall quarantine any person who has, or is reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease whenever in the opinion of the State Board of Health, quarantine is necessary for the protection of the public health. In establishing quarantine, the health officer, shall designate and define the limits of the area in which the person known to have or reasonably suspected of having a venereal disease is to be quarantined and no person other than the attending physician, dentist or necessary attendant shall enter or leave the area of quarantine without the permission of the health officer.

Section 7. Exposure of Another Person.—No person knowing himself or herself to be infected with a venereal disease shall expose another person to infection with such venereal disease.

Section 8. Certificates.—No physician shall issue a certificate to any person stating that such person is free from any venereal disease except after careful clinical and laboratory examination and unless such physician shall first have satisfied himself or herself that such certificate is not intended to be used for solicitation for sexual intercourse.

Section 9. Secrecy of Reports and Records.—Reports and records of cases of venereal disease shall be so kept as to be inaccessible to the public and shall not be produced or made public unless under proper order of a court of competent jurisdiction. No person who shall have or who shall gain access to such reports or records shall divulge any information or facts therein contained.

Section 10. Interpretation.—Should any of the foregoing regulations for the prevention of venereal disease or any part of such regulations be decided by any court to be unconstitutional or invalid the same shall not

affect the validity of said regulations as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so decided to be unconstitutional or invalid.

Section 11. Penalty.—Whoever is guilty of a violation of these regulations shall be punished as provided by law.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 16TH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHANGING SITE OF REFORM SCHOOL.

Owing to the frequent inundation of the power plant and grounds at the Reform School caused by the back-water of the Heart river, which is a constant menace to the health and comfort of the inmates and for the further reason, that it is almost impossible to secure adequate drainage for this institution because of its location; the board recommends that before other buildings are erected that the site be changed to a more suitable location.

STERILIZATION

The Board recommends a wider use of our sterilization law, and further, that some punishment be provided for those charged with its enforcement, who refuse or neglect to act.

STATE CHILDREN'S HOME

The Board also recommends the establishment of a State Children's Home, to care for and educate orphans and children destitute of proper support. That an appropriation be made to build a dormatory for such an institution, at, or near one of the State Normal Schools.

IMPROVEMENTS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

In the matter of recommendations concerning proposed new buildings, repairs and other improvements at the various institutions under its control, the Board makes reference to the statements of the superintendents respectively, of these institutions, which set forth their needs very clearly and satisfactorily. For these reasons, the board deems it wholly unnecessary, to duplicate their publication in this part of its report.

Eighth Biennial Report

of the

North Dakota State Reform School

AT MANDAN

For the Biennial Period Ending June 30,

1918

State Board of Control

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

JAS. A. BROWN S. J. NAGEL P. M. CASEY

JAS. A. BROWN, Chairman
ERNEST G. WANNER, Secretary
HILMA ANDERSON, Chief Clerk

RESIDENT OFFICERS

J. M. Devine.....Superintendent
Delia Bush.....Stenographer
L. A. Simmons.....Bookkeeper and Storekeeper
Lyman McEvers.....Engineer
Julia W. Marshall.....Matron, Girls' Cottage
Mrs. Lyman McEvers.....Cook, Main Building
Perry Strock.....Family Manager, Small Boys' Cottage
Peter Reid.....Gardener and Manager of Family B
Chas. W. Hall.....Manager of Family A
Oscar W. Pearson.....Carpenter
William Brown.....Farmer
W. R. McCarty.....Dairyman
Wm. Niemenen.....Tailor
James Aughnay.....Nightwatch
G. H. Spielman.....Physician
Helen Wilkes.....Teacher, Girls' Cottage
Flora MacDonald.....Teacher, Small Boys' Cottage
Ella Williamson.....Domestic Science Teacher, Girls' Cottage

The State Reform School, located at Mandan, North Dakota, with post office at same, under the Enabling Act was endowed with a land grant of forty thousand acres. The location is about one and one half miles southwest from the city of Mandan, just across the Heart River and south of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway.

REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Control, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the statutory requirement I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Eighth Biennial Report of the superintendent of the State Reform School, covering the period beginning July 1st, 1916, and ending June 30th, 1918.

The work in the several departments, has, on the whole, been very satisfactory. The results in farm, garden and hog department are worthy of special notice. Our carpenter and tailor shops have been crowded to the utmost to meet the ever growing needs of the institution. In addition to the general repair work, for which there is need every day, we have added a third story to the Girls' Building, giving us the much needed increase in living quarters. This was an exceedingly difficult piece of work, for the reason that it was necessary to raise the roof of the building foot by foot as the walls of the new third story went up. It is in every way a first class job, and adds very much to the general appearance of the building. We have also, during the past biennial period started and completed a superintendent's residence. While it is not large it is in every way a very creditable building. It cost, when finished, about three thousand five hundred dollars, and could not be duplicated by contract labor for a less sum than seven thousand dollars.

During the past two years much more attention has been given to the physical well-being of the inmates in the institution. We have had far more dental work performed than at any former period, and the result of this work has added greatly to the comfort and contentment of the inmates. This work has been under the charge of Dr. R. E. Percy, and his professional services have been, in every way, well and carefully performed.

Dr. George H. Spielman has filled the position of institutional physician, during the past year, and his work has been performed in an able and efficient manner. It has been his custom to make frequent calls at the institution when not professionally summoned, and at all times he has shown a deep, personal interest in the general welfare of the school as well as those who were, for the time being, under his special care.

The reports of Dr. Percy and Dr. Spielman will be found on another page of this report.

I am glad to say we have made a good start in this particular field in an attempt to give greater and better care to these wards of the state, but as I stated in my former report, there yet remains much to do for those who are, or may become, inmates of this institution. The work performed during the past year is merely a start, and we believe in the right

direction, and surely the State will provide ample means to do for these unfortunate children what would be quickly done for them gratis in any city in the state if the situation were brought to the attention of the proper municipal authorities. During the past three years we have learned to know that not one child in fifty, of those we receive, but has need of prompt attention of the physician, dentist or specialist, and in the majority of cases they should have the professional services of each of them. Certainly everything that we can do to put the child in good physical condition should be done as early as possible after entering the school, and as often thereafter as it may be necessary.

I wish to call the attention of the Board to the fact that we are constantly exposed to contagion in receiving new inmates from all sources and conditions. We have no quarantine facilities of any character, at either the Main Building, where the large boys are housed, or in the building where the little boys live, since there is not an isolation ward in either of these two buildings, nor is there any way in which they can be constructed in the present buildings without interfering with the general and necessary arrangement of the buildings. An institution of this character is frequently and sorely in need of the very best facilities for taking care of the sick. This condition should not be permitted to longer exist and a hospital building of modest dimensions should be erected at the earliest possible date. During the past year a like unfortunate condition at the Girls' Building was remedied in the construction of the new third story. I am. pleased to say that this building has now a well ventilated, well lighted and conveniently arranged isolation and hosiptal ward.

The physical care of the children at this institution is of the greatest possible importance. and the highly satisfactory results obtained during the past two years warrant the statement that a dollar thus expended is many dollars saved in the efficiency of its future citizenship, say nothing of the present personal happiness and comfort of the children. Such professional care is as necessary to the proper growth and development of these children as is wholesome food and a proper amount of both work and play.

During the three years that I have been here there never has been a day that I did not see and feel the great necessity of a gymnasium building. All state educational institutions, including our high schools, have such a building, and it is a wise expenditure of money. Why, then, should not this institution also have one? Those who are at this institution need it to a far greater extent than those who attend our colleges and high schools. This is especially true during the long, winter months. I feel very sure if those who are to constitute the next Legislative Assembly could spend one evening at the institution, after the labors of the day in field, farm and shop,—see these boys sitting in their crowded schoolroom, that room ill ventilated, no break in the dull monotony of the night—just simply waiting until the order is given to "turn in," there would be no question as to the answer to this simple but earnest plea that I am making in their behalf. We have seen this night after night

for more than three years, and always with a sense of regret. The larger boys come in from the day's work cold and weary; some of them have been hauling coal from a mile and a half away, in weather not infrequently from twenty-five to thirty-five below, unloading it from railroad car to wagon, and again shoveling it from wagon to coal room, oftentimes at the rate of fifty tons per week. Clothes and body begimmed with dust; others in the boiler and engine room saturated with sweat and oil, while still others come in from hog and horse barn permeated with the odors of those buildings. It is not difficult to picture the relief and relaxation it would give to these boys to swing them from that crowded schoolroom with its vitiated air into a comfortable, clean and well lighted gymnasium. Nor is it hard to measure the pleasure it would give them if they could look forward to an hour's recreation such as a gymnasium suggests to every boy. Gymnasiums are an educational necessity, and since they are, no institution in the state needs one so much as this, the so-called State Reform School.

I hope the day will come and soon, when this institution in the character and number of its living buildings and interior furnishings will approach what today exists at all our other State Institutions of learning. With such a result as that accomplished, to a reasonable degree, we may hope to attain, in a large degree, the great object for which it was established, namely, the caring for and educating the truly unfortunate boys and girls who are obliged, for a period of months or years, to live, work and learn what they can and should every hour and day they are in it.

I have no panacea or fixed rule by which anyone or all of these things can be accomplished. I do know, however, that every officer at the institution should be endowed with human sympathy and a missionary spirit, together with an education and some experience in the daily management and control of those under their particular charge. Any general scheme for the management and care of these boys and girls must be a flexible one, and for the reason that the characteristics of those to be controlled and properly directed are more dissimilar than the characteristics of a like number of boys and girls in the public schools of the State. My three years' experience at this institution has led me to believe that to wisely and successfully care for these children as much study should be given to the cause of the delinquency as is given to the methods of reformation. No school of this character can hope to have a large measure of success unless those in authority and directly over them can determine intelligently whether the delinquency or offense, for which they have been committed, was the result of some physical defect, such as adenoids, enlarged tonsils, bad teeth, imperfect hearing, defective vision, mal-nutrition; or by mental defects, such as sulkiness, extreme selfishness, warped and vicious imagination; or bad environment, poor home conditions, poverty, lax dicipline, bad asociations, etc. These things, once properly determined, the child should be given proper medical care, a reasonable amount of work and play, all of it to be so adjusted in character and time, as to

gradually correct these defects, in the attempt to bring out all the good that is in him.

The disadvantage of keeping boys and girls in an institution and away from the world, which they must sooner or later enter, is obvious, and especially is this true if they are kept to long in the school. During the period of time that they may be with us at the institution we are to train and bring them up to a point where they will be sufficiently equipped physically, mentally and morally to make the new start. This start is a momentous and critical point in their lives and every safeguard possible should be thrown around them, until they have re-adjusted themselves to the new environment and condition. In many cases it is not wise to send them back to the same people, or even the same home, as to do so would place them under the same environment that in the majority of cases caused them to be delinquent. During the past bienniel period eighty-five of the inmates of this institution were either discharged or paroled. The great majority of them being residents of the state I consider it of the greatest possible advantage and importance that we have a parole officer connected with the institution, whose business it should be to frequently visit these boys and girls, wherever they maybe located, and by direct personal effort give to them encouragement, advice and help, as the circumstances in which they are found may determine.

During the year we have paroled out to farms in different parts of the state quite a number of both the larger and little boys, fixing a scale of wage for the larger boys at fifty dollars per month, and the smaller boys at twenty. The result, in all cases, has been highly satisfactory. The arrangement has always been between the superintendent and the employer. Especial care was taken in determining the character of the man who was to employ the boy, both as to his home and general farm surroundings. The monthly wage, earned by these boys, has been sent direct to the office, and there credited to their several accounts. We, in turn, sending them the amount of spending money monthly that we thought necessary to meet their personal needs. The records at the office show a gratifying sum of money credited to each of these boys, and I feel quite sure a much larger sum than they would have had, had we not taken the time and pains to care for the financial end of the contract.

Out of the number of boys leaving the institution since June, 1917, twenty-seven have left it to enlist and directly enter the service of their country. They are today in practically every branch of the government service, both on sea and land. These boys performed that patriotic service of their own free will and with a desire to do their whole duty for and in behalf of their country, wherever that duty might call them. My correspondence with them, both while at the cantonments in this country and in the camps in France, show that they have measured up to the serious responsibilities they assumed in becoming American soldiers. Out of this number, up to date, one has been seriously wounded, and two of them were killed in action in the Chateau Thierry drive. Needless to say they have fought a good fight and kept the faith, giving to their country, freely and gladly, "The last full measure of their de-

votion." Eight more of our boys, still at the institution, having registered, are now awaiting their call to the colors.

Two hundred and five boys and girls have been inmates of the institution during the past two years, as the statistical part of this report will show. This is a large increase over any previous comparative period. It is presumed the School's population will increase rapidly with each passing year, and new improvements must be made, additional buildings erected, more tillable land purchased in order to keep pace with the increasing needs of the school, if the best results all along the line are to be obtained. We must pay better salaries, in order to get and retain better workmen and instructors. Good salaries to capable men are a wise investment, and one which will yield far greater returns then would be considered possible by those who are unfamiliar with the character of an institution such as this. Since it is wise, and necessary, to educate and train the thousands of children in the common and high schools of our state, who have good homes, wise and loving fathers and mothers, how much more so, must it be wise and necessary that those who have had none of these blessings should be given at this institution those things from which they have been wrongly deprived, namely, a square deal and a reasonable chance to make good. To accomplish this very desirable end we should have more buildings and better equipment. During the sixteen years this institution has existing but forty-nine thousand dollars has been appropriated for the buildings, in which boys, girls and officers live. Very few single buildings at our educational institutions have cost so little as the whole of these, and many among them have cost three times as much. It is greatly to be hoped that these things will be much improved and at the earliest date possible.

On another page of this report we have stated in detail the pressing needs of the institution, both for maintenance, improvement and repairs, new buildings and equipment. You will note that we are not asking in any single item for large appropriations, but only for those things which are pressing and imperative, and which every educational institution in the state has, and has had for years. I trust that these several urgent requests will be granted, and such appropriations be made as will remedy existing material evils that have already too long existed. Quite a number of these requested appropriations were recommended both by the Budget Committee and Appropriation Committees and passed favorably by the last Legislative Session, but as the appropriations, as finally passed, exceeded the anticipated revenues by five hundred thousand dollars the Governor was forced to cut out several of these items.

I very much wish to call your attention to the report on the farm, garden, dairy and hog departments, for the past bienniel period. The result of the efforts in these fields of labor at the institution are both interesting and suggestive, and are worthy of your earnest and intelligent consideration. In all these departments we are growing rapidly and although the past two years have been exceedingly dry yet both in quantity and and value produced, together with what we have sold, the record made is in every way creditable.

I desire to call the attention of the Board to the fact that we are not able to produce sufficient grain and forage crops on what cultivatable land we have to properly feed throughout the year, and more especially the winter months, our rapidly growing dairy and hog department. In place of twenty-five acres of corn we should have fifty, and a like acreage in barley and oats. We should also have not less than forty acres sown to alfalfa and other equally good tame grasses. If we can produce twenty-one thousand dollars' worth of farm and garden products, which we have, on an acreage not exceeding one hundred and seventy, how much more we could produce if we could enlarge that result with an additional one hundred acres. We can never buy land at a less price than at this time, and experience amply shows, desirable land rapidly increases in value. I have yet to learn of the state buying land, for any institution or for any purpose, that time did not prove it to have been a good and wise investment.

I desire in conclusion to express my earnest appreciation of the courtesy and hearty, helpful support given to me at all times by the members of the State Board of Control. Problems have arisen, difficulties have presented themselves, many of them not anticipated,—nor could they be,—yet, the members of the Board have rendered every assistance possible and at all times taken a very personal interest in everything that pertained to the well-being of this institution, and for which I am deeply grateful.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. Devine,
Superintendent.

BUDGET—1919-1921

INSTITUTION—NORTH DAKOTA REFORM SCHOOL

		Requested by Institution	
		Am't per Annum	Am't per Biennum
1.	Maintenance, Salaries	$ 18,000	$ 36,000
	Coal, Gasoline and other oils	5,221	10,442
	Food	4,700	9,400
	Clothing	4,460	8,920
	Surgery, Dentistry and Medicine	1,280	2,560
	Light	420	840
	Water	480	960
	Office Supplies	300	600
	School Supplies	200	400
	Library	150	300
	Amusements	250	500
	Religious services and lectures	250	500
	Farm and Garden supplies	300	600
	Transportation, Officers and Inmates	1,700	3,400
		$ 37,711	$ 75,422
2.	Improvements and repairs:		
	Fire escapes all buildings	$ 1,800	
	Reconstruction Basement, Girls Bldg.	2,500	
	Improvements of grounds, cement walks, stone wall, Girls Bldg.	1,000	
	Improvement Boiler and Engine room	3,500	
	Installing system of ventilation in all buildings	3,500	
	Heat regulation and control	3,500	
	Plumbing repairs	1,000	
	Road repairs and improvements	500	
	Fencing farm lands	1,800	
	Exterior and Interior Painting	500	
		$ 19,600	$ 19,600
3.	New Buildings:		
	Addition to Hog House	$ 700	
	Addition to Chicken House	600	
	Gymnasium building	5,000	
	Garden house	1,200	
	Dairy Barn and Silo	3,500	
	Slaughter House and equipment	600	
	Machinery House	700	
	Two Cottages for employees	3,600	
	Sewage Disposal Plant	12,000	
	Store Room	1,500	
	Granary	600	
	Laundry and Equipment Girls Bldg.	1,200	
	Cold Storage plant	1,200	
	Milk House	500	
		$ 32,900	$ 32,900
4.	Equipment:		
	New Furniture Girls building	$ 2,000	
	New Furniture Big and Little Boys bldgs.	800	
	Farm machinery	700	
	Three coal wagons	450	
	Fire apparatus all buildings	700	
		$ 4,650	$ 4,650
5.	Miscellaneous:		
	Insurance	$ 900	
	Purchase of Live Stock	600	
	Purchase of Land	6,000	
		8,000	8,000
Total Budget, 1919-1921		$140,572	$140,572

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report of the State Reform School for the biennial period ending June 30, 1918:

In school at beginning of period, 54 boys and 17 girls, total	71
Received by commitment from the courts, 114 boys and 23 girls	137
Connected with school during period, 168 boys and 40 girls	208
Paroled by order of Governing Board	74
Discharged	26
Discharged on expiration of minority	2
Escaped	15
Transferred to Hospital for Feeble Minded	2
Transferred to Tuberculosis Sanatorium	1
In school June 30, 1918, 69 boys and 18 girls	87
Average number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1917	83
Average number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1918	95
Average number of employees for year ending June 30, 1917	17.2
Average number of employees for year ending June 30, 1918	18.6
Per capita cost of maintenance per inmate, year ending June 30, 1917	$357.84
Per capita cost of maintenance per inmate, year ending June 30, 1918	477.12

COMMITTED FOR THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES

Neglect, dependency and delinquency	42
Grand larceny	5
Rape in third degree	1
Incorrigibility	14
Forgery	3
Arson in third degree	2
Burglary	2
Disturbing public peace	2
Petit larceny	2
	73

AGES WHEN COMMITTED

8 years of age	2
10 years of age	6
11 years of age	7
12 years of age	4
13 years of age	12
14 years of age	6
15 years of age	13
16 years of age	12
17 years of age	8
18 years of age	2
19 years of age	1
	73

FROM WHAT COUNTY

Adams	2	McIntosh	2
Barnes	2	Ramsey	6
Burleigh	4	Rolette	1
Bottineau	1	Sheridan	3
Cass	11	Stutsman	1
Eddy	2	Stark	2
Foster	1	Walsh	3
Grand Forks	5	Ward	6
LaMoure	2	Williams	2
Morton	4	Unknown	10
McHenry	1		73
McLean	1		
McKenzie	1		

NATIVITY OF PARENTS

American	12	German	5
German and American	7	Italian	1
Scotch and American	1	Irish and French	2
French and American	1	Irish	4
English and Irish	1	Jewish	2
English and French	2	Norwegian	5
English, French and Irish	1	Polish	3
English and German	1	Quarter Breed Indian	2
English	1	Russian and Polish	1
French	2	Scotch Irish	3
French and Irish	1	Scotch	3
French and Swedish	1	Swedish	1
French and German	3	Unknown	4
German and Russian	1		73
German and Irish	2		

BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES

Canada	2	North Dakota	34
Indiana	1	Rhode Island	1
Illinois	3	South Dakota	3
Kansas	1	Wisconsin	3
Minnesota	9	Norway	2
Michigan	1	Scotland	1
Missouri	1	Unknown	8
Montana	1		73
Nebraska	1		
New York	1		

SOCIAL CONDITION

Parents living together	38
Parents living separated	5
Parents dead	5
Mother dead	7
Father dead	13
Divorced	2
Unknown	3
	73

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

INCOME FUND 1916-1917

Balance in State Treasury June 30, 1916	$ 17.28
Received during year June 30, 1917	22,842.64
Special appropriation March 1917 to cover deficit	10,150.00
Transfer from appropriation for Insurance, Land and Dairy Barn December 1917	801.30
Total	$33,811.22
Amount expended during year ending June 30, 1917	$42,023.00
Overdraft on State Treasury June 30, 1917	8,211.78
Balance	$33,811.22

INCOME FUND 1917-1918

Received during year June 30, 1918	$50,303.13
Transfer from collections May 1918	433.35
Total	$50,736.48
Overdraft in State Treasury June 30, 1917	$ 8,211.78
Amount expended during the year June 30, 1918	43,829.68
Total	$52,041.46
Overdraft on State Treasury June 30, 1918	$ 1,304.98
Balance	$50,736.48

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

July 1916, maintenance and salaries	$ 2,744.25
August 1916, maintenance and salaries	3,414.35
September 1916, maintenance and salaries	2,611.19
October 1916, maintenance and salaries	2,335.52
November 1916, maintenance and salaries	2,986.92
December 1916, maintenance and salaries	3,900.56
January 1917, maintenance and salaries	3,769.79
February 1917, maintenance and salaries	3,422.76
March 1917, maintenance and salaries	3,069.95
April 1917, maintenance and salaries	3,976.92
May 1917, maintenance and salaries	5,011.49
June 1917, maintenance and salaries	4,779.30
Total	$42,023.00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

July 1917, maintenance and salaries	$ 3,633.33
August 1917, maintenance and salaries	3,168.42
September 1917, maintenance and salaries	2,376.68
October 1917, maintenance and salaries	3,920.37
November 1917, maintenance and salaries	5,529.35
December 1917, maintenance and salaries	3,582.76
January 1918, maintenance and salaries	5,406.47
February 1918, maintenance and salaries	3,691.34
March 1918, maintenance and salaries	5,180.75
April 1918, maintenance and salaries	3,468.93
May 1918, maintenance and salaries	2,203.45
June 1918, maintenance and salaries	1,667.83
Total	$43,829.68
Expended for Insurance	$ 379.18
Expended from Collections	2,717.48
Total Disbursements	$88,949.34
Balance in State Treasury June 30, 1918	$10,860.82

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

July 1916	$ 111.60
December 1916	1,105.38
January 1917	4.20
February 1917	70.97
April 1917	2.46
Total	$ 1,294.61

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

July 1917	$ 2,491.30
August 1917	210.63
September 1917	729.55
October 1917	504.03
November 1917	1,769.22
December 1917	764.56
January 1918	1,188.16
February 1918	628.98
March 1918	2,562.18
April 1918	629.34
May 1918	1,285.07
June 1918	195.73
Total	$12,958.75

APPROPRIATIONS

1916-1917

Balance in State Treasury June 30, 1916	$ 2,183.98
Miscellaneous collections during year ending June 30, 1917	2,766.31
Total	$ 4,950.29
Expended from appropriation for Insurance	607.45
Expended from appropriation for Additional Lands	98.75
Expended from appropriation for Equipment	588.41
Expended from appropriation for Collections	2,330.30
Balance in State Treasury June 30, 1917	1,325.38
Total	$ 4,950.29

1917-1918

Balance in State Treasury June 30, 1917	$ 1,325.38
Appropriation for maintenance	25,000.00
Appropriation for coal	5,000.00
Appropriation for Medical Attendance	800.00
Appropriation for repairs to administration building	2,500.00
Appropriation for machinery and repairs to power house	1,500.00
Appropriation for finishing third floor girls building	4,000.00
Appropriation for plumbing repairs	2,000.00
Appropriation for interior and exterior painting	1,000.00
Appropriation for water supply girls building	250.00
Appropriation for repairs to steam pipe system	2,000.00
Appropriation for fire escapes	800.00
Appropriation for repairs to sewage system	200.00
Appropriation for sewage disposal plant	1,500.00
Appropriation for sidewalks	450.00
Appropriation for equipment for industrial training	600.00
Appropriation for Laundry equipment	1,000.00
Appropriation for tailor shop equipment	250.00
Appropriation for office equipment and supplies	500.00
Appropriation for farm and garden supplies	500.00
Appropriation for school equipment and books	400.00
Appropriation for girls athletic equipment	400.00
Appropriation for boys athletic equipment	200.00
Appropriation for purchase of land	1,700.00
Appropriation for lectures and religious services	300.00
Appropriation for insurance	700.00
Transfer from interest and income to cover deficit	14,500.00
Transfer from collections May 1918 to cover deficit	433.35
Miscellaneous collections during year ending June 30, 1918	1,854.42
Total	$71,663.15
Overdraft in maintenance June 30, 1917	$ 7,223.89
Expended for maintenance (including coal)	37,902.21
Expended for medical attendance	607.25
Expended for repairs to administration building	1,792.52
Expended for machinery and repairs to power house	667.85
Expended for finishing third floor girls building	3,998.89
Expended for plumbing repairs	539.99
Expended for interior and exterior painting	470.33
Expended for repairs to steam pipe system	1,335.94
Expended for repairs to sewage system	1.73
Expended for sewage disposal plant	495.58
Expended for equipment for industrial training	187.81
Expended for laundry equipment	1,000.00
Expended for tailor shop equipment	1.74
Expended for office equipment and supplies	465.99
Expended for farm and garden supplies	500.00
Expended for school equipment and books	231.20
Expended for girls athletic equipment	31.59
Expended for boys athletic equipment	118.16
Expended for lectures and religious services	133.00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES WITH SALARIES PAID

J. M. Devine, superintendent	$ 166.66
Delia Bush, stenographer	25.00
L. A. Simmons, bookkeeper and store keeper	75.00
Lyman McEvers, engineer	75.00
Julia W. Marshall, matron girls building	65.00
Mrs. Lyman McEvers, cook main building	65.00
Perry Strock, family manager, small boys' cottage	60.00
Peter Reid, manager B. family and gardener	70.00
Chas. W. Hall, manager A. family	50.00
Mrs. Chas. W. Hall, matron main building	45.00
Mrs. W. R. McCarty, matron small boys' cottage	40.00
Oscar W. Pearson, carpenter	100.00
William Brown, farmer	75.00
W. R. McCarty, dairyman	65.00
Wm. Niemenen, tailor	70.00
James Aughnay, nightwatch	50.00
G. H. Spielman, physician	35.00
Helen Wilkes, teacher, girls building	50.00
Flora MacDonald, teacher, small boys' cottage	50.00
Ella Williamson, domestic teacher, girls building	45.00
Total	$ 1,286.66

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY FOR JUNE 30, 1918

Live Stock	$ 6,470.00
Farm products	450.00
Harness and horse goods	360.00
Carriage and vehicles	850.00
Agricultural implements	1,430.00
Machinery fixtures and tools	8,248.00
Supplies in carpenter shop	110.00
Supplies in paint shop	195.00
Supplies in engine room	105.00
Beds and bedding inmates department	1,400.00
Furniture inmates department	876.00
Furniture and bedding officers department	1,250.00
Dining room furniture and fixtures for inmates	320.00
Dining room furniture and fixtures for officers	265.00
Kitchen equipment	985.00
Clothing and dry goods girls building	387.00
Supplies in tailor shop	175.00
Library and school books	270.00
Musical Instruments	770.00
Office supplies and fixtures	668.00
Fire apparatus	150.00
Barber shop equipment	125.00
Supplies for store room	4,684.00
Land	28,265.00
Buildings	87,700.00
Total	$ 146,608.00

FARM REPORT

1917 Garden Products

	Value		Value
100 doz. cucumbers	$ 25.00	15 bu. green peas	22.00
150 doz. radishes	12.00	17 bu. string beans	22.00
1,000 lbs. squash	35.00	1,100 lbs. red beets	55.00
1,800 lbs. pumpkin	45.00	1,000 lbs. parsnips	30.00
4,000 lbs. cabbage	200.00	500 lbs. onions	20.00
2,000 bunches celery	125.00	500 lbs. ripe tomatoes	20.00
6,340 lbs. mangle wurtzels	122.00	750 lbs. green tomatoes	15.00
2,400 lbs. carrots	62.00	1,500 lbs. English turnips	30.00
750 lbs. salsify	35.00	5,500 lbs. rutabagas	110.00
35 doz. cantalopes	41.00	30 doz. head lettuce	18.00
14 doz. water melons	32.00	6 doz. cauliflower	19.00
9 bu. navy beans	72.00	30 doz. red peppers	10.00
500 bu. potatoes	500.00		
250 bu. sweet corn	37.00	Total	$ 1,714.00

1918 Garden Products

	Value		Value
	Value	30 bu. string beans	30.00
		350 lbs. red beets	10.50
40 doz. cucumbers	$ 10.00	2,040 lbs. parsnips	61.00
100 doz. radishes	10.00	600 lbs. onions	25.00
2,310 lbs. Hubbard squash	52.40	500 lbs. ripe tomatoes	20.00
5,440 lbs. pumpkins	121.00	750 lbs. green tomatoes	14.50
4,700 lbs. cabbage	131.00	800 lbs. English turnips	9.00
1,500 bunches celery	90.00	6,740 lbs. rutabagas	126.00
7,055 lbs. mangles	151.00	35 doz. head lettuce	21.00
7,254 lbs. carrots	181.12	25 doz. red peppers	7.00
260 lbs. salsify	26.00	500 lbs. cauliflower	25.00
13 bu. navy beans	104.00	350 lbs. citron	24.50
1,180 bu. potatoes	1,180.00		
300 doz. sweet corn	60.00	Total	$ 2,508.12
18 bu. green peas	18.00		

1917 Farm Products

	Value		Value
35 tons wild hay	$ 420.00	80 bu flax	306.00
80 tons ensilage	1,200.00	8 bu. seed corn	40.00
10 tons alfalfa	160.00	50 bu. feed corn	50.00
600 bu. oats	450.00		
90 bu. wheat	146.00	Total	$ 3,174.00
340 bu. barley	402.00		

1918 Farm Products

	Value		Value
85 tons ensilage	$ 1,700.00	325 bu. barley	402.00
6 tons corn fodder	60.00	96 bu. flax	396.00
40 tons wild hay	600.00	12 bu. seed corn	60.00
4 tons alfalfa	80.00	150 bu. feed corn	150.00
500 bu. oats	400.00		
176 bu. wheat	316.00	Total	$ 4,164.00

1917 Dairy Department

Increase in calves 14, value	$ 210.00
Beef sold 5,400 lbs., value	432.00
Veal and beef consumed 1,200 lbs., value	120.00
Milk production 7,400 gallons	2,960.00
Total	$ 3,614.00

1918 Dairy Department

Increase in calves 16, value	$ 320.00
Beef sold 5,400 lbs., value	432.00
Veal and beef consumed 380 lbs., value	45.60
Milk produced 6,140 gallons	2,456.00
Total	$ 3,253.60

1917 Hog Department

Hogs sold 4,600 lbs., value	$ 552.00
Hogs consumed 2,900 lbs., value	348.00
Total	$ 900.00

1918 Hog Department

Hogs sold 6,800 lbs., value	$ 884.00
Hogs consumed 2,450 lbs., value	308.50
Total	$ 1,192.50

1917 Chickens

Chickens raised 228, value	$ 94.00
Eggs, 722 dozen, value	288.00
Total	$ 382.00

1918 Chickens

Chickens raised, 140, value	$ 70.00
Eggs, 690 dozen, value	276.00
Total	$ 346.00
Grand total	21,248.22
Farm and garden products sold 1917	$ 2,766.31
Farm and garden products sold 1918	1,854.42
Total amount sold	$ 4,620.73

REPORT OF INSTITUTION PHYSICIAN

To State Board of Control of State Institutions for North Dakota:

Gentlemen:—I hereby hand you a report of professional services rendered by me to the pupils of the Reform School of North Dakota located at Mandan, North Dakota, for the year beginning July 1, 1917, and ending June 30, 1918.

Patients visited at the school	156
Patients seen at the office	49
Physical examination of entire school completed July 1918.	
Pupils examined	71

The following cases were treated:

Abscess—subcutaneous	2 cases
Abscess—ischeorectal	1 case
Appendicitis—acute	3 cases
Appendicitis—subacute	2 cases
Chicken pox	10 cases
Common cold	6 cases
Eqldidymitis	3 cases
Exophthelmic goitre	2 cases
Eczema	2 cases
Gonorrhea	1 case
Hernia	1 case
Impetigo	2 cases
Infected wounds	3 cases
Lymphadenitis, cervical	1 case
Otitis media	3 cases
Parotitis	10 cases
Rheumatism, muscular	1 case
Syphillis	2 cases
Tonsillitis	10 cases
Veneral warts	2 cases
Elephentiasis	4 cases
Partial amputation of curex	1 case

The following operations have been performed at Mandan Hospital during the year:

Removal of tonsils and adenoids	5 cases
Appendectomy for acute appendicitis	4 cases
Herniotomy and appendectomy	1 case
Excision of multiple venereal warts	1 case

There have been no deaths among the pupils during the past year. The proximity to a well equipped Hospital has been of great benefit in our few surgical emergencies during the year. Mandan Hospital has served us admirably.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. SPIELMAN,

Physician to State Reform School.

DENTIST'S REPORT

To the Board of Control of State Institutions for North Dakota:

Gentlemen:—I hereby hand you a report of professional services rendered by me to the pupils of the Reform School of North Dakota located at Mandan, North Dakota, for the year beginning July 1, 1917, and ending June 30, 1918.

Number of boys treated	68
Number of girls treated	23
Total number treated	91
Number of extractions—permanent teeth	81
Number of extractions—temporary teeth	9
Number of alloy fillings	147
Number of pulps devitalized	15
Number of cement fillings	13
Number teeth cleaned	24
Number of abscesses lanced	2

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. PERCY,

Dentist to State Reform School.

North Dakota State Penitentiary

BIENNIAL REPORT

July 1st, 1916. to June 30th, 1918,

REPORT

To the Honorable Board of Control, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Gentlemen:

The Biennial Report of The North Dakota State Penitentiary, together with the reports of the Twine and Cordage Plant and the Brick Yard, established at the Penitentiary, are hereby presented for your consideration.

The present status of this Institution and the Industries established thereat, can best be judged from the following carefully prepared statements, which are compiled from and based on a daily record of the various departments of the Institution. This system covering the conduct and work of the Inmates; the issuing by requisition of all supplies, and proper distribution of accounts in payment thereof, entails a large amount of detail work, but the satisfaction of knowing where the supplies are used, and the cost of maintenance in each department, more than compensates for the labor and expense incurred.

The control of the inmates has been based simply on the Laws of the State with personal and individual direction by those in authority. It has been our endeavor to make men out of criminals rather than to make life long criminals out of men who were committed to the Penitentiary. The result can only be judged by weighing in the balance, the conduct of the men as a whole in prison and the records the men have made in the world after their release.

It has been well said and proven an axiomatic truth that it is twice as easy to manage and much cheaper per capita to maintain a Penal Institution of several hundred population than of a few hundred inmates. The plan arrangement and equipment of the prison building; the character of the work carried on, especially whether inside or outside the prison wall or both, all enter materially into inaugurating and enforcing a system of prison discipline. As long as one-third of the prison population is working outside the prison wall everyday, summer or winter, with no provision made to house and provide for these men, without their returning within the walls at noon and at night, it is seemingly impracticable to establish a so-called "Honor System."

The men have been controlled as individuals by a realization, on their part, of what was for their own best interests and by a confidence placed in their word and honor, which trust and faith, in very few cases, has been abused.

The outstanding facts during the past Biennial Period are the greatly decreased prison population and the largely increased per capita cost of maintenance. It is the war which took the men and decreased the purchasing power of a dollar.

The average daily prison population for the Biennial Period ending

June 30th, 1918, is 201.33 or 51 inmates less than the preceeding Biennial Period ending June 30th, 1916.

The average daily inmate population during the last year of the Biennium covered by this report is 64 inmates less than the first year of the same period. This pronounced decrease in prison population which seems prevalent throughout the country is due largely to the number of men entering the military service and the great demand for all classes of skilled and unskilled labor in carrying on the necessary activities of the war.

The increase and decrease of the per capita cost of maintenance at an Institution cannot mathematically be calculated by the increase and decrease in population. Statements found later in this report will show that the cost of maintenance during the Biennial Period has increased notwithstanding the fact that the population during the same period has decreased. This is due to the increase in the cost of food-stuffs, clothing and all supplies which enter into the daily maintenance of the Institution.

It is difficult to show an average increase cost of the supplies entering into the maintenance of the Institution, but an examination of the prices of the articles commonly used show an increase in many items of two hundred per cent and over, and in but a few of the items is the increase less than from thirty to fifty per cent. Statement number 23 plainly shows the advance in the prices of staple food-stuffs during the past four years.

It might appear that with the decrease in population the cost of maintenance should proportionately decrease. This is not the case as the per capita cost of providing for from three hundred to four hundred people is much lower than the per capita cost of providing for from one hundred fifty to two hundred people, irrespective of the purchase price of the articles consumed. Furthermore, it requires practically the same number of officers and employees to carry on the work of the Institution with a population of 100 as with a population of 300. Here, also, the increased cost of living for the employees and their families must enter into amount of salaries paid.

Due to the greatly increased cost of living expenses, the salaries paid the officers and employees of the Penitentiary are, in most cases, inadequate to provide the actual necessities of life for the officers and their families. During the present prevailing high prices, a salary of from fifty to seventy dollars per mouth will not support a family. It is, also, impossible with the present demand for all kinds of labor, to employ and retain the services of competent prison officers and guards for the salaries allowed and paid under the present Penitentiary wage schedule based on the appropriations allowed by the Legislature of 1917. I respectfully recommend that a general increase of salaries be requested for the next Biennial Period.

The health of the inmates during this Biennial Period on the whole, has been exceptionally good. During the spring of 1918 we had an epidemic of Influenza. Although due to the general spread of the disease,

it was found necessary to close down the Twin Plant for a few days. no serious cases developed and no deaths resulted. All cases both medical and surgical, except the most serious ones where a major operation is deemed necessary or cases requiring constant skilled attention are cared for at the Penitentiary Hospital. The lack of equipment and proper facilities make it necessary that cases of very serious nature or requiring major surgical operation be taken for treatment to one of the Hospitals in Bismarck. The appreciation shown by the inmates who have received this unusal care is spoken of by those in charge of the city Hospitals. Two deaths occurred during the Biennial Period, F. H. Abbot, on February 27th, 1917, and E. H. Leach, on March 7th, 1917.

Six prisoners were transferred to the Insane Hospital at Jamestown, on account of being adjudged criminally insane

The religious and spiritual needs of the prisoners are provided by services held in the Prison Chapel on every Sunday afternoon. The Catholic and Protestant Chaplin's alternating each week. The Salvation Army and the Society for the Friendless hold meetings on every other Wednesday night. Attendance at the various religious services and the night school is not compulsory. but many of the prisoners take advantage of the opportunities offered and are regular attendants.

Every prisoner committed to the Penitentiary is given a thorough examination by the Prison Physician. A complete Personal History Record is taken of each prisoner. Photos and Descriptions under the Bertillon System of Identification and Finger Prints are also taken of all prisoners. This department, through lack of equipment, is not developed as much as anticipated by the appropriation allowed by the Legislature of 1917. The amount asked for was based on the cost price of the equipment, at the time of making up the Penitentiary Budget. After the appropriation became available this equipment advanced in price and the amount appropriated was only sufficient to purchase a camera, the most needed article of equipment at that time. An appropriation should be granted by the next Legislative Assembly with which to completely equip and maintain the identification department. A first class identification department to some extent prevents criminals coming to the State and is a great assistance in co-operation with other Institutions and Departments in the apprehension of criminals.

Notwithstanding our reduced number of Inmates the men have displayed a spirit of co-operation in carrying on the work of the Institution, and shown by their efforts an appreciation of the privileges granted them in the various prison activities maintained for their benefit.

During the winter months from October 1st to May 1st a night school has been conducted on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights of each week. Our night school was started four years ago and the progress made by some of the Inmates, who at that time were classed as illiterates, is noticeable in their now reading the daily papers, books from the library and personally writing letters to their families and friends.

Clean and healthful recreation is as essential to the welfare of the man inside the Penitentiary as it is to the man outside. During the

summer the men are allowed one hour three evenings in the week in the open air on the recreation grounds. A portion of Saturday afternoon has been granted them to play baseball, either among themselves or with some outside team. During the winter months a moving picture entertainment is provided once a week. The best class of pictures obtainable are provided

Prior to the beginning of this Biennial Period, all of the expenses of the Recreation furnished, was paid out of that portion of the earnings of the Inmates set aside by law for amusements and recreation purposes.

The amount of revenue received in that fund has decreased with the population and during the past year it has been necessary to pay a small part of the recreation expense out of the Amusement, School and Library appropriation. The cost of the recreation furnished does not decrease with the population, as moving pictures and baseball, can be furnished for three hundred men at as low a cost as for one hundred men. Further comment should be unnecessary.

The prison Library affords the men an opportunity to develop their minds along useful lines of information in the trades and sciences. The historical works and books of fiction are more popular among the greater number.

A number of permanent improvements have been added during the period covered by this report. This work, in addition to many necessary miscellaneous improvements have been made under the supervision of the Consulting Engineer and Architect for the Board of Control, and the Superintendent of Construction of the Penitentiary. The largest permanent improvement at the Penitentiary, is the erection of the new ice house. This is a very substantial structure built of brick and concrete, 28 feet by 60 feet by 18 feet high. It has a capacity of 1,000 tons and is large enough to supply the needs of the Institution, with an increase of population in the future. The erection of a Feed and Storeroom and additional incubator cellar for the poultry yard were deemed necessary. A one story brick and cement structure, 25 feet by 26½ feet by 12 feet high, with an incubator cellar 8 feet by 25 feet of solid concrete construction was erected in 1917. The tin roof on the Hospital building was rusted through and leaked badly in many places. A new composition roof has been laid, which was an extensive and expensive piece of work. The blacksmith and paint shop building and the soap house and smoke house building were also recovered with a composition roofing, putting all of these roofs in first class weather proof condition. The roofs over the Officer's quarters and Cellhouses were in a leaky condition and have been repaired with a coating of roofing cement.

The Twine Plant and Warehouse roofs are to be given a coating of the same material. New steel sash for the Old Cell house building has been purchased, but not yet installed. The machinery and equipment for the New Laundry building has been purchased and installed. As soon as the New Bathroom, located in the same building has been completed, the Laundry will be moved from its present location in the Twin Plant Ell and put in operation in the new quarters provided.

During the summer of 1917, the Honorable H. L. Reade, State Fire Marshal, made a thorough inspection of the electrical wiring throughout the Penitentiary. He reported the wiring in very bad condition and a dangerous fire menace to the entire Institution. Mr. Reade ordered all necessary changes and repairs made, to put the system in first class condition. We have no experienced electrician at the Institution and it was necessary to employ a skilled electrician to make the necessary changes and repairs, in compliance with the Fire Marshal's orders. We were only able to obtain an electrician's services a very small part of the time, with the result that only that portion of the work, in the buildings inside the Prison walls is completed. All of the wiring condemned as a fire menace, has been cleaned up and as soon as we are able to obtain the labor, the balance of the work will be completed. All of the wiring that has been overhauled, will need little care or attention for several years. It is however, recommended by Electrical Engineers that all open wiring, should be inspected and repaired every second or third year. This method, they state, is the cheapest in the long run, and keeps the electrical system in good working condition at all times.

The new flood lighting system for which an appropriation was granted by the Legislature of 1917, has been completed and in constant use during the past year. This system consists of eight floodlights equipped with 1,000 Watt Lamps and two floodlights equipped with 500 Watt Lamps. These are so situated that the entire roofs of the cellhouse, the wall surrounding the Penitentiary yard with the Penitentiary yard and grounds, immediately surrounding the Penitentiary walls are properly lighted.

The heating system throughout the Institution, has been entirely renovated and changed from a gravity to a vacuum system. New radiators were installed in the old cellhouse, together with many additional feet of radiation, all of which adds to the efficiency of the plant, the saving of fuel, and the health and comfort of the Officers and Inmates of the Institution.

The hot and cold water piping was renewed and extended where necessary, and with the addition of a new and larger hot water heater, an adequate supply of both hot and cold water is now furnished throughout the Institution.

The sewage system has become obsolete and inadequate, for the needs of the Institution. Realizing the expense that would be incurred for so extensive an improvement, the present system has been repaired and in many places relaid to provent stoppage in the pipes and the leakage of sewer gas. Much of the serious trouble and discomfort now seems to have been prevented.

Five new wells have been drilled, two inside the Prison wall which greatly increased the water supply for the Instiution proper, one at the Brick yard, which insures a plentiful supply of water for the manufacture of brick, and one well has been drilled in the hog pasture, and another along the Brick yard lane. These wells were all completed at a cost of from $150.00 to $200.00 each. The proposed plan is eventually to

pipe the water from the wells at the Brick yard and the one referred to as along the Brick yard lane, to the Power Plant at the Institution.

The kitchen equipment has been greatly improved by the installation of aluminum kettles, a new three compartment steam cooker, dishwasher and various other kitchen utensils.

The work of the Penitentiary Farm and the crops raised during the Biennial Period are best shown by statements Nos. 25, 26 and 27 of this report. The crop in the year 1916 was very fair producing about 14,000 bushels of small grain. A very poor crop was raised during the season of 1917. The prison farm has produced a very large portion of the beef, pork and vegetables consumed. No pork and very little beef has been purchased. The money received from cattle and hogs sold exceeds the money expended for beef and pork purchased. At present prices of beef and pork no one can question the economy of conducting the prison farm even though we were obliged to purchase a portion of the grain and hay fed to the hogs and cattle during the winter of 1917-1918. The dairy herd has produced all the milk and butter used at the Institution and brought a substantial revenue from these products sold. Small feed grain, corn and potatoes are the crops raised and the results obtained justify the maintaining of the prison farm.

The purchase of the west 400 acres of section one, and the Northwest one quarter of section two, all in township one hundred thirty-eight and range eighty, is a great addition to the Penitentiary Farm and should be followed by the purchase of the land directly adjoining on the east of the Penitentiary buildings. This piece of land must eventually be purchased for the use and proper protection of the Institution as the Prison population increases with the ultimate growth of our State.

Under the present Law of the State the estimated required appropriations for the maintaining of the Penitentiary during the ensuing Biennial Period have already been submitted for the consideration of your Honorable Board before presenting to the Budget Committee.

Fully realizing that this may not be the most advantageous time on account of the very small prison population, and possible lack of State funds, I desire this report to contain a strong recommendation for the construction of what is called a Colony House, outside the Prison walls. The purpose of this building is to house and feed the men working outside the walls, who will not be permitted to pass within the walls, for any purpose, and only returned inside in case of breach of discipline. The advantages of this system are numerous. First, in the hours of labor, the men working outside would then be able to perform, it can safely be computed, at least 25 per cent more hours of work than when these men are obliged to return to the cellhouse, for the prison count at morning, noon and night. Second, the continual temptation for the men on the outside to pass contraband articles to the men on the inside, would be removed. This traffic is not only annoying and detrimental to discipline, but sometimes dangerous, as the men working on the outside cannot be watched carefully enough, at all times to prevent their communicating

with irresponsible parties. The effect would also reflect and have great bearing on the conduct of the men working within the walls.

When this building is provided, then and then only, can a grade system of prison discipline be established and enforced. As long as many of the men are required to carry on the work outside of the wall, more or less trouble is sure to arise and cannot be prevented. The sooner this building is erected the better for those in authority, and for the prisoners themselves.

I sincerely hope sufficient appropriation will be granted to maintain the Institution and pay living salaries to the employees and guards. Neither efficiency or economy result by attempting to carry on the work of the Institution without sufficient funds. Although the Laws of the State governing the payment of earnings to the Inmates and effecting the Parole of worthy prisoners have been improved and enlarged still much advanced Legislation remains to be enacted if North Dakota intends to keep in line with her sister states in criminal Jurisprudence.

I desire to renew the recommendation in this regard made in preceding reports. There should be a greater uniformity of sentence for similar crimes, if prisoners are to show respect and confidence in the justice of the Law. The prisoners after committment to the Penitentiary compare the widely different sentences imposed for the same crime under practically the same circumstances and naturally resent the difference in the length of the term of the sentence. The Indeterminate sentence Law in some states fix the term of sentence for all crimes except those of the most serious nature. It is not an easy matter, nor should the criminal Statutes of the State be thoughtlessly tampered with or hastily changed, but I would like to see the coming session of the Legislature adopt some plan which would result in the development of the Indeterminate sentence Law in this State. The amount of the daily earnings allowed by Law to be paid to prisoners should be increased. Employees who have given many years efficient, faithful and loyal service to the Institution are entitled to the appreciation of the State, by receiving a fair salary, at least as much as would be paid for the same service by any other employer.

A commendable spirit is shown by the prisoners, in their conduct and by their interest, and willing effort, in carrying on the work of the Institution. This co-operation on their part is largely due to the judgment of Mr. Chas. McDonald, Deputy Warden, and his ability to understand human nature and the control of men.

The employees are doing their part by co-operating with us, especially the Superintendents, and their Assistants, in the Industries and on the Farm. It would be difficult and impractical to replace any of these men, who have faithfully served the State through several Administrations.

To Mr. Wm. S. Ferry, Secretary of the Penitentiary, credit is due, for his conscientious and tireless efforts, in preparing not only the Report of the Penitentiary, but also the Reports of the Twin Plant and Brick Yard, with the extended and accurate inventories already on file. The former office

employees entered the Active Service of the U. S. Government, on account of the war, therefore, all the burden of this original work fell on Mr. Ferry. I desire, at this time and in this manner, to make a public record in commendation of his never failing, cheerful, willing and efficient services, and at the same time to express my personal thanks to him, for undertaking and completing work, neither required, nor expected of the Secretary of the Penitentiary.

Respectfully,

F. S. TALCOTT,

Warden.

STATEMENT NO. 1

Showing the names, positions, and salaries of the officers and employees of the North Dakota State Penitentiary, the North Dakota Twine and Cordage Plant, and the Penitentiary Brick Yard, June 30, 1917.

PENITENTIARY OFFICE

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
Wm. S. Ferry, Secretary	$125.00	$1,500.00
Cecil H. Peterson, Clerk	83.33	1,000.00
J. Roderick McVey, Stenographer	75.00	900.00
James Downs, Stewards Clerk	75.00	900.00

TWIN PLANT OFFICE

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
Porter T. Talcott, Secretary	$125.00	$1,500.00
Luther W. Knutson, Stenographer	75.00	900.00
H. E. Payne, Traveling Collector	75.00	900.00

PENITENTIARY OFFICERS

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
F. S. Talcott, Warden	$166.67	$2,000.00
Peter Reid, Deputy Warden	137.50	1,650.00
Assistant Deputy Warden	Vacant	
Pierce O'Connor, Chief Keeper	100.00	1,200.00
J. T. Blacklock, Steward	75.00	900.00
J. P. Heltemes, Superintendent of Construction	100.00	1,200.00
Mrs. H. W. Crawford, Matron	40.00	480.00
Rev. M. J. Hiltner, Chaplain	5.00	Per Sunday
Rev. George Buzzelle, Chaplain	5.00	Per Sunday
Dr. A. M. Fisher, Physician and Surgeon	100.00	1,200.00
Captain of the Watch, Days	75.00	900.00
Wm. Sayers, Captain of the Watch, Nights	75.00	900.00
H. W. Crawford, Assistant Cell House Keeper, Days Old Cell House	55.00	660.00
Harry Holland, Assistant Cell House Keeper, Nights Old Cell House	60.00	720.00
C. E. Anderson, Assistant Cell House Keeper, Days New Cell House	60.00	720.00
J. Brethorst, Assistant Cell House Keeper, Nights New Cell House	60.00	720.00
J. B. Carter, Hospital Keeper, Days	55.00	660.00
P. F. Strock, Hospital Keeper, Nights	55.00	660.00
John Wichman, Sentry North Tower	55.00	660.00
John Geistler, Sentry South Tower	50.00	600.00
Richard Moore, Sentry East Tower	55.00	660.00
H. G. Arnold, Gateroom Turnkey, Days	55.00	660.00
J. M. Reardon, Gateroom Turnkey, Nights	50.00	600.00
Wm. Davidson, Watchman Inside Wall, Days	50.00	600.00
Frank Carr, Watchman Inside Wall, Nights	55.00	660.00
Watchman Outside Wall, Days	Vacant	
D. McDonald, Watchman Outside Wall, Nights	55.00	660.00
J. J. Duggan, Kitchen Steward	85.00	1,020.00
C. J. Gardner, Kitchen Guard and Butcher	50.00	600.00
J. H. Batcher, Dining Room Guard	60.00	720.00
O. G. Jeffers, Laundry Expert and Guard	60.00	720.00
Visitors Escort and Relief Turnkey	Vacant	
Joe Skubal, Night Engineer	60.00	720.00
L. McEvers, Assistant Engineer Superintendent Plumbing and Steam Fitting	60.00	720.00
J. F. Gerling, Superintendent of Brick and Cement Work	100.00	1,200.00
Construction Crew Guard	Vacant	
B. A. Woehle, Chief Farmer and in Charge of all Work Outside of Wall	100.00	1,200.00
Joseph Becker, Assistant Farmer and Guard	55.00	660.00
Guard in charge of Wood and Ice Crew		
Chas. Matthews, Officers in charge of Dairy Cattle and Hogs	60.00	720.00
J. F. Arnold, Gardener	65.00	780.00

G. C. Abernathy, Emergency and Relief Guard	60.00	720.00
Chas. Hall, Emergency and Relief Guard	50.00	600.00
Instructor Night School		
C. D. Wiggans, Tailor	60.00	720.00

TWINE PLANT OFFICERS

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
F. S. Talcott, Manager	50.00	600.00
Thomas Hanlon, Superintendent	150.00	1,800.00
Norman McDonald, Assistant Superintendent Spinner Room	100.00	1,200.00
Roy Riggs, Assistant Superintendent Balling Room	85.00	1,020.00
Vance Wilson, Assistant Superintendent Preparing Room	85.00	1,020.00
F. S. Morey, Engineer Twine Power Plant	110.00	1,320.00
James O'Dea, Guard Lower Floor, Factory	50.00	600.00
G. A .Lange, Guard Upper Floor, Factory	50.00	600.00
Richard Young, Machinist, Machine Shop	85.00	1,020.00

BRICK YARD OFFICERS

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
Albert Teske, Superintendent 5 Months	60.00	
Albert Teske, Superintendent 7 Months	100.00	1,000.00
*Guard while Brick Yard is in Operation		
*Guard while Brick Yard is in Operation		
*Guard while Brick Yard is in Operation		

The positions marked thus * are filled during the brick making season, by the officers assigned from the Penitentiary and Twine Plant.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Showing the names, positions, and salaries of the officers and employees of the North Dakota State Penitentiary, the North Dakota Twine and Cordage Plant, and the Penitentiary Brick Yard, June 30th, 1918.

PENITENTIARY OFFICE

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
F. S. Talcott, Warden	$166.67	$2,000.00
Wm. S. Ferry, Secretary	140.00	1,680.00
Roderick J. McVey, Record and Parole Clerk	83.33	1,000.00
Richard A. Schuette, Stenographer and Storehouse Clerk	75.00	900.00
Parole Officer	Vacant	

TWINE PLANT OFFICE

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
F. S. Talcott, Manager	$50.00	$600.00
F. S. Talcott, Jr., Secretary	125.00	1,500.00
Luther W. Knutson, Stenographer	75.00	900.00
H. E. Payne, Collector	75.00	900.00

PENITENTIARY OFFICERS

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
Charles McDonald, Deputy Warden	$137.50	$1,650.00
W. D. Dopking, Ass't Deputy Warden	150.00	1,800.00
Chief Keeper	Vacant	
James T. Blacklock, Steward	75.00	900.00
Mrs. H. W. Crawford, Matron	40.00	480.00
J. F. Gerling, Supt. Construction	100.00	1,200.00
Rev. M. J. Hiltner, Catholic Chaplain	5.00 Per Sunday	
Rev. Geo. Buzzelle, Episcopal Chaplain	5.00 Per Sunday	
Rev. H. C. Postlewaite, Protestant Chaplain	5.00 Per Sunday	
Dr. C. E. Stackhouse, Physician	100.00	1,200.00
J. J. Jett, Capt. of Watch, Days	75.00	900.00
Walter Wyman, Capt. of Watch, Nights	75.00	900.00
G. W. Jackson, Ass't Cellhouse Days, Old Cellhouse	60.00	720.00
Ass't Cellhouse Keeper, Nights, Old Cellhouse	Vacant	
John Huff, Ass't Cellhouse Keeper, Days, New Cell-		

house	65.00	780.00
John Wray, Ass't Cellhouse Keeper, Nights, New Cellhouse	70.00	840.00
John Lauder, Hospital Keeper, Nights	50.00	600.00
J. B. Carter, Hospital Keeper, Days	60.00	720.00
John Wichman, Sentry North Tower	60.00	720.00
T. B. King, Sentry South Tower	50.00	600.00
O. H. Alber, Sentry East Tower	50.00	600.00
Wm. Hurd, Gateroom Turnkey, Days	60.00	720.00
H. Caddell, Gateroom Turnkey, Nights	50.00	600.00
Lee Eldred, Watchman Inside Wall, Days	60.00	720.00
Watchman outside wall, Days	Vacant	
Frank Carr, Watchman inside wall, Nights	60.00	720.00
Duncan McDonald, Watchman outside Wall, Nights	60.00	720.00
W. M. Schmidt, Watchman North Gate, Days	50.00	600.00
H. E. Kennedy, Kitchen Steward	90.00	1,080.00
G. A. Lang, Kitchen Guard and Butcher	60.00	720.00
Joe Sheriff, Baker	75.00	900.00
C. G. Thornton, Dining Room Guard	60.00	720.00
H. W. Crawford, Laundry Expert and Guard	60.00	720.00
Tailor	Vacant	
J. V. Cox, Night Engineer	65.00	780.00
Harry Buck, Ass't Day Engineer	75.00	900.00
Sup't. Plumbing, Heating and Lighting	Vacant	
B. A. Woehle, Chief Farmer in Charge of Stock and all work outside of wall	100.00	1,200.00
Ben Hamkins, Ass't Farmer and Guard	50.00	600.00
Jos. Becker, Officer in Charge of Dairy Cattle and Hogs	70.00	840.00
J. F. Arnold, Gardener	65.00	780.00
Sup't Brick and Cement Work	Vacant	
Construction Crew Guard	Vacant	
Guard in Charge of Wood and Ice Crew	Vacant	
F. S. Smith, Dog Man	65.00	780.00
Richard Moore, Visitor Escort and Relief Turnkey	50.00	600.00
John Giestler, Emergency and Relief, Days	55.00	660.00
L. S. Fredricks, Emergency and Relief Guard, Nights	50.00	600.00
Instructor Penitentiary Night School	Vacant	

TWINE AND CORDAGE PLANT OFFICERS

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
Thos. Hanlon, Superintendent	166.66	2,000.00
Norman McDonald, Ass't Supt. Spinning Room	100.00	1,200.00
Rog Riggs, Ass't Supt. Bailing Room	90.00	1,080.00
Vance Wilson, Ass't Supt. Preparing Room	100.00	1,200.00
F. S. Morey, Engineer Twine Power Plant	110.00	1,320.00
Guard Lower Floor Factory	Vacant	
Guard Upper Floor Factory	Vacant	
F. D. O'Brien, Machinist Machine Shop	90.00	1,080.00

BRICK YARD OFFICERS

Names, Occupation and Location	Monthly Salary	Yearly Salary
Al Teske, Superintendent 5 months	60.00	1,000.00
*Ass't. Supt. while Brickyard is in Operation		
*Engineer while Brickyard is in Operation		
*Guard While Brickyard is in Operation		
*Guard While Brickyard is in Operation		
*Guard While Brickyard is in Operation		

The positions marked thus * are filled during the brick making season, by officers assigned from the Penitentiary and Twine Plant.

STATEMENT NO. 3

(A) Showing the daily consumption sheet for December 28th, 1916. The inmate population on that date was 256, the maximum for the year July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917.

Provisions Purchased	Number	Measure	Price	Cost
Wheat Grits	20	Lbs.	.04¾	.95
Raisins	2	Lbs.	.08¾	.18
Currants	1	Lbs.	.15½	.16
Syrup	½	Doz.	4.40	2.20
Sugar	100	Lbs.	7.10	7.10
Cheese	3	Lbs.	.21½	.65
Apples	50	Lbs.	.08	4.00
Apples No. 10	¼	Doz.	2.95	.74
Bacon	52	Lbs.	18.97	9.86
Ham	8	Lbs.	17.97	1.44
Beef	44	Lbs.	.12½	5.50
Coffee	24	Lbs.	.20	4.80
Tea	10	Lbs.	.25	2.50
Total				$40.08

FARM PRODUCTS

Milk	80	Gal.	.16	12.80
Eggs	5	Doz.	.15	.75
Pork	207	Lbs.	.10	20.70
Potatoes	7	Bus.	.80	5.60
Sauer Kraut	10	Gal.	.10	1.00
Total				$40.85
Less Milk Sold	3¼	Gals.	.65	.65
Total				$40.20

Provisions	$40.08
Farm Products	40.20
Total	$80.28
Warden's and Deputies Families	6
Officers Served	51
Inmates Served	256
Total Number	313
Per Capita Provisions	.128
Per Capita Farm	.128
Per Capita Total	.256

(B) Showing the inmates and officers bill of fare for December 28th, 1916. The inmate population on that date of 256, the maximum for the year July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917.

BREAKFAST

OFFICERS	INMATES
Cream of Wheat with Cream	Wheat Grits in Milk
Fried Ham	Fried Bacon
Browned Potatoes	Flashed Potatoes
Bread and Butter	Bread and Syrup
Doughnuts	Coffee, Milk and Sugar
Tea, Coffee or Milk	

DINNER

Sauer Kraut	Stewed Tomatoes
Pork Spare Ribs	Roast Pork
Mashed Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes
Bread and Butter	Bread and Sweet Sauce
Tea, Coffee and Milk	Gravy
Creamed Carrots	Suet Pudding
Cheese and Apple Pie	Coffee and Milk

SUPPER

Small Steak	Roast Beef Hash
Baked Potatoes	Fried Potatoes
Cake	Sauer Kraut
Sauce	Bread and Syrup
Bread and Butter	Sauce
Coffee and Milk	Coffee and Tea

STATEMENT NO. 4

(A) Showing the daily consumption sheet for July 3rd, 1917. The inmate population on that date was 208, the minmum for the year July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917.

Provisions Purchased	Number	Measure	Price	Cost
Corn Flakes	1-6	Case	1.80	.30
Peas No. 10	½	Doz.	5.50	2.75
Apples No. 10	½	Doz.	3.15	1.58
Pumpkin No. 10	1-3	Doz.	2.90	.97
Pumpkin No. 3	1 1-6	Doz.	1.10	1.28
Rice	10	Lbs.	.04¾	.48
Prunes	25	Lbs.	.09½	2.38
Cheese	10	Lbs.	.26	2.60
Salmon	1-3	Doz.	1.75	.58
Coffee	23	Lbs.	.20	4.60
Syrup	12	Gal.	5.75	5.75
Catsup	½	Doz.	1.85	.93
Flour	300	Lbs.	4.85	14.55
Cornmeal	20	Lbs.	2.83	.57
Cream of Wheat	10	Lbs.	.05½	.55
Baking Powder	5	Lbs.	.09½	.48
Yeast	1½	Lbs.	.35	.53
Ham	26	Lbs.	.24	6.24
Beef	17	Lbs.	.16½	2.81
Total				$49.93

FARM PRODUCTS

Milk	134	Gal.	.20	26.80
Eggs	5½	Doz.	.25	1.38
Pork	195	Lbs.	.12½	24.38
Bacon	14	Lbs.	.20	2.80
Lard	6	Lbs.	.12½	.75
Total				$56.11
Less Milk Sold	14	Qts. .05	.70	
Less Butter Sold	9	Lbs. .35	3.15	3.85
Total				$52.26

Provisions	$49.93
Farm Products	52.26
Total	$102.19
Warden's and Deputies Families	6
Officers Served	53
Inmates Served	208
Total Served	267
Per Capita Provisions	.187
Per Capita Farm Products	.1957
Per Capita Total	.3827

STATEMENT NO. 4

(B) Showing the officers and inmates daily bill of fare for July 3rd, 1917. The inmate population on that date was 208, the minimum for the year July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917.

BREAKFAST

OFFICERS	INMATES
Corn Flakes	Rolled Oats
Hashed Potatoes	Hashed Potatoes
Rolls with Syrup	Cakes with Syrup
Bread and Butter	Bread with Oleomargarine
Coffee, Tea and Milk	Coffee and Milk

DINNER

Beef Broth with Barley	Roast Pork with Pan Gravy
Roast Pork with Pan Gravy	Mashed Potatoes
Mashed Potatoes	Peas
Peas	Pumpkin Pie
Green Onions	Bread
Cheese and Apple Pie	Coffee and Milk
Bread and Butter	
Coffee, Tea and Buttermilk	

SUPPER

Green Onions	Stewed Tomatoes
Cold Ham	Stewed Beef with Rice
Potato Salad	Hashed Potatoes
American Cheese	Stewed Prunes
Cold Salmon	Cake
Apple Sauce	Bread
Cake	Tea and Milk
Coffee, Tea and Buttermilk	

STATEMENT NO. 5

(A) Showing the daily consumption sheet for November 10th, 1916. inmate population on that date was 233, the average daily inmate population for the year July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917, was 233.46.

Provisions Purchased	Number	Measure	Price	Cost
Coffee	25	Lbs.	.20	5.00
Sugar	100	Lbs.	7.10	7.10
Wheat Grits	20	Lbs.	.04¼	.95
Salmon Canned	1¼	Doz.	1.65	2.06
Tomatoes No. 10	¼	Doz.	4.00	1.00
Vanilla	1 1-12	Doz.	4.50	.38
Corn Meal	20	Lbs.	.02¾	.55
Oleomargarine	10	Lbs.	.14 7-10	1.47
Rice	2	Lbs.	.05	.10
Bacon	15	Lbs.	.18½	2.78
Fish	175	Lbs.	.13	22.75
Fish	3	Lbs.	.13	.39
Lima Beans	32	Lbs.	.08	2.56
Flour	400	Lbs.	4.30	17.20
Yeast	2½	Lbs.	.34	.85
Total				$65.14

FARM PRODUCTS

Milk	87	Gal.	.16	13.92
Eggs	3	Doz.	.15	.45
Beef	54	Lbs.	11.35	6.13
Potatoes	7	Bu.	.80	5.60
Lard	10	Lbs.	.10	1.00
Bacon	15	Lbs.	.18½	2.78
Total				$33.00
Less Milk Sold	3¼	Gal.	.20	.65
Total				$32.35

Provisions	$65.14
Farm Products	32.35
Total	$97.49
Warden's and Deputies Families	6
Officers Served	47
Inmates Served	233
Total Number	286
Per Capita Provisions	.228
Per Capita Farm	.113
Per Capita Total	.341

STATEMENT NO. 5

(B) Showing the inmates and officers bill of fare for November 10th, 1916. The inmate population of that date was 233, and the average daily population for the year July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917, was 233.46.

BREAKFAST

OFFICERS	INMATES
Wheat Grits	Wheat Grits
Bacon	Bacon
Potatoes	Potatoes
Corn Bread	Corn Bread
Bread and Butter	Syrup
Coffee and Milk	Coffee and Milk

DINNER

Rice Tomato Soup	Rice Tomato Soup
Creamed Carrots	Creamed Carrots
Fried Salmon	Fried Salmon
Potatoes	Potatoes
Bread and Butter	Bread and Syrup
Coffee, Tea and Milk	Coffee and Milk
Pumpkin Pie	Bread Pudding

SUPPER

Cold Meat	Lima Beans
Salmon	Pickles
Potato Salad	Potatoes
Bread and Butter	Bread and Syrup
Coffee, Tea and Milk	Tea and Milk
Cake	Apple Sauce
Apple Sauce	

STATEMENT NO. 6

(A) Showing daily consumption sheet for July 2nd, 1917. The inmate population on that date was 209, the maximum for the year, July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918.

Provisions Purchased	Number	Measure	Price	Cost
Sugar	100	Lbs.	8.00	8.00
Tomatoes No. 3	11	Cans	1.50	1.38
Apples No. 10	3	Gal.	3.15	.79
Catsup	1	Bot.	1.85	.15
Rice	18	Lbs.	.05¾	1.04
Corn No. 2	24	Cans	1.35	2.70
Coffee	20	Lbs.	.20	4.00
Table Salt	70	Lbs.	3.85	.96
Cheese	3	Lbs.	.27	.81
Corn Meal	9	Lbs.	.03	.27
Flour	200	Lbs.	4.85	9.70
Yeast	1¼	Lbs.	.35	.44
Beef	168	Lbs.	.15	25.20
Beef	37	Lbs.	.15	5.55
Baking Powder	5	Lbs.	.09½	.48
Total				$61.47

FARM PRODUCTS

Milk	141	Gal.	.20	28.20
Eggs	6	Doz.	.25	1.50
Pork	4	Lbs.	.12½	.50
Bacon	51	Lbs.	.20	10.20
Ham	22	Lbs.	.20	4.40
Lard	62	Lbs.	.12½	7.75
Radishes	2	Qts.	1.00	.13
Onions	2	Qts.	1.00	.06
Total				$52.74
Less Milk Sold	14	Qts. .05	.70	
Less Butter Sold	6	Lbs. .36	2.16	
Total				$49.88

Provisions	$61.47
Farm Products	49.88
Total	$ 111.35
Warden's and Deputies Families	6
Officers Served	52
Inmates Served	209
Total Number Served	267
Per Capita Provisions	.23
Per Capita Farm	.187
Per Capita Total	.417

STATEMENT NO. 6

(B) Showing the officers and inmates daily bill of fare for July 2nd 1917. The inmate population on that date was 209, the maximum for the year July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918.

BREAKFAST

OFFICERS	INMATES
Rolled Oats with Milk	Rolled Oats in Milk
Fried Ham	Fried Bacon
Hashed Potatoes	Hashed Potatoes
Corn Bread and Syrup	Corn Bread
Coffee, Tea and Milk	Coffee and Milk
Bread and Butter	Bread and Syrup

DINNER

Beef Stew with Vegetables	Beef Stew with Vegetables
Steamed Potatoes	Steamed Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes	Peas
Apple Pudding	Rice Pudding
Bread and Butter	Bread and Syrup
Coffee, Tea, Milk and Buttermilk	Iced Tea, and Milk

SUPPER

Fried Steak with Gravy	Roasted Beef
Baked Potatoes	Hashed Potatoes
Stewed Corn	Corn
Prune Sauce	Prune Sauce
Cake	Tea, Milk
Iced Tea, Milk	Bread and Syrup
Bread and Butter	

STATEMENT NO. 7

(A) Showing the daily consumption sheet for June 25th, 1918. The inmate population on that date was 136, the minimum for the year July 1st, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Provisions Purchased	Number	Measure	Price	Cost
Salmon	2	Cans	2.15	.36
Peaches	1	Gal.	4.50	.38
Syrup	4	Gal.	7.60	2.53
Tomatoes	6	Gal.	3.00	1.50
Corn No. 2 Cans	8	Cans	1.25	.83
Coffee	19	Lbs.	.20	3.80
Vinegar	2	Gal.	.27	.54
Corn Flakes	6	Pkgs.	2.75	.46
Grapes	2	Gal.	5.75	.96
Yeast	1	Lb.	.35	.35
Potatoes	6	Bu.	.90	5.40
Eggs	1	Case	8.00	8.00
Salt Pork	16	Lbs.	.26½	4.24
Ham	75	Lbs.	28.35	21.26
Mutton	15	Lbs.	.26	3.90
Total				$54.51

FARM PRODUCTS

Beef	165	Lbs.	.12½	20.63
Pork Chops	4	Lbs.	.12½	.50
Spinach	4	Bu.	.50	2.00
Radishes	2	Qts.	1.00	.06
Onions	2	Qts.	1.00	.06
Milk	141	Gal.	.20	28.20
Eggs	1 2-3	Doz.	.25	.42
Total				$51.87
Less Milk Sold	13	Qts. .07	.91	
Less Butter Sold	6	Lbs. .40	2.40	3.31
Total				$48.56

Provisions	$54.51
Farm Products	49.56
Total	$103.07
Warden's and Deputies Families	6
Officers Served	53
Inmates Served	136
Total Number	195
Per Capita Provisions	.2795
Per Capita Farm	.249
Per Capita Total	.5285

STATEMENT NO. 7

(B) Showing the officers and inmates daily bill of fare, for June 25th, 1918. The inmate population on that date was 136, the minimum for the year July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918.

BREAKFAST

OFFICERS	INMATES
Corn Flakes	Scrambled Eggs
Scrambled Eggs	Fried Potatoes
Fried Potatoes	Bread and Oleomargarine
Bread and Butter	Coffee and Milk
Coffee and Milk	Syrup

DINNER

Beef Stew	Beef Stew
Steamed Potatoes	Steamed Potatoes
Stewed Corn	Boiled Navy Beans
Young Onions	Bread and Syrup
Bread and Butter	Iced Tea
Iced Tea	Buttermilk
Buttermilk	

SUPPER

Cold Beef
Lyonnaise Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes
Onions
Grape Sauce
Bread and Butter
Iced Tea
Buttermilk

Beef Hash
Fried Potatoes
Stewed Corn
Peach Sauce
Bread and Syrup
Iced Tea
Buttermilk

STATEMENT NO. 8

(A) Showing the daily consumption sheet for February 17th, 1918. The inmate population on that date was 169, the average daily population for the year July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918, was 169.2.

Provisions Purchased	Number	Measure	Price	Cost
Corn Flakes	2	Pkgs.	2.75	.15
Flour War Standard	200	Lbs.	5.316	10.63
Corn Flour	80	Lbs.	5.16	4.12
Oat Meal	5	Pkgs.	4.50	.94
Tomatoes No. 3	12	Cans	1.75	1.75
Rice	7	Lbs.	.08½	.58
Corn No. 10	1	Gal.	6.59	.55
Lima Beans	20	Lbs.	.15½	3.10
Prunes	25	Lbs.	.09	2.25
Syrup	6	Gal.	7.90	3.95
Coffee	10	Lbs.	.20	3.80
Yeast	2	Lbs.	.35	.70
Lemon Extract	1	Bttle	3.95	.33
Cheese	8	Lbs.	.27	2.16
Total				$35.01

FARM PRODUCTS

Milk	61	Gals.	.20	12.20
Eggs	1 1-3	Doz.	.25	.33
India Relish	1	Gal.	.50	.50
Kraut	5	Gal.	.25	1.25
Green Tomatoes	5	Gal.	.30	1.50
Beef	176	Lbs.	.12½	22.00
Pork	88	Lbs.	.12½	11.00
Salt Pork	3	Lbs.	.12½	.38
Lard	13	Lbs.	.12½	1.63
Potatoes	425	Lbs.	1.25	8.86
Total				$59.65
Less Milk Sold	14	Qts.	.07	.98
Total				$58.67

Provisions	$35.01
Farm Products	58.67
Total	$93.68

Warden's and Deputies Families	6
Officers Served	47
Inmates Served	169
Total Served	222
Per Capita Provisions	.1576
Per Capita Farm	.2643
Per Capita Total	.4219

STATEMENT NO. 8

(B) Showing the officers and inmates daily bill of fare for February 17th, 1918. The inmate population on that date was 169, the average daily population for the year July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918, was 169.2.

BREAKFAST

OFFICERS	INMATES
Wheat Grits	Wheat Grits
Fried Ham	Fried Ham
Hashed Potatoes	Hashed Potatoes
Hot Rolls with Syrup	Hot Rolls with Syrup
Bread and Butter	Bread and Oleomargarine
Coffee, Tea and Milk	Coffee and Milk

DINNER

Tomato Soup with Rice	Beef Stew with Vegetables
Soda Crackers	Steamed Potatoes
Beef Stew with Vegetables	Beets
Boiled Potatoes	Bread Pudding
Stewed Tomatoes	Bread and Syrup
Bread Pudding	Coffee and Milk
Bread and Butter	
Coffee, Tea and Buttermilk	

SUPPER

Steak with Italian Sauce	Roast Beef Hash
German Fried Potatoes	Hashed Brown Potatoes
Fried Sauer Kraut	Fried Sauer Kraut
Sauce	Sauce
Cake	Bread and Syrup
Bread and Butter	Tea and Milk
Coffee, Tea and Buttermilk	

STATEMENT NO. 9

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY—BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF PROVISIONS AND FARM PRODUCTS CONSUMED, THE TOTAL NUMBER SERVED, AND THE PER CAPITA, FOR THE YEAR JULY 1ST, 1916, TO JUNE 30TH, 1917

	Provisions Consumed	Farm Products Consumed	Total Consumed	Number Men Served	Per Capita Provisions	Per Capita Farm Products	Per Capita Total
July, 1916	$ 1,466.13	$ 1,821.60	$ 3,287.73	9,149	.1602	.1991	.3593
August, 1916	1,424.62	1,900.67	3,325.29	8,624	.1652	.2204	.3856
September, 1916	1,138.02	1,730.15	2,868.17	8,380	.1358	.2065	.3423
October, 1916	1,348.75	1,531.76	2,880.51	8,903	.1515	.1720	.3235
November, 1916	1,520.85	1,169.44	2,690.29	8,776	.1733	.1333	.3066
December, 1916	1,769.88	1,019.58	2,789.46	9,628	.1838	.1058	.2896
January, 1917	1,868.40	1,064.61	2,933.01	9,548	.1957	.1115	.3072
February, 1917	2,044.41	932.89	2,977.30	8,633	.2367	.1081	.3448
March, 1917	2,182.30	1,232.52	3,414.82	9,579	.2278	.1287	.3565
April, 1917	2,192.12	1,372.33	3,564.45	8,888	.2466	.1544	.4010
May, 1917	2,500.27	1,292.86	3,793.13	8,541	.2927	.1514	.4441
June, 1917	2,762.34	1,314.55	4,076.89	8,035	.3438	.1636	.5074
Totals for the year	$22,218.09	$16,382.96	$38,601.05	106,684	76.018	56.051	132.069
Monthly averages for the year	1,851.50	1,365.25	3,216.75	8,890.03	6.3345	4.6709	11.0054
Daily averages for the year	60,871	44.885	105.756	292.285	.2082	.1535	.3617

STATEMENT NO. 10

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY—BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF PROVISIONS AND FARM PRODUCTS CONSUMED, THE TOTAL NUMBER SERVED, AND THE PER CAPITA, FOR THE YEAR JULY 1ST, 1917, TO JUNE 30TH, 1918.

	Provisions Consumed	Farm Products Consumed	Total Consumed	Number Men Served	Per Capita Provisions	Per Capita Farm Products	Per Capita Total
July, 1917	$ 2,439.28	$ 1,766.07	4,205.35	8,057	.3027	.2192	.5219
August, 1918	2,244.48	1,280.38	3,524.86	7,322	.3065	.1749	.4814
September, 1917	1,600.62	1,672.69	3,273.31	6,875	.2328	.2433	.4761
October, 1917	1,138.39	1,986.31	3,124.70	7,186	.1584	.2764	.4348
November, 1917	1,313.86	1,775.82	3,089.68	6,742	.1949	.2634	.4583
December, 1917	1,514.19	1,9 1.48	3,415.67	6,937	.2183	.2741	.4924
January, 1918	1,484.87	1,737.84	3,222.71	7,006	.2119	.2481	.46
February, 1918	1,250.60	1,433.42	2,684.02	6,209	.2014	.2309	.4323
March, 1918	1,557.60	1,413.74	2,971.34	6,885	.2272	.2063	.4335
April, 1918	1,594.31	1,338.45	2,932.76	6,432	.2479	.2081	.4560
May, 1918	1,389.61	1,665.47	3,055.08	6,443	.2157	.2585	.4742
June, 1918	1,854.66	1,653.65	3,508.31	6,127	.3027	.2699	.5726
Totals for the year	$19,382.47	$19,625.32	$39,007.79	82,191	85.775	87.381	173.156
Monthly averages for the year	1,615.201	1,635.443	3,250.644	6,849.25	7.05	7.182	14.232
Daily averages for the year	53.103	53.768	106.871	225.181	.235	.2394	.4744

STATEMENT NO. 11

RECAPITULATION OF THE COST OF PROIVISIONS AND FARM PRODUCTS CONSUMED, THE NUMBER SERVED, AND THE PER CAPITA FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1916 TO JUNE 30TH 1918

	Provisions Consumed	Farm Products Consumed	Total Consumed	Number Men Served	Per Capita Provisions	Per Capita Farm Products	Per Capita Total
Totals for year 7—1-'16 to 6—30-'17	$22,218.09	$16,382.96	$38,601.05	106,684	76.018	56.051	132.069
Totals for year 7—1-'17 to 6—30-'18	19,382.47	19,625.32	39,007.79	82,191	85.775	87.381	173.156
Totals for biennial period 7—1-'16 to 6—30-'18..	$41,600.56	$36,008.28	77,608.84	188,875	161.793	143.432	305.225
Yearly agencies for the biennial period.....	$20,800.28	$18.004.14	38,804.42	94,438	80.896	71.716	152.612
Monthly averages for the biennial period.....	$ 1,733.36	$ 1,500.347	3,233.70	7,869.64	6.741	5.976	12.718
Daily averages for the biennial period.....	56.987	49.327	106,314	258,733	.2216	.1965	.4181

STATEMENT NO. 12.

Financial statement showing balances in funds July 1st, 1916; plus amounts appropriated by the Legislature of 1917; added to which is shown special credits and Brick Yard earnings for the Biennial Period; authorized fund transfers July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918; net amount available July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1918; total expenditures July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918; balances in funds July 1st, 1918.

ACCOUNT	Balances in Salaries and Wages Accounts, July 1st, 1916 A	Balances in Funds July 1, 1916	General Appropriations 1917	Brick Yard & Miscellaneous Earnings July 1st, 1916 to June 30, 1918	D Authorized Fund Transfers July 1, 1916 to June 30,		Total Net Amount Available Transfers deducted July 1, '16 to June 30, 1918	Total Expenditures July 1st, 1916 to June 30, 1918	Balances in Funds July 1st, 1918
MAINTENANCE:									
Salaries and Wages:									
Warden's Salary	$ 1,333.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy Warden's Salary	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ass't Deputy Warden's Salary	936.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Keeper's Salary	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secretary's Salary	1,311.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steward's Salary	600.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron's Salary	396.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain's Salary	314.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sup't of Construction, Salary	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk and Stenographer	1,000.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 9,393.32	$ 27,660.00	$.....	$.....	.....	3-34	$ 37,056.66	$ 21,094.68	$ 15,961.98
Guards and Employees		6,011.70	40,000.00	.....	.....	{2,110.91 / 2,700.00C}	50,822.61	35,169.00	15,653.61
General Maintenance		6,000.00	60,000.00	.....	.....	{5,004.48 / 4,800.00C}	75,804.48	72,670.02	3,134.46
Coal and Electric Supplies		3,542.68	20,000.00	.....	135.70	.....	23,406.98	16,286.58	7,120.40
Water		1,795.82	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	5,395.82	3,305.15	2,090.67
Clothing for Inmates		2,111.15	10,000.00	.....	.....	348.66	12,459.81	8,810.93	3,648.88
Uniforms for Guards		500.00	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	2,300.00	595.94	1,704.06
Transportation, Clothing for Discharged Inmates		887.17	8,000.00	.....	.....	{500.00C / 479.12}	9,866.29	6,046.12	3,820.17
Drugs and Medicines		1,144.65	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	2,344.65	1,653.81	690.84
Emergency Major Surgical Operations		.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,060.60	2,060.60	2,060.60	.....
Surgical Instruments		.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Amusements and School Library		329.89	2,000.00	.....	.....	98.57	2,428.46	1,122.75	1,305.71
Warden's Expense		416.66	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,416.66	916.66	500.00
Incidentals and Prison		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congress		326.44	.....	.....	.....	1,336.84	1,663.28	1,663.28	.....
General Maintenance 3-20-17 to 7-1-17 and Deficit to 7-1-17		19,860.00	25,500.00	.....	1,874.75	10,899.47	54,384.72	54,384.72B	.....
IMPROVEMENTS AND DEPAIRS:									
Painting		.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	514.18	1,514.18	1,514.18	.....
New Roof—Hospital Building		.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00	524.25	75.75
New Sash for old Cellhouse		.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	21.51	1,021.51	1,021.51	.....
New Roofs for Yard House		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sky-Light, and Lighting System for Walls		.....	775.00	.....	.....	937.40	1,712.40	1,712.40	.....
Changing Heating System, to Vacuum System and Extension of Heating System, New Steam Main and Hot Water Heater		.....	2,600.00	.....	.....	2,400.98	5,000.98	5,000.98	.....
Water Pipe Line from Brick Yard to Penitentiary and Erection of Tank and Tower		.....	1,500.00	.....	150.00	.....	1,350.00	.....	1,350.00
General Repairs		183.07	4,000.00	.....	.....	2,755.90	6,938.97	6,788.97	150.00
Repairing Women's Ward		100.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.16	100.16	.....
Engine and Boiler Room Repairing and Improvements		12.93	.....	.....	.....	24.47	37.40	37.40	.....
Lumber and Hardware for Gutters		58.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.82	58.82	.....
NEW BUILDINGS:									
Brick Guard Tower		.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Root Cellar		.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Dormitory and Living Quarters—Officers		6,000.00	.....	.....	6,000.00C	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Ice House		500.00	.....	.....	.....	334.81	834.81	834.81	.....
Lumber Shed		500.00	.....	.....	500.00C	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women's Ward		2,561.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,561.95	2,561.95	.....
Septic Tank		551.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	551.39	.....	551.39
Well for Water Supply		616.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	616.21	616.21	.....
Criminal Insane Ward		1,574.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574.32	550.45	1,023.87
EQUIPMENT:									
Steel Chairs		375.00	.....	.....	375.00C	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel Tables		375.00	.....	.....	375.00C	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beds and Bedding		536.49	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....	2,936.49	1,353.67	1,582.82
Books, Stationery, and Office Supplies		.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	228.49	2,728.49	1,212.94	1,515.55
New Laundry Equipment		.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Kitchen Equipment, Dish Washer and Sterilizer		.....	2,100.00	.....	.....	.....	2,100.00	1,236.86	863.14
Fire Hose and Apparatus		112.37	500.00	.....	.....	24.60	636.97	262.63	374.34
Brick Yard Conveyors		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheds and Boilers		.....	250.00	.....	.....	50.65	300.65	300.65	.....
Farm Equipment and Machinery		.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	1,922.87	77.13
Motor Truck		750.00	.....	.....	750.00C	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eight Foot Binder		.....	.....	.....	.....	180.36	180.36	180.36	.....
MISCELLANEOUS:									
Telephone, Telegraph Equipment for Identification Department, etc.		.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	1,714.00	1,286.00
Rent of Cultivated and Hay Lands		392.58	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	2,892.58	2,803.00	89.58
Insurance		.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	1,874.75	5,874.75	5,317|63	557.12
Farm Lands		673.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	673.95	673.95	.....
North Dakota Twine and Cordage Plant		.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Earnings		.....	.....	32,399.69E	28,529.64	.....	3,870.05	.....	3,870.05
Brick Yard		475.32	.....	6,120.19	.....	.....	6,595.51	4,504.53	2,090.98
	$ 68,669.04	$ 239,185.00	$ 38,519.88	$ 38,690.09	$ 38,690.09		$ 346,373.92	$ 271,585.42	$ 74,788.50

A—Balances in Salary and Wages Accounts as shown in statement **A** of report for Biennial Period, ending July 1st, 1916.

B—For detailed list of expenditures from the General Maintenance, March 20th, 1917 to July 1st, 1917 appropriation and the deficit to July 1st, 1917 appropriation. See Statement No.

C—Fund transfers authorized by Emergency Commission on January 18th, 1917, as provided by Section 2, of Chapter 152 of the Session Laws of 1915.

D—Fund transfers except those items marked "C," authorized by Board of Control.

E—Brick Sales.

STATEMENT NO. 12B

RECAPITULATION PROOF SHEET

Recapitulation proof covering financial statement No. 12 of this report.

Balance in Funds, July 1st, 1916	$ 68,669.04
General Appropriations 1917 Legislature	239,185.00
Brick Yard and Miscellaneous Earnings, July 1, '16 to June 30, '18.	38,519.88
Total net amount available transfers deducted July 1, '16 to June 30th, 1918	$ 345,373.92
Less Expenditures July 1, '16 to June 30th, '18	271,585.42
Balances in Funds July 1st, 1918	$ 74,788.50

STATEMENT NO. 13

Statement showing in detail expenditures from the General Maintenance, March 20th, 1917 to July 1st, 1917; appropriation by the Legislative Assembly in 1915; and the deficit to July 1st, 1917; appropriation by the Legislative Assembly of 1917.

Maintenance:	
Warden's Salary	$ 666.59
Deputy Warden's Salary	550.00
Secretary's Salary	188.25
Steward's Salary	299.73
Matron's Salary	83.55
Guards and Employees	8,845.16
General Maintenance	25,629.70
Coal and Electric Supplies	2,396.60
Clothing for Inmates	1,882.10
Uniforms for Guards	68.50
Transportation and Clothing for Discharged Inmates	2,031.81
Drugs and Medicines	1,649.11
Warden's Expense	83.34
Incidentals and Prison Congress	851.84
Improvements and Repairs:	
New Roof—Hospital Building	239.84
Repairing Womens' Ward	1,077.39
New Buildings:	
New Ice House	184.13
New Laundry	192.90
Equipment:	
Beds and Bedding	381.61
Books, Stationery and Office Supplies	448.76
Brick Yard Conveyors, Sheds and Boilers	15.00
Miscellaneous:	
Insurance	117.75
Farm Lands	4,149.55
Architect Fees	1,332.95
Services of Detective Agency	1,028.56
Total	$54,384.72

STATEMENT NO. 14

Statement showing; Total Expenditures from each of the Penitentiary Appropriation Accounts and the Brick Yard Account for the years July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917 and July 1st, 1917 to June 30th 1918; Total Expenditures from the Penitentiary Appropriation Accounts and the Brick Yard Account for the Biennial Period July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

ACCOUNT	Year July 1, '16 to June 30, '17	Year July 1st, '17 to June 30, '18	Biennial Period July 1st, '16, to June 30, '18
MAINTENANCE—			
Salaries and Wages:			
Warden's Salary	$ 1,999.96	$ 2,000.00	$ 3,999.96
Deputy Warden's Salary	1,650.00	1,650.00	3,300.00
Ass't Deputy Warden's Salary	936.66	457.14	1,393.80
Chief Keeper's Salary	1,203.34	806.45	2,0 9.79
Secretary's Salary	1,500.00	1,680.00	3,180.00
Steward's Salary	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
Matron's Salary	480.00	482.68	962.68
Chaplain's Salary	157.00	185.00	342.00
Superintendent of Construction Salary	1,200.00	1,135.48	2,335.48
Clerk and Stenographer	999.96	999.96	1,999.92
Physician's Salary	.....	1,200.00	1,2 0.00
Stenographer and Steward's Clerk	.....	359.17	359.17
Guards and Employees	19,667.77	24,346.39	44,014.16
General Maintenance:			
Provisions	24,627.75	25,727.49	50,355.24
Sustenance Other Than Provisions	16,670.73	31,138.05	47,808.78
Coal and Electric Supplies	5,939.28	12,879.60	18,818.68
Water	1,654.02	1,651.13	3,305.15
Clothing for Inmates	4,341.91	6,351.12	10,693.03
Uniforms for Guards	568.50	95.94	664.44
Transportation and Clothing for Discharged Inmates	3,898.10	4,179.83	8,077.93
Drugs and Medicines	2,793.76	509.16	3,302.92
Emergency Major Surgical Operations	.....	2,060.60	2,060.60
Amusements and School Library	395.38	727.37	1,122.75
Warden s Expense	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Incidentals and Prison Congress	2,515.12	.....	2,515.12
Improvements and Repairs:			
Painting	673.42	1,070.60	1,744.02
New Roof—Hospital Building	.....	524.25	524.25
New Sash for Old Cell House	.....	1,021.51	1,021.51
New Roofs for Yard House, Sky-Light and Lighting System for Walls	.....	1,712.40	1,712.40
Changing Heating System to Vacuum System, and Extension of Heating System, New Steam Mains, and New Hot Water Heater	.....	5,000.98	5,000.98
Water Pipe Line from Brick Yard to Penitentiary and Erection of Tank and Tower	.....	150.00	150.00
General Repairs	1,926.75	5,789.61	7,716.36
Repairing Women's Ward	57.05	43.11	100.16
Engine and Boiled Room Repairing and Improvements	37.40	.....	37.40
Lumber and Hardware for Cutters	58.82	.....	58.82
New Buildings:			
New Ice House	1,018.94	.....	1,018.94
Women's Ward	2,561.95	.....	2,561.95
Well for Water Supply	616.21	.....	616.21
Criminal Insane Ward	.....	550.45	550.45
New Laundry	192.90	.....	192.90
Equipment:			
Beds and Bedding	918.10	817.18	1,735.28
Books, Stationery and Office Supplies	677.25	984.45	1,661.70
New Laundry Equipment	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Kitchen Equipment, Dish Washer, and Sterilizer	.....	1,236.86	1,236.86
Fire Hose and Apparatus	151.97	125.66	277.63
Brick Yard Conveyors, Sheds and Boilers	.....	300.65	300.65
Farm Equipment and Machinery	.....	1,922.87	1,922.87
Eight Foot Binder	180.36	.....	180.36

ACCOUNT	Year July 1, '16 to June 30, '17	Year July 1, '17 to June 30, '18	Biennial Period July 1, '16 to June 30, '18.
Miscellaneous:			
Telephone, Telegraph Equipment for Identification Dept., Etc.	.....	1,714.00	1,714.00
Rent of Cultivated and Hay Lands..	875.00	1,928.00	2,803.00
Insurance	1,992.50	3,442.88	5,435.38
Farm Lands	4,823.50	.....	4,823.50
Architect Fees	1,332.95	.....	1,332.95
Services of Detective Agency	1,028.56	.....	1,028.56
Brick Yard	4,017.93	486.60	4,504.53
	$ 117,740.80	$ 153,844.62	$ 271,585.42

STATEMENT NO. 15

Showing the total expenditures for two years, beginning July 1st, 1916, and ending June 30th, 1918, covering general Maintenance, Salaries, Re-Pairs, Improvements, Betterments, Equipment, New Buildings, and Brick Yard.

JULY 1st, 1916 TO JUNE 30, 1917.

July, 1916	$8,961.59
August, 1916	7,702.05
September, 1916	9,575.57
October, 1916	6,637.67
November, 1916	7,747.59
December, 1916	8,685.84
January, 1917	9,517.10
February, 1917	7,922.90
March, 1917	18,058.86
April, 1917	16,581.39
May, 1917	9,809.56
June, 1917	6,540.68
Total	$ 117,740 80

JULY 1st, 1917 TO JUNE 30th, 1918.

July, 1917	$ 19,229.46
August, 1917	12,418.41
September, 1917	12,995.68
October, 1917	11,905.15
November, 1917	9,943.14
December, 1917	11,927.14
January, 1918	8,229.93
February, 1918	11,413.22
March, 1918	14,437.91
April, 1918	16,683.18
May, 1918	11,293.17
June, 1918	13,368.23
Total	$153,844.62

Total Expenditures, July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	117,740.80
Total Expenditures, July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	153,844.62
Total for Biennial Period, July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918	$271,585.42

STATEMENT NO. 17

Statement showing total miscellaneous cash receipts for each month during the year July 1st, 1916 to June 30, 1917.

July, 1916	$249.23
August, 1916	1,220.40
September, 1916	1,048.04
October, 1916	1,526.34
November, 1916	3,702.84
December, 1916	275.99
January, 1917	2,268.23
February, 1917	1,176.44
March, 1917	398.51
April, 1917	1,477.94
May, 1917	1,222.14
*June, 1917	2,761.74
Total for Year	$17,327.84

*June, 1917, earnings collected during July, 1917, and distributed in June, 1917, work included in June in the above statement.

STATEMENT NO. 18

Statement showing miscellaneous cash receipts, itemized, for the year July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917.

INMATES MAINTENANCE:		
Twine Plant	$8,732.15	
State Capitol	365.25	
Brick Yard	429.80	$9,527.20
OFFICERS MAINTENANCE:		
Twine Plant	$1,087.80	
Brick Yard	114.45	$1,202.25
TEAM HIRE:		
Twine Plant	$41.00	
State Capitol	288.00	
Brick Yard	44.00	$373.00
Salary of officers in charge of crew making and packing ice for State Capitol		36.01
MDSE. SOLD FROM STORES:		
Twine Plant	$441.59	
Brick Yard	209.75	
State Capitol	5.76	
Gasoline	2.30	
Plaster	22.80	
Matches	122.11	
Miscellaneous	68.27	$872.58
Poultry		630.50
Cattle		45.00
Hogs		143.00
Setting Eggs		213.50
Milk and Cream		186.15
Lard		814.84
Butter		19.80
Bread		197.88
Hides		547.68
Plow Shares Returned		18.90
Scraps Iron and Rags		112.98
Egg Cases		8.50
Potatoes		1,878.67
Tomatoes		16.75
Cabbage		100.52
Flowers and Plants		6.00
Library		98.57
Cash Premium Poultry Show		28.35
Postage, Parole and Suspended Sentence Men		64.00
Postage, Parole and Suspended Sentence Violators		45.83
Subscription to Reflector		1.25
Refund Insurance Premiums		40.68

Telephone Tolls	3.75
Received from Inmates to Apply on Surgical Operations	34.85
Received from N. P. Railway Co. for Horse Killed	50.00
Miscelloneous	8.85
	$17,327.84

STATEMENT NO. 19

Statement showing disposition made of the miscellaneous cash receipts for the Year July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917.

MAINTENANCE:	
Sustenance and Provisions	$4,868.78
Repairs and Improvements	666.29
Deficit—General Maintenance to July 1st, 1917	6,175.67
Incidentals	1,336.84
Clothing for Inmates	348.66
Transportation and Clothing for Discharged Inmates	479.12
Books, Stationery and Office Supplies	228.49
Paints and Painting	443.58
Library, Amusements and School	98.57
Guards and Employees	2,110.91
Chief Keeper's Salary	3.34
Binders—Eight Foot	180.36
Engine and Boiler Room Repairs and Improvements	24.47
Fire Apparatus	24.60
New Ice House	334.81
Total Distributed	$17,324.49
Miscellaneous Cash Received on Hand Undistributed at Close of June, 1917, Business	3.35
	$17,327.84

June, 1917, earnings collected during July, 1917, and distributed in June, 1917, work included in the above statement.

STATEMENT NO. 20

Statement showing total Miscellaneous cash receipts for each month during the year July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918.

July, 1917	***
August, 1917	$1,251.29
September, 1917	1,216.48
October, 1917	1,093.06
November, 1917	585.90
December, 1917	841.36
January, 1918	97.08
February, 1918	943.95
March, 1918	3,363.63
April, 1918	1,045.15
May, 1918	1,321.40
June, 1918	3,312.55
Total earnings for the year July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	$15,071.85
Balance on hand undistributed July 1st, 1917	3.35
	$15,075.20

***June earnings collected during July, 1917, included in June, 1917, earnings.

STATEMENT NO. 21

Statement showing miscellaneous cash receipts, itemized, for the year July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918.

INMATES MAINTENANCE:		
Twine Plant	$5,897.45	
Capitol	134.05	$6,031.50
OFFICERS MAINTENANCE:		
Twine Plant	$928.90	
Capitol	26.80	$955.70
TEAM HIRE:		
Twine Plant	$25.00	
Capitol	109.50	$134.50
Salary of Officers in charge of extra crews working at Capitol		89.20
MDSE. SOLD FROM STORES:		
Twine Plant	$1,051.14	
Gasoline	2.24	
Matches	80.72	
Painting Supplies	5.99	
Plumbing Supplies	4.43	
Miscellaneous	16.75	$1,161.27
Horses	730.00	
Received from R. R. Company for horse killed	226.00	$955.00
Cattle		1,830.00
Hogs		671.50
Poultry and setting eggs		392.50
Milk and Cream		302.14
Lard		904.62
Butter		195.88
Hides		693.75
Scrap iron and rags		90.03
VEGETABLES AND FARM PRODUCE:		
Hay	2.85	
Oats	10.21	
Wheat	159.12	
Tomatoes	5.25	
Onions	.40	
Cabbage	85.62	
Beets	8.80	
Parsnips	93.16	
Carrots	18.84	$384.25
Library donations		85.71
Cash Premiums poultry show		14.25
Received from Inmates to apply on surgical operations		41.31
Refunds, miscellaneous		138.74
		$15,071.85

STATEMENT NO. 22

Show disposition made of the miscellaneous cash receipts for the year July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918.

Brick yard conveyors, sheds and boilers	$50.65
New sash for old cell house	21.51
General repaids	1,939.61
New roof for yard house and skylight lighting system for walls	937.40
Changing heating system to vacuum system and extension of heating system to new building, new steam mains and new hot water heaters	2,400.98
General maintenance March 20th, 1917, to July 1st, 1917 and deficit appropriation to July 1st, 1917	4,723.80
Emergency major surgical operations	1,060.60
Painting	70.60
Total distributed during year	$11,205.15
Miscellaneous cash receipts on hand undistributed June 30th, 1918	3,870.05
	$15,075.20

June, 1918, earnings collected during July, 1918, included in above statement.

STATEMENT NO. 23.

Showing the prices paid for staple commodities during the fiscal quarter of the biennial periods ending June 30th, 1914, June 30th, 1916, and June 30th, 1918; the increase or decrease in the prices paid during the final quarter of the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918, above or below prices paid during the final quarter of the biennial period ending June 30th, 1914; the increase or decrease in the prices paid during the final quarter of the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918, above or below the price paid during the final quarter of the biennial period ending June 30th, 1916.

Articles	Measure	June 30, '14	June 30, '16	June 30, '18	1918 Over 1914		1918 Over 1916	
					Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Apples, evaporated	Lbs.	.10	.0825	.145	.045		.0625	
Apples, canned	Doz.	2.90	2.90	4.75	1.85		1.85	
Baking Powder	Lbs.	.0875	.095	.095	.0075			
Beans, Navy	Bu.	2.85	4.25	9.10	6.35		4.85	
Coffee	Lbs.	.20	.20	.20				
Cream of Rye	Case	2.60	2.90	3.85	1.25		.95	
Cream of Tartar	Doz.	.75	.53	1.48	.73		.95	
Cream Cheese	Lbs.	.17	.19	.27	.10		.08	
Corn Starch	Lbs.	.04	.045	.08	.04		.035	
Corn, canned	Doz.	4.50	4.75	4.50				.25
Chocolate	Lbs.	.27	.34	.32	.05			.02
Catsup	Doz.	2.00	2.25	2.25	.25			
Crackers	Lbs.	.055	.0675	.14	.085		.0725	
Cocoanut	Lbs.	.15	.18	.30	.15		.12	
Corn Flakes	Case	1.65	1.65	2.75	1.10		1.10	
Corn Meal	Lbs.	.02	.025	.06	.04		.035	
Eggs	Case	3.75	4.35	10.40	6.65		6.05	
Flour	Cwt.	2.11	2.75	4.97	2.86		2.22	
Beef	Cwt.	12.50	12.75	24.75	12.25		12.00	
Liver	Lbs.	.05	.055	.0525	.0025			.0025
Molasses	Doz. Gals.	3.40	4.00	6.60	3.20		2.60	
Oleomargarine	Lbs.	.157	.147	.265	.118		.122	
Oatmeal	Lbs.	.03	.03	.065	.035		.035	
Pumpkins, No. 10 cans	Doz.	3.25	3.50	3.00		.25		.50
Peaches, evaporated	Lbs.	.0625	.06	.115	.0525		.055	
Pepper, Black	Lbs.	.165	.20	.295	.13		.095	
Prunes	Lbs.	.095	.08	.10	.005		.02	
Raisins	Lbs.	.095	.075	.105	.01		.03	
Rice	Lbs.	.05	.0525	.085	.035		.0325	
Syrup	Gal.	.34	.34	.6325	.2925		.2925	
Sugar, Granulated	Cwt.	5.45	6.80	.15	2.70		1.35	
Salt, Table	Bbl	3.00	3.15	5.00	2.00		1.85	
Tomatoes, canned	Doz. Gal.	3.25	3.50	6.00	2.75		2.50	
Tomatoes, No. 3	Doz.	1.20	1.25	1.75	.55		.50	
Tea	Doz.	.25	.25	.25				
Vanilla	Gal.	4.50	4.50	7.00	2.50		2.50	
Vinegar	Gal.	.17	.195	.31	.14		.115	
Wheat Grits	Lbs.	.035	.035	.0575	.0225		.0225	
Yeast	Lbs.	.35	.35	.35				

STATEMENT NO. 24

Summary of the inventory of the North Dakota State Penitentiary, July 1, 1918.

Land 961.19 acres	$50,389.00	
Less amount still unpaid on land in the West two-thirds of Sec. 1-138-80 and in the NW one-quarter of Sec. 2-138-80 purchased by the penitentiary on April 1st, 1917	31,000.00	19,389.00
NOTE: See description of land on inventory marked XX.		
Wells and water tower		3,450.00
Prison walls		31,495.66
Penitentiary buildings		239,456.50
Equipment and machinery:		
Driving barn		779.85
East barn		72.70
East barn yards		241.28
Ice house		25.90
Farm work barn		808.68
Dairy barn		105.44
Feed mill		690.24
Bull barn		25.50
New hog houses		87.08
Old hog houses		8.67
Slaughter house		30.51
Farm machinery and equipment		6,372.21
Poultry yard		503.33
Garden tools		50.20
Garage		39.70
Deer yard		4.00
Dog kennels		16.35
Live stock and poultry:		
Horses		8,740.00
Cattle, Holstein		5,470.00
Cattle, mixed		4,200.00
Hogs		6,143.00
Poultry		2,459.50
Dogs		855.00
Deer		50.00
Feed and grain		1,423.25
Furniture, Fixtures, Etc.		
Warden's residence		1,347.32
Deputy Warden s residence		398.43
Warden's office		152.37
Front hall		28.90
Reception room		57.50
Forwarded		$334,987.67
Brought forward		$334,987.67
Furniture, Fixtures, Etc., Continued:		
Business office		$1,091.70
Office vault		557.15
Gateroom vault		525.07
Gateroom		358.17
Gateroom stairway		51.50
Gateroom safe		29.75
New cell house		1,348.08
New cell house corridor		21.35
New cell house utility corridor		21.75
Old cell house		889.15
Old cell house corridor		28.34
Dungeon		5.20
Time keeper's office		33.90
Officers rest room		60.25
Deputy's office		109.92
Barber shop		279.04
Auditorium		1,436.56
Matron's department		352.04
Officers quarters		973.69
Commissary		50.65
Library		157.27
Hospital and doctors quarters		564.61
Tools, equipment and supplies:		
Kitchen		2,403.52
Inmates dining room		582.78
Officers dining room		449.15
Identification department		371.15

Printing shop	995.00
Harness and shoe shop	251.95
Tailor shop	769.03
Laundry	625.27
New laundry	3,241.75
Carpenter shop	3,026.63
Plumbing shop	1,062.34
Fire hall	129.05
Root cellars	15.54
Bath house	4.75
Soap house	84.80
Smoke house	3.65
Telephone system	1,008.00
Flood lighting system	1,320.00
Ice crew	84.90
Towers	74.83
Engine room	9,931.88
Blacksmith	393.21
Paint shop	243.56
Construction crew	68.70
Tin shop	290.24
Green house	478.91
Creamatory	46.45
Miscellaneous, outside yard	165.68
Store room next to paint shop	353.50
Miscellaneous, inside yard	301.65
Linen not included in any department	462.74
Inventory	$373,083.42
Brought forward	$373,083.42
Clothing in use:	
Distributed to Inmates	338.00
Deputy warden's office	411.54
Library books	1,795.50
Fire extinguishers	390.00
Drugs in hospital stock	211.74
Supplies in kitchen storeroom	5,269.97
Supplies in commissary	5,572.26
Grand Total	$387,072.43

STATEMENT NO. 25

Summary of the inventory of the supplies in the Penitentiary Commissary,, July 1st, 1918.

Inventory Commissary:	
Groceries	$382.45
Tobacco	19.41
Toothpicks	.90
Cleansers	113.99
Clothing, inmates	1,810.11
Clothing, discharge	394.96
Drugs	118.30
Barber shop supplies	20.29
Crockery, Dishes and glassware	69.85
Kitchen Utensils	82.75
Cutlery	97.27
Beds, Bedding, blankets and table linen	444.31
Brooms, brushes and mops	273.05
Hardware, general	231.29
Screws, F. H. Bright	40.04
Screws, F. H. brass	6.68
Screws, R. H. blue	6.25
Screws, R. H. brass	2.96
Washer, iron	.73
Rivets	3.45
Blank nuts	11.03
Bolts, carriage	28.11
Bolts, stove	.52
Nails, tacks and staples	27.23
Tool handles	16.54
Wagon parts	31.70
Miscellaneous hardware and tools	147.94
Plumbing	170.37
Electrical supplies	339.52
Paint brushes	63.28
Paint and painting supplies	341.19

Lubricating and polishing oils	28.65
Harness and shoe supplies	63.58
Books, stationery and office supplies	27.81
Disinfectants	155.75
	$5,572.26

STATEMENT NO. 26

Showing requested appropriations to cover expenditures listed below for the ensuing Biennial Period.

	Amount Requested Per Annum	Amount Requested Per Biennium
MAINTENANCE:		
Deficit to July 1, '18, 10 months at $3,000.00		$30,000.00
Maintenance July 1, '19 to July 1, '21	$36,000.00	72,000.00
Salaries officers, guards and employees	36,000.00	72,000.00
Coal	20,000.00	40,000.00
Water	2,000.00	4,000.00
Clothing and shoes for inmates	5,000.00	10,000.00
Transportation and clothing for discharged inmates	4,000.00	8,000.00
Drugs and medicines	800.00	1,600.00
Emergency surgical operations	600.00	1,200.00
Freight, Express, telephone and telegraph	2,000.00	4,000.00
Rent of cultivated hay and pasture lands	1,250.00	2,500.00
Insurance	2,000.00	4,000.00
Books, stationary and office supplies	1,200.00	2,400.00
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS:		
General repairs, lumber, cement, hardware, etc.	4,000.00	8,000.00
Painting	1,000.00	2,000.00
Water pipe line from brick yard	500.00	1,000.00
Extension heating system	1,000.00	2,000.00
Fencing and wiring	500.00	1,000.00
Payment and interest on lands purchased under contract	5,390.50	10,781.00
Engine, boiler room repairs and implements	1,200.00	2,400.00
EQUIPMENT:		
Electrical supplies equipment	2,000.00	4,000.00
Beds, bedding and linen	1,200.00	2,400.00
Farm machinery and equipment	1,000.00	2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:		
School, library and entertainments	1,000.00	2,000.00
Warden's expense account	600.00	1,200.00
Prison congress expense	200.00	400.00
Bertillion department and escape expense	600.00	1,200.00
	$146,040.00	$292,081.00

TABLE NO. 1

Showing population June 30th, 1916, date of last report; number received and discharged from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918, and population June 30th, 1918.

Population June 30th, 1916		245
Number received during two years, ending June 30th, 1918:		
New Prisoners:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	187	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	124	311
Returned from Courts:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917		
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918		
Violated Conditional Pardon and returned to Penitentiary:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	1	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918		1
Escapes, Recaptured and Returned:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	15	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	1	16
Violated Parole and Returned to Penitentiary:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	3	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	1	4

Violated Suspended Sentence and Returned to Penitentiary:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	4	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	2	6
Parole Prisoners Committed to Penitentiary on Account of being out of Employment and Pending Investigations:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	3	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	2	5
Suspended Sentence Prisoners Committed to Penitentiary on Account of Being out of Employment or Pending Investigations:		
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1917	3	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	6	9
Total		597
Number Released, Paroled, Pardoned, Escaped, etc., from July 1st, 1916 to July 1st, 1918:		
Number Pardoned:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	2	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	30	32
Number Conditionally Pardoned:		
July 1st, 1918 to June 30th, 1917	11	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	5	16
Number Commuted and Discharged:		
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1917	35	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	71	
Number Paroled:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	22	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	13	35
Number Reinstated on Parole:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	2	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	2	4
Number Reinstated under Suspended Sentence:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	1	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	5	6
Number Escaped:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	21	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	3	24
Released by Order of the Courts:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917		
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918		1
Deaths:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917		2
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918		
Number Transferred to State Insane Hospital:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	4	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	2	6
Number Discharged—Expiration of Sentence:		
July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	150	
July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	75	225
Total		457
Population June 30th, 1918		140
		597

NOTE:—The above table shows that during the first year of the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918, a total of twenty-one escaped, fifteen of whom were apprehended during the same year. During the second year of the same period three escaped, one of whom was apprehended and returned. This shows that out of a total number of twenty-four escaped, sixteen were recaptured during the same biennial period, leaving only eight out of the twenty-four, who escaped the last biennial period at large on July 1st, 1918. Since that date one of that number has been apprehended and returned, reducing the number who escaped during the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918, and who are still at large, to seven.

TABLE NO. 2

Number of prisoners received during the several years since the opening of the prison.

1885	Original Number Transferred from Sioux Falls Penitentiary	35
1885	Received from Several Counties	28
1886	Received from Several Counties	32
1887	Received from Several Counties	35
1888	Received from Several Counties	31
1889	Received from Several Counties	33
1890	Received from Several Counties	28
1891	Received from Several Counties	34
1892	Received from Several Counties	73
1893	Received from Several Counties	61
1894	Received from Several Counties	37
1895	Received from Several Counties	73
1896	Received from Several Counties	55
1897	Received from Several Counties	86
1898	Received from Several Counties	70
1899	Received from Several Counties	74
1900	Received from Several Counties	47
1901	Received from Several Counties	61
1902	Received from Several Counties	56
1903	Received from Several Counties	78
1904	Received from Several Counties	78
1905	Received from Several Counties	162
1906	Received from Several Counties	88
1907	Received from Several Counties	100
1908	Received from Several Counties	111
1909	Received from Several Counties	116
1910	Received from Several Counties	10
1911	Received from Several Counties	116
1912	Received from Several Counties	87
1913	Received from Several Counties	164
1914	Received from Several Counties	232
1915	Received from Several Counties	242
1916	Received from Several Counties	232
1917	Received from Several Counties	132
1918	From January 1st to June 30th, 1918, Inc.	63
	Total	3053

TABLE NO. 3

Maximum number of population during each of the several years since the opening of the prison, to and including June 30th, 1918.

1885	December 20th to 23rd, inclusive	50
1886	September 24th to December 31st, inclusive	52
1887	January 2nd to 8th, inclusive	68
1888	January 10th to 30th, inclusive	56
1889	December 22nd to 28th, inclusive	52
1890	May 22nd to 25th, inclusive	58
1891	January 5th to 9th, inclusive	56
1892	October 4th to 31st, inclusive	78
1893	December 25th to 31st, inclusive	92
1894	January 11th and February 13th to 15th, inclusive	95
1895	January 28th to 31st, inclusive	113
1896	January 26th, February 3rd and Feb. 15th	124
1897	December 28th to 31st, inclusive	133
1898	May 19th and 20th only	143
1899	November 1st only	148
1900	January 16th to 23rd, inclusive	150
1901	January 10th and 11th, November 1st to 2nd, inclusive, December 23rd to 24th, inclusive	125
1902	December 22nd to 29th, inclusive	135
1903	July 4th to 9th, December 27th	148
1904	December 31st and May 1st	160
1905	December 31st only	257
1906	January 3rd only	258
1907	May 10th to 14th, inclusive	264
1908	January 29th, February 17th, 19th and March 6th	237
1909	March 31st	224
1910	March 3rd	222
1911	November 27th, 28th, and 29th	220
1912	February 15th	215
1913	December 30th and 31st	217
1914	December 4th	270

1915	February 6th	289
1916	February 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th	296
1917	January 26th and 27th	255
1918	For First Six Months, January 15th and 17th	179
	Total	5439

TABLE NO. 4

Minimum number of population during each of the several years since the opening of the prison, to and including June 30th, 1918.

1885	August 7th to 20th, inclusive	35
1886	June 8th to July 6th, inclusive	35
1887	December 11th to 31st, inclusive	34
1888	September 10th to 31st, inclusive	32
1889	October 28th to November 4th, inclusive	36
1890	January 27th to February 19th, inclusive	49
1891	December 7th to 12th, inclusive	40
1892	February 22nd to March 21st, inclusive	52
1893	June 16th and 17th only	73
1894	October 17th to November 7th, inclusive	74
1895	April 22nd to April 28th, inclusive	70
1896	November 16th, 17th and 18th only	97
1897	May 13th to 23rd, inclusive	99
1898	November 13th to 26th, inclusive	129
1899	January 1st to 9th, inclusive, April 17th to 21st, inclusive, April 24th to 30th, inclusive, and May 23rd	134
1900	November 5th to 25th, inclusive	121
1901	March 23rd to 29th, inclusive	109
1902	September 5th to 8th, inclusive	116
1903	October 18th to 23rd, inclusive	124
1904	September 2nd to 6th, inclusive	139
1905	January 1st only	160
1906	December 5th only	221
1907	December 11th to 15th, inclusive	217
1908	July 24th, 26th and 27th	200
1909	August 23rd, 24th and 25th	191
1910	November 25th, 26th and 27th	191
1911	December 18th only	196
1912	December 6th to 10th, inclusive	144
1913	January 7th, 8th and 9th	160
1914	July 1st to 5th, inclusive, 7th and 8th	203
1915	September 6th, 9th, 13th and 14th	204
1916	August 16th and 29th, September 11th	211
1917	September 12th to 14th, inclusive	167
1918	First Six Months, June 25th	136
	Total	4199

TABLE NO. 5

Maximum and minimum population during each of the several months beginning July 1st, 1916 and ending June 30th, 1918.

		Max.	Min.
1916	July	246	225
1916	August	224	211
1916	September	222	211
1916	October	235	217
1916	November	245	232
1916	December	256	245
1917	January	255	245
1917	February	254	245
1917	March	254	246
1917	April	245	231
1917	May	230	210
1917	June	213	208
1917	July	209	196
1917	August	194	170
1917	September	177	167
1917	October	172	168
1917	November	174	168
1917	December	186	170
1918	January	179	169
1918	February	173	168
1918	March	169	161
1918	April	161	149
1918	May	155	145
1918	June	156	136

TABLE NO. 6

Average daily population for each of the several years since the opening of the prison.

1885	41.40	1902	122.41
1886	43.84	1903	128.31
1887	60.72	1904	150.30
1888	42.92	1905	194.71
1889	43.11	1906	237.50
1890	52.86	1907	242.89
1891	49.13	1908	219.30
1892	58.41	1909	207.58
1893	83.35	1910	209.20
1894	83.06	1911	208.73
1895	84.86	1912	176.91
1896	114.84	1913	180.22
1897	113.82	1914	225.07
1898	137.15	1915	248.08
1899	139.54	1916	255.38
1900	137.69	1917	206.82
1901	117.92	1918 First Six Months	159.67

TABLE NO. 6—PART NO. 2

Average daily population for each of the years included in the Biennial Period, July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

Average daily population for the year July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1917	233.46
Average daily population for the year July 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918	169.2
Average daily population for the biennial period July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918	201.33

The biennial period from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918, shows a decrease in the average daily population of 50.9 under the previous biennial period July 1st, 1914 to June 30th, 1916, the average daily population for that period being 252.23.

TABLE NO. 7

Average daily population for the several months of the two years, from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

1916	July	236.90	1917	August	181.32
1916	August	218.06	1917	September	170.17
1916	September	216.84	1917	October	171.00
1916	October	228.65	1917	November	170.87
1916	November	235.74	1917	December	176.10
1916	December	251.87	1918	January	173.77
1917	January	250.10	1918	February	168.79
1917	February	250.47	1918	March	165.29
1917	March	249.06	1918	April	154.94
1917	April	237.27	1918	May	149.74
1917	May	217.61	1918	June	145.2
1917	June	209.43			
1917	July	201.36	Total		4831.25

TABLE NO. 8

Nnumber of prisoners in confinement from different counties two years ending June 30th, 1918.

Counties	Confined June 30 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30 1918
Adams	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Barnes	10	5	7	8	1	8	1
Benson	6	1	7	0	0	0	0
Billings	1	1	0	2	1	1	2
Bottineau	6	2	3	5	1	2	4
Bowman	3	3	4	2	2	2	2
Burke	4	9	8	5	4	6	3
Burleigh	7	4	8	3	14	11	6
Cass	32	18	26	24	14	26	12
Cavalier	2	3	3	2	1	1	2
Dickey	3	3	2	4	0	1	3
Divide	0	4	0	4	2	5	1
Dunn	5	2	5	2	2	2	2
Eddy	4	2	5	1	2	0	3
Emmons	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Foster	7	6	5	8	2	7	3
Golden Valley	1	2	1	2	1	3	0
Grand Forks	11	7	7	11	3	8	6
Griggs	1	3	0	4	0	3	1
Grant	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Hettinger	0	4	2	2	0	2	0
Kidder	1	4	1	4	2	4	2
LaMoure	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Logan	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Mercer	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Morton	4	5	4	5	2	6	1
Mountrail	10	3	8	5	6	3	8
McHenry	11	11	16	6	3	6	3
McIntosh	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
McKenzie	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
McLean	2	12	8	6	2	5	3
Nelson	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Pierce	5	4	7	2	0	2	0
Pembina	3	2	1	4	0	2	2
Ransom	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Renville	5	4	3	6	1	4	3
Ramsey	7	13	10	10	10	13	7
Richland	5	0	3	2	1	2	1
Rolette	2	4	2	4	4	6	2
Sargent	4	1	4	1	1	1	1
Stark	8	6	8	6	2	5	3
Sheridan	2	5	4	3	1	4	0
Stutsman	2	7	3	6	5	6	5
Traill	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Slope	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Towner	3	4	5	2	1	1	2
Walsh	3	0	2	1	3	1	3
Ward	45	30	41	34	21	31	24
Wells	4	2	6	0	2	1	1
Williams	8	14	13	9	9	11	7
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

TABLE NO 9

Nativity of prisoners in confinement for two years ending June 30th, 1918.

State	Confined June 30 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30 1918
Foreign Born							
Austria	1	6	2	5	1	3	3
Austria Hung.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bohemia	2	1	1	2	0	1	1
Canada	12	9	13	8	5	7	6
Denmark	3	0	1	2	0	0	2
Egypt	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
England	6	1	6	1	0	1	0
Europe	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Finland	1	2	1	2	0	2	0
Germany	6	7	8	5	1	3	3
Holland	1	3	2	2	0	2	0
Hungary	2	3	1	4	2	3	3
Ireland	3	3	3	3	1	3	1
Italy	2	1	2	1	0	1	0
Japan	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Norway	4	7	5	6	5	7	4
Poland	3	2	2	3	2	4	1
Russia	4	9	7	6	9	6	9
Roumania	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Scotland	3	0	3	0	1	1	0
Sweden	2	4	3	3	1	4	0
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Syria	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
West Indies	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ceylon	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	57	63	61	59	31	53	37
American Born							
Arkansas	5	0	3	2	0	2	0
Alabama	1	1	0	2	0	2	0
California	1	3	1	3	4	4	3
Colorado	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Connecticut	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Georgia	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Illinois	13	13	15	11	4	12	3
Indiana	4	5	6	3	5	2	6
Iowa	8	11	9	10	6	11	5
Kansas	3	2	3	2	1	3	0
Kentucky	1	3	2	2	0	2	0
Louisiana	3	1	2	2	0	0	2
Maine	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mass.	1	4	3	2	0	1	1
Michigan	12	6	13	5	3	5	3
Minnesota	19	20	19	20	12	17	15
Mississippi	0	3	1	2	2	3	1
Missouri	19	13	10	13	7	11	9
Montana	3	2	3	2	1	2	1
Nebraska	6	1	5	2	6	3	5
New Jersey	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
New York	9	10	8	11	2	10	3
North Dakota	17	6	12	11	15	15	11
Ohio	10	5	10	5	3	4	4
Oklahoma	4	1	4	1	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	8	7	10	5	4	5	4
Rhode Island	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
So. Carolina	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	6	1	6	1	6	5	2
Tennessee	7	4	7	4	2	2	4
Texas	9	3	6	6	0	4	2
Utah	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
United States	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
Vermont	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Virginia	3	1	1	3	3	2	4
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	2	2	1	3	3	1
Wisconsin	14	16	15	15	5	13	7
Wash., D. C.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
None Given	2	3	4	1	5	6	0
Total	185	148	185	149	102	148	103
G'nd Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

TABLE NO. 10

Age of prisoners in confinement for two years ending June 30th 1918.

Age	Confined June 30 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30 1918	Confined June 30 1918
15 ..	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
16 ..	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
17 ..	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
18 ..	4	0	4	0	1	0	1	1
19 ..	8	8	9	7	2	7	2	1
20 ..	8	11	11	8	4	8	4	4
21 ..	17	10	15	12	9	15	6	4
22 ..	10	18	11	17	8	18	7	5
23 ..	16	10	18	8	8	8	8	8
24 ..	14	13	15	12	11	14	9	11
25 ..	10	10	14	6	5	7	4	6
26 ..	13	8	11	10	9	12	7	3
27 ..	10	8	10	8	4	9	3	4
28 ..	14	12	18	8	3	7	4	4
29 ..	6	10	8	8	4	10	2	4
30 ..	13	5	13	5	4	5	4	3
31 ..	9	6	4	11	4	9	6	4
32 ..	9	9	13	5	8	6	7	7
33 ..	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	5
34 ..	5	6	7	4	4	3	5	4
35 ..	7	5	5	7	5	4	8	5
36 ..	4	8	7	5	1	5	1	3
37 ..	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	4
38 ..	5	1	4	2	8	5	5	5
39 ..	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
40 ..	3	2	1	4	4	4	4	6
41 ..	3	3	2	4	1	4	1	3
42 ..	1	4	0	5	2	2	5	2
43 ..	3	6	6	3	1	2	2	2
44 ..	8	4	8	4	2	3	3	4
45 ..	4	3	2	5	0	3	2	1
46 ..	2	4	3	3	0	2	1	0
47 ..	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	1
48 ..	2	5	1	6	3	6	3	1
49 ..	3	1	1	3	5	5	3	5
50 ..	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1
51 ..	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	0
52 ..	3	2	4	1	0	1	0	2
53 ..	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	1
54 ..	2	1	0	3	0	2	1	0
55 ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
56 ..	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
57 ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
58 ..	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
59 ..	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	1
60 ..	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	1
61 ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
62 ..	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
63 ..	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
64 ..	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
65 ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
66 ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
No Record	1	0	1	0	5	5	0	0
T't'l	245	214	250	209	138	207	140	140

Number Confined June 30th, 1916, corrected to actual Ages on that Date.

TABLE NO. 11

Occupations of prisoners in confinements for two years ending June 30th, 1918.

Occupations	Confined June 30, 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30, 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30, 1918
Apprentice Barber	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Accountants	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Auto Mechanics	0	2	1	1	1	0	2
Bakers	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Blacksmiths	4	3	2	5	2	4	3
Bookkeepers	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Boiler Maker	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Barber	3	8	2	9	3	9	3
Bell Hops	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Brakemen	2	0	2	0	3	1	2
Butter Maker	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bar Tenders	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Book Binders	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Brush Maker	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Butchers	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
Brick Layer	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Brick Maker	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Carpenters	8	12	8	12	4	11	5
Can Soldering	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Clerks	3	3	3	3	3	2	4
Cigar Maker	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cooks	12	6	10	8	3	5	6
Chauffeurs	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cabinet Makers	2	1	2	1	0	1	0
Engineers	4	3	2	5	1	6	0
Electricians	3	2	4	1	1	2	0
Electrical Engineer	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Farmers	48	27	40	35	43	34	44
Firemen	6	6	6	6	2	7	1
Glass Worker	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Grocery Clerk	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Grain Buyer	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Gas Engineer	0	1	0	1	2	1	2
Harness Makers	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hotel Worker	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
House Keeper	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Iron Worker	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Lumbermen	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Lumber Jacks	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Laborers	68	62	79	51	25	54	22
Musicians	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Master Mariner	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Machinists	2	3	2	3	4	3	4
Mechanic	2	1	1	2	0	2	0
Miner	6	6	9	3	3	4	2
Moulders	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Milling Hands	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Mail Clerk	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
None	3	1	3	1	1	1	1
Operators	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Painters	2	5	2	5	1	3	3
Pipe Liner	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Porters	8	4	9	3	0	2	1
Printers	2	3	3	2	0	0	2
Paper Makers	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Photography	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Plasterers	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Organist	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ranchers	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Railroad Men	1	2	0	3	0	1	2
Roofers	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Range Drivers	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Restaurant Men	1	1	1	1	1	0	2
Shoemakers	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

TABLE NO. 11.—(Continued)

Occupations	Confined June 30, 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30, 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30, 1918
Stone Masons	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Section Hand	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Selling Whiskey	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Salesman	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Saloon Keeper	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Steam Fitters	2	1	2	1	0	1	0
Steam Engineer	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Stenographers	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Stationery Fireman	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stationery Steam Engineer	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Switchmen	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Tailors	3	0	1	2	0	1	1
Traveling Salesman	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Teamsters	19	11	9	12	4	13	3
Telegraphers	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Title Makers	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Tinner	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Telephone Lineman	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Veterinary Surgeon	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Waiters	6	3	4	5	0	4	1
None Given	3	0	2	1	5	5	1
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

TABLE NO. 12

Religion of prisoners in confinement for two years ending June 30th, 1918.

Religion	Confined June 30th 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1918
Adventists	1	0	0	1	2	1	2
Baptists	19	17	18	18	5	12	11
Buddhist	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Catholics	69	71	76	64	34	57	41
Congregational	1	2	2	1	4	1	4
Christian Church	3	2	3	2	2	3	1
Christian Science	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Church of Christ	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Episcopalian	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Evangelical	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Free Thinkers	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
German Reform	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Greek Catholic	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
High Church of England	0	1	0	1	2	1	2
Japanese	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jewish	1	0	1	0	2	1	1
Lutheran	31	21	26	26	19	28	17
Latter Day Saints	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mennonite	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Methodist	21	21	24	18	22	23	17
Mohammedan	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
No Religion	62	49	65	46	17	46	17
No Record	2	4	4	2	6	6	2
None Folk Baptist	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Orthodox	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Presbyterian	14	4	10	8	7	7	8
Protestants	12	11	13	10	6	12	4
Quakers	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Dutch Reform	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Salvationists	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Servian	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

TABLE NO. 13

Table showing residents and non-residents of the state of North Dakota of the prisoners confined for the two years ending June 30th, 1918.

	Confined June 30th 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1918
Residents	132	130	129	133	98	125	106
Non-Residents	109	80	118	71	35	76	30
None Given	4	4	3	5	5	6	4
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

TABLE NO. 14

Table showing habits of prisoners confined for two years ending June 30th, 1918.

	Confined June 30, 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30, 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30, 1918
Temperate	93	77	88	82	65	85	62
Intemperate	149	137	159	127	67	117	77
No Record	3	0	3	0	6	5	1
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140
Using Tobacco	228	197	233	192	119	188	123
No Tobacco	14	17	14	17	12	14	15
No Record	3	0	3	0	7	5	2
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140
Drug Users	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Not Users	164	207	194	177	128	182	123
User But Has Taken Cure	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
No Record	80	3	52	31	9	24	16
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

TABLE NO. 15

Table showing sex and color of prisoners confined for two years ending June 30th, 1918.

	Confined June 30th 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1918
Males—White	239	197	222	184	128	189	123
Males—Egyptian	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Males—Colored	30	15	23	22	3	14	11
Males—Japanese	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Males—Indian	5	0	3	2	2	2	2
Females—White	1	0	1	0	5	1	4
Total Males	244	214	249	209	133	206	136
Total Females	1	0	1	0	5	1	4
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

TABLE NO. 16

Table showing number of prisoners confined for two years ending June 30th, 1918, who were employed when arrested and number not employed when arrested.

	Confined June 30th 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1918
Employed When Arrested..	84	114	101	97	91	100	88
Unemployed When Arrested	81	96	95	82	38	83	37
Going to School	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
No Record	79	4	53	30	9	24	15
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

Table showin

Abandonment of wife and childr	
Adultery	
Appropriating lost property to c	
Arson, first degree	
Arson, third degree	
Abduction	
Assault with intent to commit	
Assault with a dangerous weapc	
Assault with a deadly weapon w	
Assault with intent to commit	
Assault with a dangerous weap	
Assault with a deadly weapon v	
Assault with a dangerous weapc	
Assault with the intent to do b	
Assault with a dangerous weapc	
Assault and battery with a da	
Assault and battery with a dang	
Assault and battery with a dea	
Assault and battery with a dang	
Assault and battery with inten degree	
Assault with a firearm with int	
Attempt at rape	
Attempt to commit rape in the	
Attempt to commit burglary in	
Attempt to shoot with intent t	
Attempting to kill by shooting	
Bootlegging	
Bootlegging, 2nd offense	
Burglary in the first degree	
Burglary in the third degree	
Burglary in the fourth degree	
Buying and receiving stolen pr	
Bigamy	
Carrying concealed weapons	
Desertion and non-support of	
Desertion and non-support of fa	
Destroying a building with an	
Embezzlement	
Extortion	
Forgery, first degree	
Forgery, second degree	
Forgery, third degree	
Forgery, fourth degree	
Grand Larceny	
Grand larceny of animals	
Incest	
Keeping and maintaining a cor	
Keeping and maintaining a com	
Keeping liquor for sale	
Larceny in the first degree	
Manslaughter in the first degr	
Manslaughter in the second deg	
Malicious mischief	
Malicious injury to a railway	
Murder in the first degree	
Murder in the second degree	
Obtaining money under false p	
Obtaining property under false	
Obtainin gmoney and property	
Petty larceny, second offense	
Rape in the first degree	
Rape in the second degree	
Receiving the earnings of a pr	
Robbery in the first degree	
Robbery in the second degree	
Robbery, conjointly	
Removing and concealing mort	
Shooting with intent to do bod	
Shooting with intent to kill	
Sodomy	
Seduction under promise of m	
Uttering a forged instrument	
Perjury	
Selling intoxicating liquor as a	
Assault with a deadly weapon	
Assault with a deadly weapon v	
Assault with the intent to con pretenses	
Burglary, third degree, and e	
Burglary and grand larceny	
Larceny of an automobile and	
Total	

TABLE NO. 17

Table showing crimes of prisoners in confinement for two years ending June 30th, 1918.

Crimes	Confined June 30th 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1918
Abandonment of wife and children	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Adultery	0	2	0	2	1	2	1
Appropriating lost property to own use	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Arson, first degree	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
Arson, third degree	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Abduction	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Assault with intent to commit rape	4	2	3	3	3	3	3
Assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill	2	0	0	2	1	1	2
Assault with intent to commit a felony	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to commit a felony	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit a felony	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Assault with a dangerous weapon	3	3	3	3	0	3	0
Assault with the intent to do bodily harm	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm	1	4	3	2	0	2	0
Assault and battery with a dangerous weapon	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Assault and battery with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Assault and battery with a deadly weapon with intent to kill	2	2	2	2	0	1	1
Assault and battery with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm	1	2	0	3	1	4	0
Assault and battery with intent to commit felony to-wit: Rape in the first degree	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Assault with a firearm with intent to kill	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Attempt at rape	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Attempt to commit rape in the first degree	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Attempt to commit burglary in the third degree	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Attempt to shoot with intent to kill	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Attempting to kill by shooting	19	32	47	4	7	6	5
Bootlegging	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Bootlegging, 2nd offense	1	2	0	3	3	4	2
Burglary in the first degree	24	21	29	16	9	19	6
Burglary in the third degree	3	3	5	1	1	1	1
Burglary in the fourth degree	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Buying and receiving stolen property	0	5	0	5	1	5	1
Bigamy	6	8	12	2	2	3	1
Carrying concealed weapons	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
Desertion and non-support of wife	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Desertion and non-support of family	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Destroying a building with an explosive	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
Embezzlement	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Extortion	0	3	1	2	0	2	0
Forgery, first degree	1	4	1	4	2	4	2
Forgery, second degree	5	9	7	7	4	9	2
Forgery, third degree	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Forgery, fourth degree	43	40	50	33	36	53	16
Grand Larceny	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grand larceny of animals	2	2	2	2	4	2	4
Incest	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Keeping and maintaining a common nuisance	0	2	0	2	1	1	2
Keeping and maintaining a common nuisance as a second offense	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Keeping liquor for sale	2	1	3	0	3	1	2
Larceny in the first degree	4	3	2	5	7	4	8
Manslaughter in the first degree	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter in the second degree	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Malicious mischief	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Malicious injury to a railway	19	3	4	18	3	4	17
Murder in the first degree	19	5	8	16	1	4	13
Murder in the second degree	4	2	3	3	1	4	0
Obtaining money under false pretenses	0	3	2	1	0	1	0
Obtaining property under false pretenses	0	1	0	1	2	2	1
Obtainin gmoney and property under false pretenses	2	1	2	1	0	1	0
Petty larceny, second offense	10	13	11	12	11	6	17
Rape in the first degree	5	2	5	2	2	3	1
Rape in the second degree	0	1	0	1	3	3	1
Receiving the earnings of a prostitute	30	11	18	23	4	20	7
Robbery in the first degree	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Robbery in the second degree	3	0	2	1	0	1	0
Robbery, conjointly	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Removing and concealing mortgaged property	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	2	0	0	2	1	2	1
Shooting with intent to kill	3	1	1	3	3	4	2
Sodomy	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Seduction under promise of marriage	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Uttering a forged instrument	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Perjury	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Selling intoxicating liquor as a beverage, second offense	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Assault with a deadly weapon wit hintent to kill and rape	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill and robbery in the first degree							
Assault with the intent to commit a felony and obtaining money under false pretenses	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Burglary, third degree, and escaping from jail	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Burglary and grand larceny	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Larceny of an automobile and burglary in the third degree	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140

Six months	
Seven months	
Eight months	
Nine months	
Ten months	
One year	
One year two months	
One year three months	
One year four months	
One year six months	
One year seven months	
One year eight months	
One year ten months	
Two years	
Two years one month	
Two years two months	
Two years three months	
Two years six months	
Two years nine months	
Three years	
Three years six months	
Four years	
Four years six months	
Four years eight months	
Five years	
Five years six months	
Six years	
Seven years	
Seven years six months	
Eight years	
Nine years	
Ten years	
Eleven years	
Twelve years	
Fifteen years	
Sixteen years	
Eighteen years	
Twenty years	
Twenty-four years	
Twenty-five years	
Thirty years	
Life	
Committed until twenty-one ye	

In

Six months to one year	
One year to two years	
One year to three years	
One year to five years	
One year to six years	
One year to ten years	
One and one-half years to thre	
Two years to five years	
Two years to ten years	
Three years to five years	
Three years to seven years	
Three and one-half years to se	
Four years to seven and one-h	
Four years to ten years	
Four years to fifteen years	
Four years to seven years	
Five years to fifteen years	
Five years to twenty-five yea	
Seven years to ten years	
Seven and one-half years to 1	
Ten years to fifteen years	
Ten years to thirty years	
Twenty years to thirty years	

Concu

Five years to seven years wit	
Fourteen years to six months	
Thirty years with thirty years	

Accum

One and one-half years to thr	
Two years and three years	
Three years six months and c	

Total	

NOTE: Second column "
tions and changes of sentence

TABLE NO. 18

Sentences of prisoners in confinement for two years ending June 30th, 1918.

Sentences	Confined June 30th 1916	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1917	Received During Year	Discharged During Year	Confined June 30th 1918	Confined June 30th 1918
Six months	5	16	19	2	0	2	0	0
Seven months	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eight months	1	5	5	1	1	2	0	0
Nine months	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ten months	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
One year	47	57	73	31	43	55	19	19
One year two months	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1
One year three months	2	3	4	1	2	2	1	1
One year four months	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2
One year six months	14	21	17	18	9	20	7	7
One year seven months	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
One year eight months	2	2	2	2	1	3	0	0
One year ten months	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Two years	13	23	15	21	11	22	10	10
Two years one month	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Two years two months	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Two years three months	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Two years six months	10	6	9	7	3	6	4	4
Two years nine months	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Three years	16	9	10	15	8	15	8	7
Three years six months	8	4	7	5	1	4	2	3
Four years	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	4
Four years six months	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Four years eight months	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Five years	16	17	14	19	8	14	13	12
Five years six months	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Six years	3	3	1	5	1	2	4	3
Seven years	6	0	0	6	0	5	1	0
Seven years six months	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Eight years	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
Nine years	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Ten years	12	5	6	11	4	5	10	8
Eleven years	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Twelve years	4	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Fifteen years	7	1	5	3	2	2	3	3
Sixteen years	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Eighteen years	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Twenty years	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	3
Twenty-four years	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Twenty-five years	7	1	3	5	0	0	5	5
Thirty years	2	1	0	3	1	0	4	2
Life	14	3	2	15	3	3	15	13
Committed until twenty-one years of age	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Indeterminate								
Six months to one year	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
One year to two years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
One year to three years	3	5	4	4	9	7	6	6
One year to five years	9	10	14	5	11	13	3	3
One year to six years	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
One year to ten years	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
One and one-half years to three years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Two years to five years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Two years to ten years	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Three years to five years	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Three years to seven years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Three and one-half years to seven years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Four years to seven and one-half years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Four years to ten years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Four years to fifteen years	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Four years to seven years	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Five years to fifteen years	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Five years to twenty-five years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Seven years to ten years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seven and one-half years to fifteen years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ten years to fifteen years	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ten years to thirty years	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Twenty years to thirty years	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Concurrent Sentences								
Five years to seven years with five years to ten years	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Fourteen years to six months with six years	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Thirty years with thirty years	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Accumulative Sentences								
One and one-half years to three years	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Two years and three years	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Three years six months and one year six months	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Total	245	214	250	209	138	207	140	140

NOTE: Second column "Confined June 30th, 1918" corrected to actual sentences of prisoners confined on that date; commutations and changes of sentences considered.

Business office	
Porters, office	
Porters, officers'	
Library	
Cell house clerk	
Cell house porter	
Cell house porter	
Warden's residen	
Deputy warden's	
Barber shop	
Tailor shop	
Auditorium	
Kitchen and ba	
Inmates dining r	
Officers dining r	
Hospital	
Laundry	
Crematory	
Power plant	
Coal and unloadi	
Carpenters	
Blacksmith shop	
Harness and shoe	
Garden	
Capital crew	
Twine factory, fi	
Twine factory, s	
Fibre and twine	
Painters and dec	
Plumbing and tin	
Building and rep	
Brick yard	
Green house and	
Women's departr	
Printing shop	
General yard cre	
Ice crew, cutting	
Wood cutting cr	
Potato sorting c	
Poultry departme	
General farm cre	
Dairy barn	
Driving barn	
Haying and harv	
Unemployed	
Sick	
Days lost on acc	
Totals	

The above ta
work and duties
the morning and
average of 233.8

TABLE NO. 20

CONDENSED LABOR REPORT.

The Unit of Tabulation is a Day

	1916						1917						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Business office	47	54	52	52	50	42	41	24	27	25	58	84	556
Porters, office	25	27	26	26	25	25	21	24	27	25	27	27	305
Porters, officers' quarters	25	27	26	26	25	25	21	24	27	26	42	47	341
Library	26	27	26	26	25	25	24	24	45	36	27	26	337
Cell house clerk	26	27	26	26	25	25	24	24	27	25	27	27	309
Cell house porters—old cell house	125	135	122	108	88	100	84	77	79	92	79	69	1,158
Cell house porters—new cell house	75	83	97	124	114	108	104	96	108	97	106	104	1,216
Warden's residence	50	51	52	52	65	75	62	48	54	49	68	66	692
Deputy warden's residence	34	7	40	35	28	25	27	24	27	30	27	28	332
Barber shop	50	54	52	52	50	50	52	48	54	46	54	50	612
Tailor shop	86	93	115	103	106	91	78	100	122	125	132	122	1,273
Auditorium	25	.....	26	26	25	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Kitchen and bakery	336	358	362	350	354	381	372	337	379	369	379	375	4,352
Inmates dining room	75	218	182	182	175	191	209	192	215	178	187	185	2,189
Officers dining room	182	81	78	78	75	75	74	87	108	80	55	52	1,025
Hospital	94	94	52	48	55	70	52	59	54	52	55	78	763
Laundry	173	181	177	171	150	130	191	158	225	206	209	203	2,174
Crematory	25	27	26	25	25	25	24	24	27	25	27	27	307
Power plant	219	209	158	191	234	236	236	216	263	252	256	235	2,699
Coal and unloading crew	40	79	152	69	63	93	105	102	112	74	74	54	1,017
Carpenters	115	83	105	104	82	83	101	80	101	116	134	113	1,217
Blacksmith shop	25	16	52	52	50	50	24	24	27	25	27	27	399
Harness and shoe shop	25	27	26	26	27	50	58	69	73	72	78	79	609
Garden	219	150	137	115	117	90	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	969
Capital crew	68	84	96	102	50	67	115	120	106	101	57	52	1,018
Twine factory, first floor	962	581	110	399	927	969	1,092	1,045	1,103	993	994	934	10,109
Twine factory, second floor	862	490	82	371	916	949	1,015	940	1,038	927	973	896	9,459
Fibre and twine crew	205	234	72	142	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	4	3	669
Painters and decorators	40	53	64	78	75	73	59	48	54	50	29	48	671
Plumbing and tinshop	51	27	65	109	62	71	78	70	61	51	52	24	721
Building and repair crew	62	25	174	225	183	178	224	47	47	67	74	134	1,240
Brick yard	47	468	964	548	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	9	22	2,140
Green house and grounds	69	79	78	77	70	50	49	24	27	25	28	52	628
Women's department	25	27	26	26	25	25	26	24	27	.....	.....	.....	231
Printing shop	57	53	52	52	50	72	76	57	76	46	53	52	696
General yard crew	75	60	99	51	44	68	100	90	95	75	103	51	911
Ice crew, cutting and packing ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
Wood cutting crew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	103	.....	.....	317
Potato sorting crew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	64	64	181	.....	333
Poultry department	50	54	52	52	52	64	52	48	54	50	54	52	634
General farm crew	342	292	408	395	310	259	273	379	495	405	307	254	4,219
Dairy barn	310	346	335	345	342	348	347	330	384	339	350	288	4,060
Driving barn	50	54	52	52	59	73	78	72	81	70	104	104	849
Haying and harvesting crew	.....	204	224	146	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666
Unemployed	476	607	460	622	412	802	578	503	459	372	320	168	5,779
Sick	66	56	64	96	123	156	202	159	161	153	87	137	1,460
Days lost on account of Sundays and Holidays	1,428	874	869	1,140	1,189	1,519	1,257	1,006	1,001	1,198	873	835	13,189
Totals	7,367	6,776	6,513	7,092	7,073	7,820	7,762	7,029	7,728	7,141	6,773	6,295	85,369

The above tabulation is designed to show the number of days labor performed by prisoners, designating the various kinds of work and duties assigned during the year. Each prisoner's labor is accounted for every day, his work being assigned to him in the morning and reported to the Warden each evening. As the average population this year was 233.46 and this table proves an average of 233.89, it will be observed that very little time is unaccounted for.

The Unit of T

Business Office
Porters Office
Porters, Office
Library .....
Cell House Cle
Cell House, Po
Cell House, Ni
Warden's Resi
Deputy Warde
Barber Shop .
Tailor Shop ..
Kitchen and B
Inmates Dining
Officers Dining
Hospital .....
Laundry .....
Crematory ...
Power Plant .
Coal Unloading
Carpenters ...
Blacksmith Sh
Harness and Sh
Garden .....
Capitol Buildin
Twine Factory
Twine Factory
Painters and I
Plumbing and
Building and
Brick Yard ..
Green House a
Women's Depa
Printing Shop
General Yard
Fibre and Twi
Ice Crew, Cut
Potatoe Sortin
Poultry Depart
Dairy Barn ..
Farm and Bar
Driving Barn
Unemployed .
Sick .....

Days lost on a

Totals ...

This table
1918, the unit
169.28.

TABLE NO. 21

CONDENSED LABOR REPORT.

The Unit of Tabulation is a Day.

	1917						1918						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Aprll	May	June	Total
Business Office	75	81	71	81	75	58	52	42	52	44	52	48	731
Porters Office	25	27	24	27	25	27	26	23	26	33	27	25	315
Porters, Officer's quarters	50	50	34	54	43	27	26	23	26	26	27	25	411
Library	17	27	14	27	25	25	26	.....	18	7	.....	.....	186
Cell House Clerk	25	27	24	27	25	25	26	25	26	26	26	25	307
Cell House, Porters, Old Cell House	64	90	73	80	77	50	52	48	64	74	56	53	781
Cell House, New Cell House	95	81	52	54	67	59	53	48	63	52	52	50	717
Warden's Residence	50	74	63	54	50	48	45	48	26	52	52	50	612
Deputy Warden's Residence	30	28	29	27	26	25	27	15	26	3	17	25	278
Barber Shop	25	44	38	27	28	25	26	24	26	28	30	26	347
Tailor Shop	91	119	93	91	99	127	137	123	125	99	68	56	1,228
Kitchen and Bakery	352	404	373	428	326	306	283	243	217	205	185	178	3,500
Inmates Dining Room	150	162	154	160	151	146	159	144	156	129	125	121	1,757
Officers Dining Room	50	54	50	54	50	52	52	48	52	52	52	50	616
Hospital	75	81	75	81	75	73	52	24	41	84	80	78	819
Laundry	180	194	163	157	147	142	156	138	140	146	155	124	1,842
Crematory	25	27	25	27	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	25	309
Power Plant	211	217	160	221	330	246	226	214	207	172	208	181	2,593
Coal Unloading Crew	67	68	51	52	88	56	91	77	80	55	58	71	814
Carpenters	47	47	53	123	115	74	42	28	61	25	26	25	666
Blacksmith Shop	25	27	25	27	.....	28	26	25	26	27	26	25	287
Harness and Shoe Shop	75	56	41	54	47	33	26	21	25	26	26	25	455
Garden	107	114	86	87	79	20	.....	.....	.....	44	67	78	682
Capitol Building Crew	48	56	51	46	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
Twine Factory, first floor	835	330	85	77	353	704	784	664	727	632	647	498	6,336
Twine Factory, second floor	846	329	71	19	175	724	804	688	735	631	870	789	6,681
Painters and Decorators	50	54	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	14	1	25	189
Plumbing and Tinshop	25	33	25	28	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Building and Repair Crew	131	134	65	82	102	29	8	24	.....	41	44	102	762
Brick Yard	10	419	751	539	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,752
Green House and Grounds	50	28	25	27	25	26	26	24	26	33	50	25	365
Women's Department	.....	.....	.....	20	25	61	78	72	98	121	130	120	725
Printing Shop	50	49	50	54	46	52	52	40	51	31	26	25	526
General Yard Crew	51	87	41	48	89	51	43	26	51	50	51	84	672
Fibre and Twine Crew	109	34	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333
Ice Crew, Cutting Ice and Wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
Potatoe Sorting Crew	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	17	.....	.....	.....	43
Poultry Department	50	91	100	100	67	61	52	48	52	52	52	59	784
Dairy Barn	252	265	248	269	275	254	235	218	236	121	100	100	2,573
Farm and Barn	221	335	338	352	315	193	146	104	136	218	198	187	2,743
Driving Barn	99	108	89	81	89	97	104	93	110	98	99	75	1,142
Unemployed	142	395	413	521	554	361	313	369	332	421	70	134	4,025
Sick	162	64	113	142	106	103	162	165	193	136	106	59	1,511
Days lost on account of Sundays and Holidays	1,220	730	853	684	857	1,055	867	676	825	618	754	730	9,869
Totals	6,262	5,654	5,105	5,299	5,126	5,459	5,386	4,724	5,124	4,652	4,639	4,376	61,797

This table is similar in intent to the one preceding except that the twelve months included here are from statistics of 1917 and 1918, the unit being a day. In this year the average prisoners population was 169.28, while our tabulation proves an average of 169.28.

TABLE NO. 19

Employment schedule based on an average daily population of 201, the average for the Biennial Period being 201.33.

Where Employed		Number
Business office		2
Steward's clerk		1
Cell house clerk		1
Library		1
Porter-offices		1
Porter-officer's quarters		2
Warden's residence		2
Deputy warden's residence		1
Poultry yard, dog kennel and deer yard		2
Green house and grounds		3
Matron's department and women's ward		0
Porters, old cell house		2
Porters, new cell house		3
Barber shop		1
Kitchen:		
Cooks, range	2	
Cooks, steam kettles	2	
Bakers	3	
Vegetable can	1	
Butcher	1	
Dairyman	1	
Pantryman	1	
Dishwashers	3	13
Waiters, dishwashers, and porters, officers' dining room		3
Waiters, dishwashers and porters, inmates' dining room		5
Auditorium		1
Hospital		2
Printing office		2
Harness and shoe shop		2
Tailor shop		5
Laundry		7
Blacksmith shop		1
Painters		3
Tinners		1
Plumbers		1
General yard work		3
Creamatory		1
Power plant, engine room, boiler room and coal		8
Carpenter shop		4
Garden		5
Capital crew		2
Dairy barn		8
Drivers and caretakers, driving barn and automobile		4
Farm		10
Twine factory, first floor		34
Twine factory, second floor		35
Machine shop		3
Construction crew		4
Extra crew, loading twine, unloading fibre, brick yard, etc.		4
Sick and unemployed, aged and infirm		9
Total		201

TABLE NO. 22

Showing deaths for the two years from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

Age	Name	Verdict of the Coroners Jury as to Cause of Death	Date
33	F. H. Abbott ...	Self administered drinking of Wood Alcohol and Creosote	2-27-17
63	E. H. Leach	Hardening of the valves of the Heart and the resulting Odema	3- 7-17

TABLE NO. 23

Showing insane inmates transferred to insane hospital Jamestown, N. D., during the two years July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

NAME	Date of Transfer
Ludwig Kessler	December 29, 1916
Ally Pyles	January 1, 1917
Clifford Mathis	May 9, 1917
Jacob Helmet	June 23, 1917
Mack McGee	March 11, 1918
Alois Schaffer	March 11, 1918

Summary of diseases treated by the Prison Physician during the Biennial Period ending June 30th, 1918.

Total Number of Diseases Treated	1,381
Patients to St. Alexius Hospital	34
Medical	6
Surgical	28
A—INFECTIOUS:	
Acute Rheumatism	51
Influenza	190
B—RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:	
Asthma	3
Bronchitis	56
Coryza	76
Laryngitis	16
Pleurisy	57
Pneumonia	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5
C—DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY SYSTEM:	
Gastro Entertis	56
Acute Dyspepsia	54
Chronic Dyspepsia	91
Acute Gastritis	4
Acute Appendicitis	9
Chronic Appendicitis	3
Catarrhal	6
Intestinal Colic	16
D—DISEASES CAUSED BY CESTODES:	
Trana Solium	2
E—CENETO-URINARY SYSTEM:	
Stricture	8
Cystitis	6
Orchitis	2
Chancroide	6
Syphills	41
Gonorrhoea	30
F—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM:	
Migraine	2
Neurestheni a	4
Melancholia	56
Neuralgia	8
Epilepsy	1
Insomnia	6
Habitual Headaches	63

G—DISEASES OF THE EYE:	
Conjunctivitis	17
Elepharitis	45
Iritis	2
H—DISEASES OF SKIN:	
Eczema	15
Acne	4
Dermatosis	14
Bromidrosis	3
Teana Circinata	1
Furuncolosis	19
I—CARDIC VASCULAR SYSTEM:	
Cardiac	1
Varicostics	25
J—ACCIDENTS:	
Sprains	64
Contustions	4
Lacerations	132
Dislocations	3
Fractures	9
Hemorrhage	1
Hernia	20
Ulcers	5
Burns	7
K—DISEASES OF DUCTLESS GLANDS:	
Goitre	3
L—DISEASES OF TEETH:	
Pyorrhoea	22
Carious	28
N—INSANITY:	6
O—DEATHS:	2

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXPERTS

To The Honorable Board of Control,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Gentlemen:—

The Board of Parole has been conscientiously active during the term since our last report. Meetings were regularly held. Every individual applicant for parole was given a hearing and his merits carefully considered. Some very critical cases were disposed of. I must say that with very rare exceptions, all of the men paroled have made good, for themselves and dependants, and are now again respectable citizens.

I wish here to give due credit to the Honorable Board of Pardons for their co-operation in assisting us by helping some unfortunate men beyond our jurisdiction so that they might benefit by the parole.

The statute providing parole is one of the most humane on our law books. The parole supervision and jurisdiction is a real Guardian Angel to a weak brother, who is trying to gain moral strength again in society. The intention is to nurse a weak brother during his convalescence after the moral breakdown.

Very truly yours,
M. J. HILTNER,
Chairman of the Board of Parole.

Bismarck, North Dakota, July 30th, 1918.

STATEMENT NO. 24

Showing population movement of parole and suspended sentence prisoners for the Biennial Period ending June 30th, 1918.

Year June 30th, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

	Parole		Sentence Suspended	
	Received	Discharged	Received	Discharged
Population June 30, 1916	23	..	34	..
Received During Year	20	..	25	..
Reinstated During Year	2	..	3	..
Expiration of Sentence	..	21	..	17
Conditionally Pardoned Under Jurisdiction of Board of Experts—carried as Paroled Prisoner	1			
Violated and at Large	..	4	..	6
Violated and Returned to Penitentiary	..	..	..	3
Died	..	..	..	..
Returned to Penitentiary	..	..	..	..
Pending Investigation	..	3	..	3
Pardoned	..	..	..	..
Commuted	..	6	..	1
	46	34	62	30
Population June 30, 1917	..	12	..	32
	46	46	62	62

Year June 30th, 1917 to June 30th, 1918.

	Parole Received	Parole Discharged	Sentence Received	Suspended Discharged
Poulation, June 30, 1917	12	..	32	..
Received During Year	13	..	37	..
Reinstated During Year	2	..	2	..
Expiration of Sentence	..	6	..	17
Violated and at Large	..	..	..	..
Violated and Returned to Penitentiary	..	2	..	2
Returned to Penitentiary	..	..	..	..
Pending Investigation	..	1	..	4
Pardoned	..	2	..	7
Conditionally Pardoned	..	..	..	3
Commuted	..	2	..	..
Violated and Committed to other Penitentiary	..	1	..	..
	27	14	71	33
Population June 30, 1918	..	13	..	38
	27	27	71	71

RECAPITULATION

For the two years June 30th, 1916 to June 30th, 1918

	Parole Received	Parole Discharged	Sentence Received	Suspended Discharged
Population June 30, 1916	23	..	34	..
Received During Period	33	..	62	..
Reinstated During Period	4	..	5	..
Expiration of Sentence	..	27	..	34
Violated and at Large	..	4	..	6
Died	..	..	..	..
Violated and Returned to Penitentiary	..	2	..	5
Returned to Penitentiary	..	..	..	..
Pending Investigation	..	4	..	7
Pardoned	..	2	..	7
Conditionally Pardoned	..	..	..	3
Commuted	..	8	..	1
Violated and Committed to other Penitentiary	..	1	..	..
Conditionally Pardoned under Jurisdiction of Board of Experts—carried as Paroled Prisoner	1	..	..	..
	61	48	101	63
	..	13	..	38
	61	61	101	101

Statement No. 27—Showing requested appropriations for the Board of Experts to cover expenditures listed below for the ensuing Biennial Period.

	Amount Requested Per Annum	Amount Requested Per Annum
SALARY:		
Field Officer	$ 1,500.00	$ 3,000.00
Per Diem and Expenses, Members Board of Experts	400.00	800.00
Field Officers Exp.	1,200.00	2,400.00
POSTAGE:		
Covering Correspondence with Paroled and Suspended Sentence Cases only and to be paid the Penitentiary	100.00	200.00
Total	$ 3,200.00	$ 6,400.00

To The Honorable Board of Control, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Gentlemen:—

As chaplin of the Penitentiary of North Dakota, I wish to submit a short statement, relating to the spiritual uplift work done in the Institution since our last report.

Services were regularly held every Sunday by the Revs. G. Buzzelle, H. C. Postlewaite and myself. The attendance of the men at these services was very satisfactory. Good results were noted. The audience always were very attentive to our humble efforts to help and inspire them to look upward for encouragement, and consolation, and to look kindly at their fellowmen and to respect the law.

The musical part of the services was very much handicapped on account of the steady departure of the men from the Institution, so much so that now we have hardly enough of the men left to choose from for a small choir. All in all, there is a very satisfactory spirit of uplift among the Inmates.

Very truly yours,

M. J. HILTNER,

Bismarck, North Dakota, June 30th, 1918.

TABLE NO. 25

(A) Showing lands owned and rented during the year, 1916.

Leased	Acres	Total
I. P. Baker:		
In E½ Sec. 20—138—80	320	$ 147.00
In N½ Sec. 2—138—80	20	*
In N½ Sec. 3—138—80	20	*
In S½ Sec. 3—138—80	120	*
In S½ Sec. 3—138—80	120	*
In W one-third Sec. 1—138—80	175	*
In Middle one-third Sec. 1—138—80	213	*
In SE¼ Sec. 6—138—79	160	25.00
Agnes Boyle:		
SE¼ Sec. 2—138—80	110	275.00
State School Land:		
Section 36—139—80	640	48.00
N½ of SE¼ Sec. 16—138—80	80	78.00
C. M. & St. P. RY. CO.:		
In SW¼ Sec. 3—138—89	70	50.00
Steve Welch:		
In SW¼ Sec. 6—138—79	160	*
Ella Holland:		
NW¼ Sec. 6—138—79	160	75.00
Patrick Casey:		
NW¼ Sec. 2—138—80 (Less Soo right-of-way)	135	450.00
Dr. R. H. Tracey:		
In NE¼ of NW¼ Sec. 28—138—80	40	25.00
	2,543	
Owned:		
In N½ of SW¼ Sec. 2—138—80	73	
N½ of NE¼ and W½ of NW¼ Sec. 12—138—80 (Less N. P. right-of-way	160	
NE¼ of Sec. 2—138—80 (Less Soo right-of-way)	160	
	2,936	

* The parcels of land marked thus * rented on crop share plan. All of the above described land in Sec. 3-138-80 and in the West one-third of Sec. 1-138-80 rented from the Bismarck Realty Company. The said company to receive as rental all of the crop grown in 115 acres of ¼ of the total acreage of

the land described in Sec. 3 and the West one-third of Sec. 1. The Bismarck Realty Company received 4,106 bushels and 28 pounds of Oats, all of which was grown and harvested on the 115 acres herein before mentioned. These oats were purchased from the Bismarck Realty Company by the Penitentiary at 37c per bushel, the market value at the time of threshing, and are included in the total number of bushels shown as raised on the Penitentiary Farm in Sec. C of this statement. All of the land included in the middle one-third of Sec. 1-138-80 rented from the Bismarck Realty Company under the ordinary one-half crop share plan. The Penitentiary received as their one-half crop share 568 bushels and 20 pounds, which was sold to the Bismarck Realty Company at $1.72¼ per bushel F. O. B. Duluth, the market price at the time of sale. The aforesaid is included in Sec. C of this statement, showing the grains and vegetables raised on the Penitentiary Farm during 1916.

(B) Showing crop acreage and purpose for which lands were used during the year, 1916.

	Acres
Corn	180
Oats	420
Wheat	130
Potatoes	80
Sweet Corn	10
Speltz	60
Barley	105
Millet	30
Hay	538
Pasture	1,237
Garden	5
Railroad right-of-way	63
Brick Yard and Clay Bank	20
Penitentiary and Grounds	58
	2,936

(C) Showing farm products grown and harvested on Penitentiary Farm during the year, 1916.

Barley	644	Bu. 18 Lbs.
Oats	11,595	Bu.
Speltz	575	Bu.
Wheat	635	Bu.
Ear Corn (Snap)	947	Bu.
Fodder Corn	38	Ton
Silage	440	Ton
Hay	886¼	Ton
Hay Millet	40	Ton
Potatoes	5,704	Bu.
Beans, String	17½	Bu.
Beets, Red Young with Tops	56½	Bu.
Beets Red Topped	52¼	Bu.
Carrots	233¼	Bu.
Cucumbers	36	Bu.
Cabbage	19,824	Lbs.
Corn, Sweet	4,333	Lbs.
Cauliflower	20	Heads
Celery	246	Bunches
Lettuce	44	Bu.
Muskmelons	14	Only
Mangoes	5,550	Lbs.
Onions, Green	99¼	Bu.
Onions, Ripe	205	Bu.
Oyster Plant	21	Bu.
Parsnips	172	Bu.
Pumpkins	38	Only
Pie Plant	6¼	Bu.
Peppers, Green	3	Bu.
Peas, Green	13½	Bu.
Rutabagas	48¼	Bu.
Radishes	56½	Bu.
Horseradish	3¼	Bu.
Spinach	46¼	Bu.
Squash	8	Only
Tomatoes, Green	59¼	Bu.
Tomatooes, Ripe	20	Bu.
Turnips	2¼	Bu.
Watermelon	9	Only

TABLE NO. 26

(A) Showing lands owned and rented during the year, 1917.

Leased	Acres	Total
I. P. Baker & Bismarck Realty Co.:		
In E½ Sec. 21—138—80	320	$167.50
In E½ Sec. 3—138—80	280	*
Agnes Boyle:		
In SE¼ Sec. 2—138—80	110	300.00
State School Land:		
In Sec. 36—139—80	640	48.00
In N½ of SE¼ Sec. 16—138—80	80	75.00
C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.:		
In SW¼ Sec. 2—138—80	70	50.00
Ella Holland:		
In NW¼ Sec. 6—138—79	160	100.00
Dr. R. H. Tracey:		
In NE¼ of NW¼ Sec. 28—138—80	40	50.00
Mrs. Freede:		
In N½ of SW¼ Sec. 10—138—80	80	100.00
	1,780	
Owned:		
In N½ of SW¼ Sec. 2—138—80	73	.....
In N½ of NE¼ and W½ of NW¼ of Sec. 12—138—80 (Less N. P. right-of-way)	160	.....
In NE¼ of Sec. 2—138—80 (Less Soo right-of-way)	160	.....
** In W 1-3 of Sec. 1—138—80	213	.....
** In Middle 1-3 of Sec. 1—138—80	213	.....
** In NW¼ of Sec. 2—138—80 (Less Soo right-of-way)	145	.....
	2,744	

*The land shown in the foregoing statement in Section three, Township one hundred thirty-eight and Range eighty is rented under the "Crop Share Plan." The Bismarck Realty Company to receive as rental for such land, all of the crop grown and harvested on 60 acres or approximately ¼ of the total acreage contained in such tract or parcel of land. The 60 acres are included in items marked thus * in section A and B of this statement.

**Purchased March 31st, 1917.

(B) Showing crop acreage and purposes for which lands were used during the year, 1917.

	Acres
Barley	
Corn	245
Oats	445
Wheat	60*
Potatoes	90
Sweet Corn	10
Speltz	130
Hay	641
Pasture	967
Garden	5
R. R. Right-of-Way	73
Brick Yard and Clay Bank	20
Penitentiary Grounds	58
	2,744

(C) Showing farm products grown and harvested on the Penitentiary Farm during the year, 1917.

Oats	3,045	Bu.
Speltz	470¼	Bu.
Wheat	105	Bu.
Silage	300	Ton
Hay	522½	Ton
Potatoes	1,153	Bu.
Beans, String	6½	Bu.
Beets, red, young, with tops	86¼	Bu.
Beets, red topped	46	Bu.

Carrots	269	Bu.
Cucumbers	31¼	Bu.
Cabbage	9,235	Lbs.
Corn, sweet	13,650	Lbs.
Cauliflower	48	Heads
Celery	206	Bunches
Lettuce	35½	Bu.
Muskmelons	107	Only
Mangles	10,980	Lbs.
Onions, green	45	Bu.
Onions, ripe	75	Bu.
Oyster plant	3	Bu.
Parsnips	375	Bu.
Pumpkins	75	Only
Pie plant	2¼	Bu.
Peppers, green	1	Bu.
Peas, green	15½	Bu.
Plums	1¼	Bu.
Rutabagas	5½	Bu.
Kohl Rabi	13	Bu.
Radishes	60½	Bu.
Horseradish		
Spinach	40¼	Bu.
Tomatoes, green	7½	Bu.
Tomatoes, ripe	14½	Bu.
Turnips	3½	Bu.
Watermelon	24	Only
Squash	330	Only

TABLE NO. 27

(A) Showing lands owned and rented during the year, 1918.

Leased	Acres	Total
I. P. Baker & Bismarck Realty Co.:		
In E½ Sec. 21—138—80	320	$167.50
In E½ Sec. 3—138—80	240	*
Agnes Boyle:		
In SE¼ Sec. 2—138—80	110	300.00
State School Land:		
In Sec. 36—139—80	640	48.00
In N½ of SE¼ Sec. 16—138—80	80	75.00
C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.:		
In SW¼ Sec. 2—138—80	70	50.00
Ella Holland:		
In NW¼ Sec. 6—138—79	160	100.00
	1,620	
Owned:		
In N½ of SW¼ Sec. 2—138—80	73	.....
In N½ of NE¼ and W½ of NW¼ of Sec. 12—138—80 (Less N. P. Right-of-Way)	160	.....
In NE¼ of Sec. 2—138—80 (Less Soo Right-of-Way)	160	.....
** In W 1-3 of Sec. 1—138—80	213	.....
** In Middle 1-3 Sec. 1—138—80	213	.....
** In NW¼ of Sec. 2—138—80 (Less Soo Right-of-Way)	145	.....
	2,584	

*The land shown in the foregoing statement in Section three, Township one hundred thirty-eight and Range eighty is rented under the "Crop Share Plan." The Bismarck Realty Company to receive as rental for such land, all of the crop grown and harvested on 60 acres or ¼ of the total acreage contained in such tract or parcel of land. The 60 acres are included in items marked thus * in Section A and B of this statement.

**Purchased March 31st, 1917.

(B) Showing crop acreage and purposes for which lands were used during the year. 1918.

	Acres
Barley	30
Corn	205
Oats	345
Wheat	60*

Potatoes	70
Sweet corn	5
Speltz	115
Rye	10
Millet	50
Hay	546
Pasture	992
Garden	5
R. R. Right-of-Way	73
Brick yard and clay bank	20
Penitentiary and grounds	58
	2,584

TABLE NO. 28

(A) Showing horses on hand July 1st, 1918.

	Mares	Horses	Total
Drivers	2	3	5
Saddlers	..	2	2
Work horses	20	18	38
Colts 1 to 3 years	7	4	11
Stallion	..	..	1
Colts, sucking	..	..	9
			66

(B) Showing horses on hand July 1st, 1918, classified as to age.

	Drivers	Work Horses	Saddlers	Colts	Stallion	Total
Sucking Colts	..	..	..	9	..	9
1 year	..	..	..	4	..	4
2 years	..	..	..	4	..	4
3 years	..	..	..	3	..	3
4 years	..	2	..	..	..	2
5 years	..	1	1	..	1	3
6 years	1	1	..	..	..	2
7 years	..	6	..	..	..	6
8 years	..	1	..	..	..	1
9 years	..	4	..	..	..	4
10 years	..	2	..	..	..	2
11 years	..	3	..	..	..	3
12 years	1	2	..	..	..	3
13 years	3	4	..	..	..	7
14 years	..	1	1	..	..	2
15 years	..	2	..	..	..	2
16 years	..	1	..	..	..	1
20 years	..	1	..	..	..	1
22 years	..	2	..	..	..	2
24 years	..	1	..	..	..	1
Not known	..	4	..	..	..	4
	5	38	2	20	1	66

(C) Showing cattle on hand July 1st, 1918.

Holsteins

Milch cows	26
Dry cows	12
Two year old heifers	6
One year old heifers	11
Short yearling heifers	10
One year old steers	8
Two year old steers	7
Short yearling steers	19
Sucking calves	19
Six year old bull	1
	119

Mixed

Milch cows	26
Dry cows	9
Two year old heifers	18
One year old heifers	10
Short yearling heifers	5
Sucking calves	2
Two year old steers	7
Short yearling steers	10
Four year old Hereford bull	1
	88

(D) Showing hogs on hand July 1st, 1918.

Stock hogs	83
Fattening hogs	20
Brood sows	51
Shoats	67
Small pigs	256
Boars	2
	479

(E) Showing poultry on hand July 1st, 1918.

Old chickens (White Leghorns and White Rocks)	189
Young chickens (White Leghorns and White Rocks)	970
Old Turkeys	5
Young Turkeys	6
Old ducks	20
Young ducks	140
Old geese	9
Young geese	13
	1,352

(F) Showing dogs on hand July 1st, 1918.

Tan dog—Jeff	1
Black and tan dog—Joe	1
Brown dog—Dewey	1
Black dog—King	1
Female dog—Footlight Scrappei	1
Blue dog—Blue	1
Black and tan dog—Slim	1
Black and tan dog—Buck	1
Black and tan dog—Ring	1
Blue dog—Tex	1
Black and tan dog—Johnnie	1
Black and tan dog—Charlie	1
Female black and tan—Bell	1
Female black and tan—Fannie	1
Female black and tan—Topsy	1
Female black and tan—Flora	1
Female black and tan—Emma	1
	17

(G) Showing deer on hand July 1st, 1918.

*5 year old doe	1

*In city park at Williston, North Dakota 1

Twine and Cordage Department

To The Honorable Board of Control,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Gentlemen:—

The North Dakota Twine and Cordage Plant was established at the Penitentiary in the year 1900 and has been in successful operation during the past eighteen years. It is true there has been off years in the manufacture and sale of twine, but the attached reports covering the history of the Twin Plant since its inception is convincing proof of the wisdom of its establishment, and its successful operation.

This little plant stands today with a present worth of over six hundred thousand dollars. The bonded indebtedness incurred at the time of its establishment was paid some years ago and the Twine Plant does not now owe a dollar. Four hundred thousand dollars or two thirds of the present worth of the plant is represented by cash on deposit with the State Treasurer or approved bills and accounts receivable worth one hundred cents on a dollar.

There is now approximately four hundred thousand pounds of manufactured twine on hand, which inventoried at cost, amounts to about fifty-eight thousand dollars, but this twine is worth on the market today six to eight cents per pound above inventoried price. Approximately forty thousand dollars worth of fibre is paid for and stored in the warehouse and contracts executed for the delivery of one thousand bales of Mexican Sisal at a cost price of about sixty thousand dollars. The buildings and machinery, stores and repairs are inventoried at nearly one hundred thousand dollars. In other words the financial condition of the Twine Plant could be liquidated at one hundred cents on the dollar with the possible exception of the depreciation in the value of the machinery.

Due to the fortunate purchase of Fibre, the Twine Plant shows a profit in the year 1917 of over eighty-two thousand dollars, and in the year 1918 a profit of over ninety-seven thousand dollars. This profit was made notwithstanding the fact that the manufacturing cost was greatly increased, due to the high price of all supplies which enter into the manufacture of binder twine, and the reduced prison population which prevented a sufficient number of men working in the plant to turn out a maximum daily output. Nevertheless twine manufactured at this plant was sold considerably below the price of commercially manufactured twine.

It should no longer be necessary to advance reasons for maintaining the Twine Plant in operation at the Penitentiary. To very briefly state a few. Binder Twine is a product needed and consumed by the farmers of the State. Every pound manufactured at the Penitentiary and sold directly to the consumer saves at least the difference in price to the purchaser, and unquestionably has some effect on the price of other twine sold in the State.

It has been a matter of satisfaction, to build up our trade, so that in recent years nine tenths of the twine manufactured by this plant, is marketed directly to an individual consumer or a farmer's organization. Every pound should be sold directly to the farmer, and would be if they placed their orders early in the season.

The Twine Plant furnishes work for the Inmates at the Institution and they should be paid a higher daily wage schedule, receiving now only about one-third of the amount of money paid inmates working in Twine Plants established at other Institutions.

The funds of the Twine Plant, accumulated in the State Treasury, should not be expended for any purpose at the present time or until after the readjustment period which will follow the War. There will be more than sufficient funds to purchase fibre, even at present excessively high prices, for this year's factory run, because the small prison population will prevent our manufacturing over two-thirds of a maximum daily output. In the present unsettled condition of the fibre market, due to the War, we consider it inadvisable to contract for any amount of fibre beyond the immediate factory requirements for the next few months. This accounts for the small amount of fibre on hand and under contract. Nevertheless the Twin Plant should operate and the excess funds left intact in the State Treasury, and not frittered away by appropriation for maintenance or any other purpose.

The interest on funds deposited with the State Treasurer, above the amount necessary for the actual running expense of the factory, should be returned to the Twin Plant Fund, and not to the General Fund of the State. Someday, in the not distant future, the development of the Institution will require a substantial fund to erect a new Cell House or Administration Building. Let us keep this fund until that time, and use it for some substantial and permanent improvement.

The salaries of the Twin Plant Superintendents and Engineer should be increased to a comfortable living wage, and commensurate with the services rendered, and somewhere equal in amount to the salaries paid for similar work at other Institutions. If has seemed to me rather inadequate compensation to allow the Warden a salary of fifty dollars per month as Manager of the Twin Plant, when he is responsible for a business annually involving nearly three quarters of a millions dollars.

It has been a great satisfaction to call your attention to the splendid financial condition of the Twin Plant and I know your Honorable Board will be equally gratified.

Respectfully,

F. S. TALCOTT,

Manager.

STATEMENT NO. 1

Showing the amount of twine sold to dealers, club order men, and to farmer's organizations in each county of the state from September 1, 1916 to August 31, 1917.

COUNTY	Dealers Lbs.	Club Orders Lbs.	Farmers and Farmer's Organizations Lbs.	Total
Barnes	40,000	47,000	134,700	221,700
Benson		20,000	44,900	64,900
Billings			30,000	30,000
Bottineau		30,100	65,200	95,300
Burke		23,000		23,000
Burleigh			45,450	45,450
Cass			31,950	31,950
Cavalier	48,000	45,050	122,300	215,350
Dickey			6,850	6,850
Divide		20,000	20,000	40,000
Dunn			700	700
Eddy	5,000			5,000
Emmons			63,800	63,800
Foster	20,000	45,000	7,900	72,900
Grand Forks		135,800	6,000	141,800
Grant			850	850
Griggs		20,100	30,000	50,100
Golden Valley			21,800	21,800
Hettinger			1,850	1,850
Kidder	20,000			20,000
LaMoure	20,000		1,500	21,500
Logan			1,100	1,100
Mercer			750	750
Morton	1,000		10,850	11,850
Mountrail			11,600	11,600
McHenry			51,550	51,550
McIntosh			1,150	1,150
McKenzie	30,850		7,700	38,550
McLean			25,850	25,850
Nelson		43,000	31,600	74,600
Oliver			4,300	4,300
Pembina		85,000	22,100	107,100
Pierce			1,900	1,900
Ramsey		24,000	122,900	146,900
Ransom			46,500	46,500
Richland			20,000	20,000
Rolette			84,100	84,100
Sargent			63,100	63,100
Stark		7,000	33,400	40,400
Steele			30,800	30,800
Stutsman		12,300	65,800	78,100
Traill	25,000	66,950	400	92,350
Towner	30,000	60,000	41,500	131,500
Walsh		60,500	71,700	132,200
Ward	3,000		74,500	77,500
Wells			27,000	27,000
Williams			60,000	60,000
Totals	242,850	744,800	1,547,900	2,535,550

RECAPITULATION

Dealers	242,850
Club orders	744,800
Farmers and farmer's organizations	1,547,900
Total	2,535,550

STATEMENT NO. 2

Showing the amount of twine sold in each county during the season of 1918.

COUNTY	Dealers Lbs.	Club Orders Lbs.	Farmers and Farmer's Organizations Lbs.	Total Lbs.
Barnes	20,000	26,000	107,250	153,250
Benson	4,700	10,000	16,150	30,850
Billings			3,000	3,000
Bottineau			80,000	80,000
Burke		9,100		9,100
Burleigh	3,300		16,550	19,850
Cass	3,500	48,000	53,800	105,300
Cavalier	10,000	20,000	135,600	165,600
Dickey	20,000		31,050	51,050
Divide			20,500	29,500
Dunn			1,700	1,700
Eddy			43,500	43,500
Emmons			2,900	2,900
Foster	40,000	20,000		60,000
Golden Valley			5,500	5,500
Grand Forks		124,400	2,650	127,050
Grant			600	600
Griggs	20,000	20,000	9,900	49,900
Hettinger			350	350
Kidder			1,300	1,300
LaMoure	30,000		500	20,500
Logan			50	50
McHenry	1,000		3,300	4,300
McIntosh			300	300
McLean	12,000		10,950	22,950
Mercer			21,200	21,200
Morton			5,250	5,250
Nelson		36,000	20,000	56,000
Oliver			6,250	6,250
Pembina		16,000	26,450	42,450
Pierce			20,000	20,000
Ramsey			56,900	56,900
Ransom			5,500	5,500
Richland	117,000		91,500	208,500
Rolette			98,000	98,000
Sargent			74,900	74,900
Sioux			3,300	3,300
Stark			2,250	2,250
Steele			38,650	38,650
Stutsman	17,500		103,600	121,100
Towner			40,000	40,000
Traill	7,000	63,000	41,800	111,800
Walsh		72,400	21,800	94,200
Ward			12,900	12,900
Wells			73,600	73,600
Williams			200	200
	296,000	464,900	1,311,450	2,072,350
*Less twine returned		5,400	27,350	32,750
Totals Continued	296,000	459,500	1,284,100	2,039,600

RECAPITULATION

Dealers	296,000
Club orders	459,500
Farmers and farmer's organizations	1,284,100
Total	2,039,600

*NOTE:—Twine purchased by club orders in Stark county and by farmers and farmers organizations in Billings county during the season of 1917 and returned on account of crop failure during the season of 1918, are deducted from the totals in the above statement.

STATEMENT NO. 3

Showing grades of twine, manufactured during the season of 1918.

Grade	Pounds
Standard (500 feet per pound)	2,098,150
Manila (600 feet per pound)	824,400
Total	2,922,550

STATEMENT NO. 4

Showing grades of twine manufactured during the season of 1918.

Grade	Pounds
Standard (500 feet per pound)	1,782,850
Manila (600 feet per pound)	138,100
Total	1,920,950

STATEMENT NO. 5

Showing grades of twine sold during the year September 1st, 1916 to August 31, 1917.

Grade	Pounds
Standard (500 feet per pound)	1,724,500
Manila (600 feet per pound)	768,650
Pure Manila (650 feet per pound)	42,400
Total	2,535,550

STATEMENT NO. 6

Showing grades of twine sold during the year September 1st, 1917 to August 31st, 1918.

Grade	Pounds
Standard (500 feet per pound)	1,840,750
Manila (600 feet per pound)	195,400
Pure Manila (650 feet per pound)	3,450
Total	2,039,600

STATEMENT NO 7

Showing twine manufastured and sold from establishment of the Twine Plant at the North Dakota Penitentiary, to August 31st, 1918.

Year	Twine Manufactured Pounds	Twine Sold Pounds
1900-1901 to 12—31-'01	931,435	928,535
1902—From 1— 1-20 to 9— 1-02	1,224,800	1,228,700
1903—From 9— 1-02 to 9— 1-03	1,838,580	1,753,180
1904—From 9— 1-03 to 9— 1-04	2,279,350	2,364,750
1905—From 9— 1-04 to 9— 1-05	2,803,950	2,721,700
1906—From 9— 1-05 to 9— 1-06	3,192,000	3,254,750
1907—From 9— 1-06 to 9— 1-07	2,864,195	2,709,820
1908—From 9— 1-07 to 9— 1-08	3,077,860	2,976,335
1909—From 9— 1-08 to 9— 1-09	3,520,500	*3,620,425
1910—From 9— 1-09 to 11— 1-10	2,559,400	**1,221,660
1911—From 11— 1-10 to 1— 1-12	2,341,190	2,460,975
1912—From 1— 1-12 to 12—31-12	2,346,730	3,062,060
1913—From 12—31-12 to 9—19-13	2,257,700	2,583,050
1914—From 9—19-13 to 9—27-14	2,774,100	2,707,970
1915—From 9—27-14 to 8—31-15	3,109,850	3,181,400
1916—From 8—31-15 to 8—31-16	2,645,500	2,544,900
1917—From 8—31-16 to 8—31-17	2,922,550	***2,535,550
1918—From 8—31-17 to 8—31-18	1,920,950	2,039,600
Twine on hand August 31st, 1915		402,550
Errors as marked * 25 lbs., ** 1,585 lbs., *** 150 lbs..		1,760
Twine manufactured into rope		311,970
	44,611,640	44,611,640

STATEMENT NO. 8

Showing prices of the different grades of twine and the terms of sale of prison twine for 1917.

Grade of Twine	Ft. Per Lb.	Carload Lots Cents Per Lb.	Less than Carload Lots—Cents Per Lb.
Standard	500	14¼	14½
Manila	600	16¼	16½
Pure Manila	650	18¼	18½

One-fourth cent per lb. discount will be allowed on all orders in carload lots of 20,000 pounds or more.

One-fourth cent per lb. discount will be allowed from the above prices on all orders for twine amounting to 3,000 pounds or more, providing that cash is received in this office on or before October 1st, 1917.

Orders for 3,000 pounds or more must be accompanied by cash, or approved note without interest, until maturity on November 1st, 1917, and with interest, at the rate of ten (10%) per cent per annum after maturity. All notes must be submitted for approval and acceptance, at least thirty days before shipment.

Orders for less than 3,000 pounds must be for cash, payable before shipment.

STATEMENT NO. 9

Showing prices of the different grades of twine and the terms of sale of prison twine for 1918.

Grade of Twine	Ft. Per Lb.	Price Per Pound
Standard	500	22½
Manila	600	25½
Pure Manila	650	28½

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F. O. B. BISMARCK.

1. One-half cent per pound discount will be allowed on all carload orders, provided payment is made on or before September 1st, 1918.

2. One-fourth cent per pound discount will be allowed on all carload orders, provided payment is made after September 1st, and on or before October 1st, 1918.

3. All orders must be settled by cash payment prior to date of shipment; or by approved note without interest until maturity, November 1, 1918. After maturity with interest at the rate of ten (10%) per cent per annum. All notes must be submitted for approval, and acceptance, at least thirty days before shipment.

4. Orders for less than carload lots must be settled for in cash, payable before shipment.

STATEMENT NO. 10

Showing amount of rope sold by North Dakota Twine and Cordage Plant from September 1st, 1916 to August 31st, 1917.

21 Coils ½-inch Sisal Rope	2,743½ Lbs.

STATEMENT NO. 11

Showing amount of rope sold by North Dakota Twine and Cordage Plant from September 1st, 1917 to August 31st, 1918.

13 Coils ½-inch Sisal Rope	1,192½ Lbs.

STATEMENT NO. 12

Statement showing the manufacturing cost of twine for the Period beginning September 1st, 1916, and ending August 31st, 1917.

Total cost of 2,922,550 lbs. twine manufactured	$349,407.99
Cost of fibre used	276,660.53
	$72,747.46

MANUFACTURING COST, NOT INCLUDING FIBRE:		
Oils and degras	$10,597.74	
Bags	6,042.44	
Inmates' labor in factory, per diem and overtime	7,145.07	
Engineer, superintendent, Ass't Supts. and guards salaries	7,945.91	
Fuel, light and water	12,485.42	
Lubricating oil	422.25	
Insurance	4,764.65	
Belting and repairs	1,915.42	
Miscellaneous expense, officers' and inmates' maintenance	10,693.00	
Office salaries	2,846.30	
Books and stationery	96.45	
Telephone, telegraph and postage	265.00	
Miscellaneous office expense	123.62	
Traveling expense	811.99	
Salary for collector	900.00	
Inmates' pay roll, penitentiary	5,692.20	$72,747.46
Less refunds	23.66	
Less repairs on hand August 31st, 1917, charged to manufacturing cost during year	325.43	349.09
		$72,398.37
Total number of pounds of twine manufactured during year		2,922,550
Manufacturing cost per pound of twine, exclusive of fibre, during year		.02477
Total number of pounds of twine manufactured during year		2,922,550
Total number of pounds of fibre used		2,610,516
Number pounds gain in manufacture		312,034
Per cent gain in manufacture		.11953

STATEMENT NO. 13

Statement showing the manufacturing cost of twine for the period beginning September 1st, 1917, and ending August 31st, 1918.

Total cost of 1,920,950 lbs. twine manufactured		$344,713.06
Cost of fibre used		271,861.35
		$72,851.71
MANUFACTURING COST, NOT INCLUDING FIBRE:		
Oils and degras	$10,597.29	
Bags	6,616.83	
Inmates' labor in factory, per diem and overtime	4,538.88	
Engineer, Superintendent, Ass't Sup'ts. and guards salaries	8,153.59	
Fuel, light and water	16,935.48	
Lubricating oil	438.92	
Insurance	6,882.16	
Belting and repairs	1,627.43	
Miscellaneous expense, officers' and inmates' maintenance	7,662.76	
Office salaries	3,059.76	
Books and stationery	82.30	
Telephone, telegraph and postage	247.53	
Miscellaneous office expense	105.58	
Traveling expense	1,044.92	
Salary for collectors	675.00	
Inmates' pay roll, penitentiary	4,183.28	72,851.71
Less refund	1.00	
Less repairs on hand August 31st, 1918, charged to manufacturing cost during year	1,362.95	1,363.95
		$71,487.76
Total number of pounds of twine manufactured during year		1,920,950
Manufacturing cost per pound of twine, exclusive of fibre, during the year		.0372147
Total number of pounds of twine manufactured during year		1,920,950
Total number of pounds of fibre used		1,676,741
Number pounds gain in manufacture		244,209
Per cent gain in manufacture		.14564

STATEMENT NO. 14

Showing balance in contingent fund and with State Treasury September 1st, 1916; receipts and disbusements for the year September 1st, 1916 to August 31st, 1917, and balance in contingent fund and with State Treasurer September 1st, 1917.

	DR.	CR
Contingent Fund	$ 1,000.00	
Balance with State Treasurer September 1, 1916	297.24	
August 1916 Expenditures not audited, September 1st, 1916 and paid during September 1916 business		6,009.82
Receipts September 1916	104,853.24	
Expenditures September, 1916		8,562.63
Receipts October, 1916	107,829.04	
Expenditures October, 1916		43,806.41
Receipts November, 1916	8,438.15	
Expenditures November, 1916		50,932.50
Receipts December, 1916	8,720.35	
Expenditures December, 1916		7,716.57
Receipts January, 1917	546.65	
Expenditures January, 1917		9,357.66
Receipts February, 1917	2,107.36	
Expenditures February, 1917		7,573.89
Receipts March, 1917	277.25	
Expenditures March, 1917		6,626.28
Receipts April, 1917	1,012.40	
Expenditures April, 1917		23,118.42
Receipts May, 1917	2,486.93	
Expenditures May, 1917		40,901.42
Receipts June, 1917	34,374.81	
Expenditures June, 1917		55,477.19
Receipts July, 1917	142,976.50	
Expenditures July, 1917		146,354.31
Receipts August, 1917	16,455.73	
*Expenditures August, 1917		8,250.91
Balance in Contingent Fund September 1, 1917		471.07
Balance with State Treasurer September 1, 1917		16,216.57
	$ 431,375.65	$ 431,375.65

* Note: August vouchers not audited by the Board of Control and not paid August 31, 1917 and therefore not included in August 1917 expenditures shown in the above statement.

STATEMENT NO. 15

Showing balance in contingent fund and with State Treasurer September 1st, 1917; receipts and disbursements for the year September 1st, 1917 to August 31st, 1918, and balance in contingent fund and with State Treasurer September 1st, 1918.

	DR.	CR
Balance in Contingent Fund September 1, 1917	$ 471.07	
Balance with State Treasurer September 1, 1917	16,216.57	
Receipts September, 1917	194,692.93	
Expenditures September, 1917		*$ 100,163.81
Receipts October, 1917	96,160.13	
Expenditures October, 1917		165,177.04
Receipts November, 1917	25,879.03	
Expenditures November, 1917		23,040.89
Receipts December, 1917	3,269.82	
Expenditures December, 1917		6,157.92
Receipts January, 1918	981.67	
Expenditures January, 1918		16,870.01
Receipts February, 1918	1,390.06	
Expenditures February, 1918		8,530.04
Receipts March, 1918	1,729.14	
Expenditures March, 1918		8,536.22
Receipts April, 1918	217.42	
Expenditures April, 1918		6,102.71
Receipts May, 1918	654.16	
Expenditures May, 1918		5,398.49
Receipts June, 1918	3,568.50	
Expenditures June, 1918		11,092.13
Receipts July, 1918	24,379.79	
Expenditures July, 1918		29,169.33

Receipts August, 1918	129,004.57	
Expenditures August, 1918		23,989.26
Balance in Contingent Fund September 1, 1918		1,000.00
Balance with State Treasurer September 1, 1918		93,387.07
	$ 498,614.92	$ 498,614.92

* Note: August vouchers not audited by the Board of Control and which are not paid August 31, 1917, included in September 1917 expenditures shown on the above statement.

STATEMENT NO. 16

Statement of the resources and liabilities of the North Dakota Twine and Cordage Plant August 31st, 1917.

RESOURCES

Buildings	$ 30,952.46	
Machinery and Equipment	53,743.28	
Office Furniture and Fixtures	901.15	$ 85,586.89
Stock:		
Unmanufactured Hemp and Fibre	175,164.68	
Stores, Oils, Bags, Etc.	2,951.73	
Manufactured Rope	437.00	
Manufactured Twine	75,919.76	
Lashing Rope	684.00	225,157.17
Miscellaneous Repairs	1,669.68	
Miscellaneous Repairs, Etc.:		
Office Supplies	18.56	
Mileage	7.89	1,696.13
Unearned Insurance		3,515.89
Bills Receivable	330,709.08	
Accounts Receivable	4,019.05	334,728.13
Cash Balance in Contingent Fund	471.07	
Cash Balance with State Treasurer	16,216.57	16,687.64

LIABILITIES

Bills Payable:			
First National Bank, Bismarck, N. D.		$ 30,000.00	
First National Bank, Fargo, N. D.		10,000.00	
Merchants National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.		50,000.00	
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.		25,000.00	
Bismarck Bank, Bismarck, N. D.		23,783.01	
First National Bank, Bismarck, N. D.		15,000.00	
Hanson & Orth, New York City		29,276.70	$ 183,059.71
Brought Forward	$ 697,371.85		$ 183,059.71
Accounts Payable:			
H. T. Murphy & Co., Insurance		$ 117.50	
Harvey Harris & Co., Insurance		104.75	
F. L. Conklin, Insurance		54.25	
D. T. Owens & Co., Insurance		221.00	
Investor's Mortgage & Security Co., Insurance		85.50	
Andrew Miller, Insurance		20.00	
E. K. Allensworth, Insurance		20.00	
Vouchers, Unaudited		2,558.58	3,181.58
Net Profit as Per Books, August 31, 1917			82,363.59
Present Worth			428,767.97
	$ 697,371.85		$ 697,371.85

STATEMENT NO. 17

Statement of the resources and liabilities of the North Dakota Twine and Cordage Plant August 31st, 1918.

RESOURCES

Buildings	$ 32,392.46	
Machinery and Equipment	55,294.47	
Office Furniture and Fixtures	883.35	$ 88,570.28
Stock:		
Unmanufactured Hemp	41,811.67	
Stores, Oils, Bags, Etc.	5,911.78	
Manufactured Rope	95.00	
Manufactured Twine	57,365.38	
Lashing Rope	547.60	105,731.43
Miscellaneous Repairs, Etc.	3,044.62	
Office Supplies	14.46	3,059.08
Unearned Insurance		2,848.04
Bills Receivable	291,398.05	
Accounts Receivable	22,339.77	313,737.82
Cash Balance in Contingent Fund	1,000.00	
Cash Balance with State Treasurer	93,387.07	94,387.07

LIABILITIES

Net Profit as per Books, August 31, 1918.		$ 97,203.16
Present Worth		551,130.56
	$ 608,333.72	$ 608,333.72

STATEMENT NO. 18

Showing accounts receivable, outstanding and unpaid at close of business August 31st, 1917.

Name and Address	Amounts	
John A. Anderson, Valley City, N. D.	$ 285.00	
N. M. Bjornstad & Son, Ellendale, N. D.	20.28	
Bismarck Realty Co., Bismarck, N. D.	16.40	
Adam Bollinger, Medina, N. D.	290.00	
Bismarck Grocery Co., Bismarck, N. D.	20.60	
Cannon Ball Merc. Co., Cannon Ball, N. D.	145.00	
S. F. Crabbe, Fargo, N. D.	217.50	
W. E. Clark, Tower City, N. D.	435.00	
John Egli, New Salem, N. D.	2.50	
Equity Elev. & Trad. Co. Equity, Hillsboro, N. D.	725.00	
Farmers Union Mill & Merc. Co., Bismarck, N. D.	69.60	
Farmers Exchange State Bank, Sanger, N. D.	14.50	
First National Bank, Mandan, N. D.	29.00	
C. C. Giggy, Sanger, N. D.	21.75	
Institution for Feeble Minded, Grafton, N. D.	49.50	
Arthur Johnson, Rolette, N. D.	145.00	
W. H. KaDell, Edgeley, N. D.	67.50	
John Kennedy, Sheldon, N. D.	92.50	
Dr. J. G. Lamont, Dunseith, N. D.	145.00	
Mapleton Farmers' Elevator Co., Mapleton, N. D.	392.50	
J. H. McNary, Bismarck, N. D.	50.75	
N. D. State Penitentiary, Bismarck, N. D.	66.25	
E. G. Patterson, Bismarck, N. D.	127.50	
C. W. Plain, Wilton, N. D.	17.60	
J. E. Quam, Portland, N. D.	42.75	
Robinson Cash Store, Robinson, N. D.	16.80	
E. N. Stone, Flasher, N. D.	24.75	
State Hospital for Insane, Jamestown, N. D.	72.50	
J. W. Shearer, Melville, N. D.	15.26	
L. P. Sandstrom, Antler, N. D.	58.00	
State Bank of Morton County, Mandan, N. D.	87.00	
A. J. Tanner, Streeter, N. D.	59.25	
State Reform School, Mandan, N. D.	29.00	
Washburn Lignite Co., Washburn, N. D.	145.00	
Wm. H. Wetzel, Ft. Clark, N. D.	7.25	
Ypsilanti Farmers' Elevator Co., Ypsilanti, N. D.	15.26	
Balance accounts receivable as shown by General Ledger		$ 4,019.05
	$ 4,019.05	$ 4,019.05

STATEMENT NO. 19

Showing bills receivable, outstanding and unpaid at close of business August 31st, 1917.

Note No.	Name	Address	Amount
1213	Nels B. Langseth,	Barney, N. D.	$ 67.35
1285	M. D. Lathrop,	Wahpeton, N. D.	304.89
1578	Nic Brooks,	Thompson, N. D.	660.00
1579	C. W. Plain,	Milton, N. D.	2,850.00
1580	Spencer & Evanson,	Litchville, N. D.	2,890.00
1531	Buford Mercantile Co.,	Buford, N. D.	890.00
1582	N. W. Hawkinson Lbr. Co.,	Rock Lake, N. D.	8,745.00
1583	A. J. Tanner,	Streeter, N. D.	1,724.25
1584	American Society of Equity,	Deering, N. D.	3,562.50
1585	E. L. Day,	Sarles, N. D.	2,850.00
1586	Equity Elev. & Trad. Co.,	Brocket, N. D.	5,387.50
1587	P. B. Peterson,	Landa, N. D.	435.00
1588	Minot Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.,	Minot, N. D.	6,000.00
1589	J. E. Quam,	Portland, N. D.	3,049.75
1590	C. A. Jacobson,	Alexander, N. D.	3,562.50
1591	Sautebin Bros.,	Marion, N. D.	2,850.00
1592	E. R. Dennison,	Neche, N. D.	3,050.00
1594	Benson Valley-Farmer's Club,	Tioga, N. D.	4,190.00
1595	Broadview Grange,	Drake, N. D.	2,850.00
1596	Sheldon Farmers Elevator Co.,	Sheldon, N. D.	2,850.00
1597	Aarestad Bros. & Trouseth,	Hannaford, N. D.	2,950.00
1598	Christian Saxlund,	Carrington, N. D.	435.00
1599	R. C. Cooper,	Cooperstown, N. D.	825.00
1600	J. T. Anderson,	Schafer, N. D.	584.25
1601	T. G. Ritzman,	Wolford, N. D.	393.25
1602	Crete Co.operative Grain Co.,	Crete, N. D.	4,700.00
1603	Nanson Farmers Elev. Co.,	Nanson, N. D.	4,675.00
1604	Farmers Elevator Co.,	Bisbee, N. D.	6,100.00
1605	Neche Grain and Trad. Co.,	Neche, N. D.	3,050.00
1606	Goose River Implement Co.,	Mayville, N. D.	3,050.00
1607	Iver E. Ottem,	St. Thomas, N. D.	3,390.00
1608	Hannah Farmers Co-operative Elev. Co.,	Hannah, N. D.	5,087.50
1609	Fryburg Farmers Co-op. U. E. Co.,	Fryburg, N. D.	4,575.00
1610	Nash Grain & Trad. Co.,	Nash, N. D.	3,150.00
1611	Ypsilanti Farmers Elev. Co.,	Ypsilanti, N. D.	1,914.74
1613	A. M. Hagen,	Westhope, N. D.	4,475.00
1614	James P. Cranley,	Cavalier, N. D.	3,510.00
1615	Farmers Elevator Co.,	Dec Lacs, N. D.	4,275.00
1616	Fram Farmers Club,	Bonetraill, N. D.	3.050.00
1617	Farmers Elevator Co.,	Rolette, N. D.	4,535.00
1618	Lewis Odland,	Beach, N. D.	580.00
1619	Lewis Odland,	Beach, N. D.	217.50
1620	T. F. Whitten,	Inkster, N. D.	3,574.25
1621	Martin Nettum,	Buxton, N. D.	2,850.00
1622	Wm. J. Murphy,	Deering, N. D.	3,847.50
1623	L. S. Bemis,	Inkster, N. D.	3,010.00
1624	L. J. Bemis,	Inkster, N. D.	2,389.62
1625	A. A. Rygg,	Clifford, N. D.	3,826.88
1626	Deep Elevator Co.,	Deep, N. D.	1,558.00
1627	T. F. Whitten,	Inkster, N. D.	2,999.63
1628	Geo. Stephens,	Hannah, N. D.	885.00
1629	South End Farmers Ship. Ass'n,	Hope, N. D.	2,755.00
1630	Manfred Co-op. Grain Co.,	Manfred, N. D.	3,762.50
1631	Weaver Farmers Elev. Co.,	Weaver, N. D.	3,050.00
1632	Hoople Farmers Grain Co.,	Hoople, N. D.	3,050.00
1633	T. F. Whitten,	Inkster, N. D.	2,989.38
1634	T. F. Whitten,	Inkster, N. D.	121.12
1635	J. W. Shearer,	Melville, N. D.	3,662.50
1636	Pillsbury Agri. Club,	Pillsbury, N. D.	2,850.00
1637	Peder J. Hjelmstad,	Edmore, N. D.	3,620.00
1638	Henry Porter,	Walhalla, N. D.	3,862.50
1639	Chris Arnt,	Williston, N. D.	775.00
1640	Farmers Co-op. Elev. & Trad. Co.,	Ambrose, N. D.	3,050.00
1641	Hugh Montgomery,	Harvey, N. D.	290.00
1642	J. P. Reeve,	Beach, N. D.	427.50
1644	McVille Equity Elev. Co.,	McVille, N. D.	4,875.00
1645	Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.,	Binford, N. D.	2,950.00

Note No.	Name	Address	Amount	
1646	Phil. Schafer,	Calvin, N. D.	6,000.00	
1647	Mapleton Farmers Elev. Co.,	Mapleton, N. D.	495.00	
1648	Grace City Hdw. & Imp. Co.,	Grace City, N. D.	2,850.00	
1649	Ambrose Farmers Elev. Co.,	Ambrose, N. D.	4,575.00	
1650	Belfield Farmers Elev. Co.,	Belfield, N. D.	3,030.00	
1651	J. F. Ramage,	Langdon, N. D.	2,850.00	
1652	Farmers Ship. & Supply Co.,	Edmore, N. D.	7,525.00	
1653	G. A. Glenn,	Voss, N. D.	4,656.25	
1654	Allan Pinkerton,	Dresden, N. D.	3,796.63	
1655	J. J. Beeghly,	Rock Lake, N. D.	9,010.00	
1656	Bethel Farmers Club,	Starkweather, N. D.	4,275.00	
1657	Wabek Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.,	Webek, N. D.	1,510.00	
1658	Farmers Union Elev. Co.,	Hazelton, N. D.	2,910.00	
1659	Farmers Co-op. Association,	Maddock, N. D.	6,100.00	
1660	Farmers Ind. Elev. Co.,	Carrington, N. D.	580.00	
1661	Braddock Equity Exchange,	Braddock, N. D.	6,100.00	
1662	Bert Burns,	Oriska, N. D.	3,420.00	
1663	Dazey Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.,	Dazey, N. D.	2,850.00	
1664	Dazey Farmers Club,	Dazey, N. D.	1,957.50	
1665	Emmet Farmers Club,	Emmet, N. D.	1,435.50	
1666	Anton Fried & Son,	Wimbledon, N. D.	2,850.00	
1667	Wyndmere Eq. Elev. Co.,	Wyndmere, N. D.	3,050.00	
1668	Mike Kezema,	Max, N. D.	369.75	
1669	W. E. Smith,	Aneta, N. D.	1,650.00	
1670	Sivert O. Solberg,	Aneta, N. D.	4,349.75	
1672	Vick & Johnson,	Douglas, N. D.	435.00	
1673	E. H. Weber,	Cleveland, N. D.	435.00	
1674	John A. Anderson,	Valley City, N. D.	2,762.50	
1675	Adolph E. Hylden,	Park River, N. D.	4,675.00	
1676	Agate Progressive Farmers Club,	Agate, N. D.	2,850.00	
1677	Olous Johnson,	Crosby, N. D.	2,850.00	
1678	J. L. Braaten,	Springbrook, N. D.	870.00	
1679	Farmers Supply House,	Oriska, N. D.	9,150.00	
1680	Farmers Elevator Co.,	Overlay, N. D.	2,950.00	
1681	Arne Berven,	Leeds, N. D.	2,890.00	
1682	Peder Rorvig,	McHenry, N. D.	2,850.00	
1683	Hugh Donahue,	Flaxton, N. D.	3,437.50	
1685	Lostwood Farmers Elev. Co.,	Lostwood, N. D.	435.00	
1686	E. J. Chamberlain,	Devils Lake, N. D.	576.50	
1687	W. F. Ehlers,	Douglas, N. D.	108.75	
1688	W. S. Emery,	Valley City, N. D.	772.25	
1689	C. C. Turner,	Gladstone, N. D.	318.84	
1690	Martin Johnson,	Northwood, N. D.	5,142.50	
1691	Robinson U. Elev. Co.,	Robinson, N. D.	2,850.00	
1692	Farmers Union Warehouse,	Bismarck, N. D.	3,847.50	
1693	Mrs. L. A. Newell,	Belfield, N. D.	1,015.00	
Balance, bills receivable as shown by general ledger				$330,709.08
			$330,709.08	$330,709.08

STATEMENT NO. 20

Showing accounts receivable, outstanding and unpaid at close of business August 31st, 1918.

Name	Address	Amount
Adam Bollinger,	Medina	$ 1,330.00
S. F. Crabbe,	Fargo	217.50
Co-operative Grain Co.,	Cogswell	112.50
E. L. Day,	Sarles	225.00
C. J. Donovan,	Mowbray	225.00
James Duncan,	Oberon	270.00
Hugh Donahue,	Flaxton	315.00
Drake Hardware Co.,	Drake	225.00
Eldrige Merc. Co.,	Eldrige	225.00
Eq. Elev. Trading Co.,	Sheyenne	225.00
Eq. Elev. Company,	Killdeer	225.00
Farmers Exchange State Bank,	Sanger	247.50
George Gussner,	Bismarck	11.25
L. M. Hendrickson,	Wolcott	255.00
Institution for Feeble Minded,	Grafton	85.50
Martin Johnson,	Northwood	318.00
John Kennedy,	Fargo	142.50
L. O. Larson,	Courtenay	2,250.00
Dr. G. J. Lamont,	Dunseith	204.00

Name	Address	Amount	
Elmer May, Fargo		225.00	
Hugh Montgomery, Harvey		450.00	
W. P. Macomber, Wilton		450.00	
Medina Farmers Elev. Co., Medina		45.00	
H. N. Midtbo, Donnybrook		7.50	
A. F. McGray, Garrison		225.00	
North Dakota Penitentiary, Bismarck		288.20	
O'Donnel and Runner, Cleveland		487.50	
John O'Connor, Fargo		285.00	
Patrons Buying & Shipping Association, Hazen		337.50	
E. N. Stone, Flasher		24.75	
Standing Rock Indian Agency, Ft. Yates		225.00	
Fred Snore, Minnequken		832.50	
Ren Smith, Hensler		11.25	
L. Schweigert, Ashley		27.50	
State Reform School, Mandan		22.50	
Sorhoveck Grocery Co., Mandan		11.25	
F. L. Walker, Ellendale		4,000.00	
M. A. Wipperman, Hankinson		7,050.00	
P. A. Wenberg, Bismarck		25.57	
Carl Wilkis, Rolla		101.25	
F. C. Wilkie, Rolla		78.75	
Balance, accounts receivable as shown by general ledger			$22,339.77
		$22,339.77	$22,339.77

STATEMENT NO. 21

Bills receivable, outstanding and unpaid at close of business, August 31st, 1918.

No.	Name	Address	Amount
1613	A. M. Hagan, Westhope		$ 384.30
1694	Santebin Bros., Marion		4,500.00
1696	Hannah Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., Hannah		9,150.00
1697	Martin Nettum, Buxton		7,575.00
1699	Eq. Elev. Co., Ambercrombie		4,650.00
1700	Ambrose Co-op. Elev. & Trad. Co., Ambrose		4,650.00
1701	Finley Farmers Com. Club, Finley		6,221.25
1705	J. W. Shearer, Melville		4,500.00
1706	J. E. Quam, Portland		4,750.00
1707	Munster Eq. Elev. Co., New Rockford		4,650.00
1709	Patrons Buy. & Ship. Association, Hazen		4,500.00
1710	Easby Implement Co., Easby		2,250.00
1711	Farmers Elv. Co., Overly		4,650.00
1713	Farmers Grain Co., Fonda		6,900.00
1714	Frazier Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., Wimbleton		9,150.00
1715	E. L. Day, Sarles		5,400.00
1716	Hammer Thingelstad Co., Binford		4,650.00
1721	Lakota Farmers Eq. Elev. Co., Lakota		4,500.00
1722	Farmers Elev. Co., Linda		6,750.00
1724	Fred Erickson, Inkster		4,650.00
1725	Walford Farmers Elev. Co., Walford		4,500.00
1726	Farmers Elev. Co., Dwight		6,900.00
1727	James P. Granley, Cavalier		3,780.00
1731	Winperman Merc. Co., Hankinson		14,625.00
1732	McKinley Farmers Club, Kensal		9,210.00
1733	Merricourt Eq. Exchange, Merricourt		6,900.00
1735	L. J. Bemis, Inkster		9,680.25
1736	Deep Elev. Co., Deep		2,280.00
1738	Walhalla Co-op. Grain Co., Walhalla		5,775.00
1740	A. A. Rygg, Clifford		9,375.00
1741	T. F. Whitten, Inkster		9,661.50
1744	G. A. Glenn, Voss		6,917.00
1745	Harvey Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Harvey		5,825.00
1746	Peter Sandwick, Douglas		2,250.00
1747	Hanson Farmers Elev. Co., Hanson		9,000.00
1750	Sivert A. Solberg, Aneta		7,212.75
1751	George Swenson, Grafton		2.75
1752	Farmers U. Milling & Merc., Bismarck		2,277.50
1753	Calvin Farmers Club, Calvin		10,275.00
1754	George A. Ecker, Dazey		67.50
1755	Dazey Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., Dazey		4,500.00
1756	Allan Pinkerton, Langdon		4,500.00
1757	Bert Bruna, Oriska		4,500.00
1758	Farmers Supply House, Oriska		4,500.00

No.	Name	Address	Amount	
1759	Farmers Elev. Co.,	Antler	4,500.00	
1760	Progressive Farmers Club,	Deering	675.00	
1761	Jas. A. Anderson,	Valley City	6,030.00	
1763	Fryburg Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.,	Fryburg	690.00	
1764	Martin Johnson,	Northwood	9,150.00	
1766	C. P. Balkan,	Cooperstown	4,650.00	
1767	Stephen Rorvig,	McHenry	4,500.00	
1768	Lewis Odland,	Beach	675.00	
1769	W. F. Ehlers,	Douglas	450.00	
1770	L. E. Newton & Sons		123.75	
1771	J. Buchanan & Sons,	Carrington	4,500.00	
1772	J. A. McHattie,	Buffalo	213.75	
1774	Arne Berven,	Leeds	2,250.00	
1775	Frazier Farmers Co-op. Co.,	Wembleton	1,125.00	
1776	Eldrige Merc. Co.,	Eldrige	112.50	
1777	E. H. Mistden,	Huff	56.25	
1778	O. F. McGray,	Garrison	1,125.00	
1780	O. F. McGray,	Garrison	1,125.00	
1781	O. Johnson,	Crosby	94.50	
1785	Frazier Farmers Co-op. Co.,	Wembleton	225.00	
1786	W. F. Ehlers,	Douglas	157.50	
1787	Henry Rothje,	Tower City	225.00	
Balance, bills receivable as shown by general ledger..				$291,398.05
			$291,398.05	$291,398.05

STATEMENT NO. 22

Summary of Twine Plant inventory taken August 31st, 1917.

Buildings	$30,942.46
Machinery and equipment	53,743.28
Miscellaneous repairs and supplies	1,696.13
Manufactured twine	75,919.76
Manufactured rope	437.00
Lashing rope	684.00
Manila hemp	34,971.48
New Zealand hemp	12,221.78
Sisal	127,971.44
Stores	2,951.73
Office, furniture and fixtures	901.15
Unearned insurance	3,515.89
	$345,956.08

STATEMENT NO. 23

Summary of Twine Plant inventory taken August 31st, 1918.

Buildings	$32,392.46
Machinery and equipment	55,294.47
Miscellaneous repairs and supplies	3,059.08
Manufactured twine	57,365.38
Manufactured rope	95.00
Lashing rope	547.60
New Zealand hemp	41,811.67
Stores	5,911.78
Office furniture and fixtures	883.35
Unearned insurance	2,848.04
	$200,208.83

Brick Yard

To The Honorable Board of Control.

Gentlemen:

During the summer of 1916 and 1917, it was impossible with the prison population avaiable, to start operating the Brick Yard until after the Twine Plant closed down, which was not until the middle of August.

The brick yard statements show two small kilns of brick were manufactured each year, which provided, approximately 130,000 brick for the requirements of the Institution and 550,000 sold. The equipment of the Brick Yard has been materially improved and enlarged. A boiler of greater capacity was installed and concrete floors laid in the boiler room and pump house. A new well drilled and pump attached, and a large amount of general repairs made.

The purchase of a conveyor to carry the brick from the machine to the sheds, the building of a few more drying sheds and the further rebuilding of the wall of Kiln No. 2, is practically all that remains to be done to place the brick yard in first class and economical manufacturing condition. An examination of the statements compiled from the brick yard books will give the actual facts of the work accomplished, and the financial condition of this small industry, which was only in operation a few weeks each year. A final financial adjustment as far back as the records show, has been prepared and is herewith submitted.

The book accounts between the Brick Yard and the Penitentiary and the Brick Yard and the Twine Plant, have been paid and closed to July 1st, 1918. Information concerning the material, the manufacture, and financial condition of the Brick Yard is set forth in detail in the itemized statements of this report.

Respectfully,

F. S. Talcott, Warden.

TRIAL BALANCE

June 30th, 1918, close of business for the Biennial Period July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1918.

Page	Account	Dr.	Cr.
2	Present worth		$15,490.54
3	Buildings	$4,775.00	
7	Machinery	5,338.31	
11	Kilns	2,003.30	
67	State treasurer	2,090.98	
80	Brick	1,100.00	
129	Cord wood	146.00	
166	Bismarck construction		39.00
194	Capitol construction	60.00	
244	Henry Rhud	11.00	
248	Dr. A. Schutt	4.95	
		$15,529.54	$15,529.54

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, JUNE 30TH, 1918.

RESOURCES

Buildings	$4,775.00	
Kilns	2,003.30	
Machinery equipment	5,338.31	
Brick burnt, 110 M at $10.00	1,100.00	
Cord wood, 36½ cords at $4.00	146.00	
Accounts receivable	36.95	
Cash on hand with state treasurer	2,090.98	

LIABILITIES

Present worth		$15,490.54
	$15,490.54	$15,490.54

STATEMENT OF LOSSES AND GAINS JULY 1ST, 1916 TO JUNE 30TH, 1918.

Brick sales 7—1-16 to 6—30-18:		
Miscellaneous sales to customers		$5,401.65
Sold to penitentiary		879.37
Sold to twine plant		6.78
Cord wood on hand 6—30-18		146.00
Brick on hand 6—30-18		1,100.00
Inventory of brick on hand 6—30-16 20,000 at $3.00	60.00	
Discount allowed account of broken and damaged brick	86.00	
Maintenance officers and employees	1,515.15	
Inmates labor	852.10	
Salaries officers and employees	2,791.48	
Coal	1,004.50	
Cord wood	555.20	
Repairs	125.91	
Drayage	307.00	
Oil	31.93	
Miscellaneous expense	71.77	
Rent	40.00	
Net gain two years 7—1-16 to 6—30-18	93.76	
	$7,533.80	$7,533.80

STATEMENT SHOWING CASH BALANCE WITH STATE TREASURER JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Receipts and disbursements for the year July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917, and cash balance with State Treasurer, June 30th, 1917.

June 30, 1916, balance with state treasurer		$475.32		
July, 1916:				
Receipts				
Disbursements		431.65		
August, 1916:				
Receipts				
Disbursements		663.68		
September, 1916:				
Receipts				
Disbursements		1,570.72		
October, 1916:				
Receipts				
Disbursements		997.90		
November, 1916:				
Receipts				
Disbursements		223.63		
December, 1916:				
Receipts	110.90			
Disbursements		3.00		
January, 1917:				
Receipts	10.00			
Disbursements				
February, 1917:				
Receipts	82.00			
Disbursements				
March, 1917:				
Receipts	130.00			
Disbursements		15.00		
April, 1917:				
Receipts	100.00			
Disbursements		111.35		
May, 1917:				
Receipts	278.95			
Disbursements				
June, 1917:				
Receipts	393.00		1,084.65	
Disbursements		1.00		4,017.93
June 30, 1917, balance with state treasurer (O. Draft)			2,457.76	
			$4017.93	$4017.93

JULY 1ST, 1917 TO JUNE 30TH, 1918.

June 30, 1917:				
Cash with State Treasurer O'Draft				$2,457.76
July, 1917:				
Receipts				
Disbursements				
August, 1917:				
Receipts	111.00			
Disbursements				
September, 1917:				
Receipts				
Disbursements				
October, 1917:				
Receipts				
Disbursements				
November, 1917:				
Receipts	14.50			
Disbursements				
December, 1917:				
Receipts	10.00			
Disbursements				
January, 1918:				
Receipts	458.00			
Disbursements				
February, 1918:				
Receipts	199.40			
Disbursements				

March, 1918:				
Receipts	250.00			
Disbursements				
April, 1918:				
Receipts	18.70			
Disbursements				
May, 1918:				
Receipts	2,000.00			
Disbursements				
June, 1918:				
Receipts	1,972.74		5,035.34	
Disbursements				488.60
June 30, 1918, balance with state treasurer				2,090.98
			$5035.34	$5035.34

RECAPITULATION

Statement showing cash balance with State Treasurer June 30th, 1916, total receipts and disbusements for Biennial Period, July 1st, 1916 to June 30, 1918 and Cash Balance with State Treasurer June 30th, 1918.

June 30, 1916:			
Cash balance with state treasurer		$475.32	
Receipts:			
July 1st, 1918 to June 30, 1917	$1,084.85		
July 1st, 1917 to June 30, 1918	5,035.34	6,120.19	
Disbursements:			
July 1st, 1916 to June 30, 1917	$4,017.93		
July 1st, 1917 to June 30, 1918	486.60		$4,504.53
Cash balance with state treasurer June 30, 1918			2,090.98
		$6,595.51	$6,595.51

STATEMENT OF BRICK SALES FROM JULY 1ST, 1916 TO JUNE 30TH, 1917.

No. Brick		Price	Amount
43,100	@	$ 9.00 per M.	$387.90
128,000	@	9.50 Per M.	1,216.00
77,400	@	10.00 per M.	774.00
2,000	@	10.50 per M.	21.00
20,400	@	11.00 per M.	224.40
270,900			$2,523.30
129,200		delivered to penitentiary at $6.78 per M.	875.98
1,000		delivered to twine and cordage plant at $6.78 per M.	6.78
401,100			$3,506.06

STATEMENT OF BRICK SALES FROM JULY 1ST, 1917 TO JUNE 30TH, 1918.

No. Brick		Price	Amount
1,225	@	$ 9.00 per M.	$11.00
9,000	@	9.50 per M.	85.50
266,150	@	10.00 per M.	2,661.50
1,850	@	11.00 per M.	20.35
278,225			$2,778.35
800		delivered to penitentiary at $6.78 per M.	3.59
278,725			$2,791.74

RECAPITULATION

BRICK SALES FROM JULY 1ST, 1916 TO JUNE 30TH, 1918.

No. Brick	Price	Amount
44,325	@ $ 9.00 per M.	$398.90
137,000	@ 9.50 per M.	1,801.50
343,550	@ 10.00 per M.	3,435.50
2,000	@ 10.50 per M.	21.00
22,250	@ 11.00 per M.	244.75
549,125		$5,401.65
129,700	delivered to penitentiary at $6.78 per M.	879.37
1,000	delivered to twine and cordage plant at $6.78 per M.	6.78
679,825		$6,287.80

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MANUFACTURING COST OF BRICK FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1916 TO JUNE 30TH, 1918.

	7—1-16 to 7—1-17	7—1-17 to 7—1-18
Salaries	$1,265.90	$1,525.58
Inmates labor	365.50	486.60
Maintenance officers and inmates	936.95	578.20
Coal	435.71	568.79
Oil	31.93	
Drayage	44.00	263.00
Cord wood	250.00	159.20
Miscellaneous	17.07	54.70
Discount account broken or damaged brick		85.00
Rent of right of way		40.00
Repairs	117.93	7.98
Total manufacturing cost	$3,464.99	$3,769.05
7—1-16 to 6—30-17		3,464.99
7—1-17 to 6—30-18		3,769.05
7—1-16 to 6—30-18		7,234.04
Brick manufactured:		
7—1-16 to 6—30-17	489,400	
7—1-17 to 6—30-18	345,000	
7—1-16 to 6—30-18	834,400	
Less .0534 estimated allowance for breakage	44,575	
Net amount manufactured 7—1-16 to 6—30-18		789,825
Manufacturing cost per thousand brick for brick manufactured during biennial period 7—1-16 to 6—30-18		$9.159

STATEMENT OF BRICKS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FROM JUNE 30TH, 1916 TO JUNE 30TH, 1918.

June 30, 1916, green brick on hand as shown by inventory burned in kiln No. 2		20,000
Manufactured during year 7—1-16 to 6—30-17:		
Kiln No. 2 (estimated)	293,500	
Kiln No. 1 (estimated)	175,900	469,400
Manufactured during year 7—1-17 to 6—30-18:		
Kiln No. 1 (estimated)	164,000	
Kiln No. 2 (estimated)	181,000	345,000
Brick sold:		
6—30-16 to 7—1-17	270,900	
6—30-17 to 7—1-18	278,225	549,125
Sold to penitentiary:		
6—30-16 to 7—1-17	129,200	
6—30-17 to 7—1-18	500	129,700
Sold to twine and cordage plant:		
6—30-16 to 7—1-17		1,000
Brick used in scoving up kilns for burning and estimated breakage on bricks manufactured .0534 % of 834,400		44,575
Bricks on hand June 30, 1918		110,000
	834,400	834,400

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY BRICK YARD

Summary of Brick Yard inventory, June 30th, 1918.

Buildings:		
Power plant	$1,400.00	
Brick plant	600.00	
Drying sheds	2,475.00	
Brick watchman's tower	250.00	
Wood watchman's tower	50.00	$4,775.00
Kilns:		
No. 1	1,000.00	
No. 2	700.00	
No. 3	278.30	
Grates for repairing	25.00	$2,003.30
Machinery equipment:		
Water tank steel supply	100.00	
Steel tank and tower	1,000.00	
3 steam boilers	700.00	
2 steam engines (1-75 Horse) 1-38 Horse)	400.00	
2 Eagle mud machines (abandoned)	100.00	
2 mud pits (abandoned)	100.00	
1 18 inch disintegrator	148.76	
21 M. brick palletts	100.00	
545 ft. iron track No. 12	82.25	
3 rocking dump cars	162.00	
25 brick trucks and wheelbarrows	212.00	
3 inch well 120 complete with casing and pump	215.00	
1 No. 56 Marsh tank pump	100.00	
1 stiff mud brick machine	100.00	
2 brick dies	40.00	
1 cutting table	50.00	
1 stiff mud band mould brick machine	830.00	
1 sand burner	50.00	
1 mould sander	130.00	
2 winding drums	198.50	
42 brick moulds	96.00	
Shafting, pulleys, belting	300.00	
Misc. small tools and equipment	73.30	$6,338.31
Brick:		
110 M. burnt brick		1,100.00
Cord wood:		
36½ cords wood		146.00
Accounts receivable:		
Accounts receivable		36.95
Cash on hand with state treasurer		2,090.98
Total		$15,490.54

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY BRICK YARD

Statement of the adjustment of the Twine Plant and Penitentiary accounts with the Brick Yard and the Brick Yard account with the Penitentiary, June 30th, 1918.

Dr.		Debit	Credit
Brick sold and charged to penitentiary:			
1911:			
10,000 bricks $9	$90.00		
310,950 bricks $7	2,176.65		
1—1 to 6—1-12:			
8,500 bricks $7	59.50		
6—1-12 to 6—30-14:			
137,400 bricks $8	1,499.20		
7—1-14 to 6—30-16:			
297,200 bricks $8	2,377.60		
7—1-15 to 6—30-17:			
129,200 bricks $8	1,033.60		
7—1-17 to 6—30-18:			
500 bricks $10	5.00	$7,241.55	
Amount paid by brick yard to Hebron Fire & Pressed Brick Co. for repressed brick used on new laundry		224.00	

Brick shipped the Hebron Fire & Pressed Brick Co. in exchange for repressed

brick for deputy warden's residence, new laundry, green house at penitentiary:				
1913:				
84,000 $8.50		714.00		
1915:				
52,000 $8.00		416.00	1,130.00	
By overcharge on brick sold penitentiary as shown above:				
319,450 $7	2,236.15			
613,800 $8	4,910.40			
10,000 $9	90.00			
500 $10	5.00	7,241.55		
Should be charged:				
321,450 $4.55	1,499.00			
614,300	4,164.96	5,663.96		$1,577.59
By overcharge for brick shipped to Hebron Fire & Pressed Brick Co. in exchange for repressed brick for deputy warden's residence, green house, new laundry:				
1913 84,000 $8.50....$ 714.00				
1915 52,000 $8.00.... 416.00			$ 1,130.00	
Should have been charged:				
136 M $6.78			922.08	$207.92
By brick used in rebuilding and repairing brick yard kilns and charged to penitentiary should have been charged to brick yard:				
1912 23 M				
1914 13 M				
36 M $6.78				244.08
By brick sold twine and cordage plant charged to penitentiary account paid to brick yard by twine and cordage plant on voucher No. 2353 June 30th, 1918:				
1911 43 M $4.56			195.65	
1912 16 M				
1913 47 M				
1917 1 M				
64 M $6.78			461.04	656.69
Salary of officers working at brick yard May 1st, 1917 to July 1st, 1918				$1,688.27
Maintenance for officers working at brick yard furnished by penitentiary				156.45
Labor in brick yard by inmates of the penitentiary May 1st, 1917 to July 1st, 1918				486.60
Maintenance furnished by the penitentiary for inmates working in brick yard May 1st, 1917 to July 1st, 1918				432.25
Cord wood cut and hauled to brick yard by penitentiary Dec. 31st, 1911 to July 1st, 1918				1,201.58
Tools and miscellaneous equipment furnished brick yard by penitentiary Feb. 1st, 1917 to July 1st, 1918....				81.63
Lumber furnished brick yard by penitentiary July 1st, 1917 to June 30, 1918				190.70
Lime and cement furnished brick yard by penitentiary July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918				29.25
Coal furnished brick yard by penitentiary July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918				455.20
Freight paid by penitentiary on coal furnished brick yard July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918				113.59
Miscellaneous items furnished brick yard from penitentiary stores July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918				37.06
Team hire for penitentiary team used by brick yard hauling brick sold to local customers, etc., to December 31st, 1911, 752 loads at $1.00—$752.00; May 31st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918, 263 loads at $1.00—$263.00				1,015.00
Cost of boilers, boiler fronts and freight on the same from institution at Grafton, paid by penitentiary				300.66
Cost of steel tank and tower shipped from insane hospital, Jamestown to brick yard, paid by penitentiary				150.00
Rent of Soo right of way used by brick yard, paid by penitentiary, April 1st, 1917 to April 1st, 1919				40.00
Oil furnished brick yard by penitentiary, May 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918				17.64
To payment for inmates labor, $486.60. Paid by brick yard by voucher of June 30th, 1918			486.60	
			$9,083.15	$9,082.15

The above statement of the adjustment of the twine plant and penitentiary accounts with the brick yard and the brick yard accounts with the penitentiary is compiled from the brick yard books. The debits on the statement represent the penitentiary's indebtedness to the brick yard. The credits represent the brick yard's indebtedness to the penitentiary.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

North Dakota State Hospital For The Insane

to the

Board of Control of State Institutions

For the Biennial Period Ending June 30,

1918

BOARD OF CONTROL

Jas. A. Brown ..... Chairman
Simon Nagel ..... Member
P. M. Casey ..... Member

INSTITUTION OFFICERS

W. M. Hotchkiss, M. D. ..... Superintendent
H. D. Earl, M. D. ..... Senior Assistant Physician
C. A. Swanson, M. D. ..... Assistant Physician
E. J. Browder ..... Interne
Mrs. R. B. Keeran ..... Matron
Stephen Calvelage ..... Chief Engineer
A. D. Gunderson ..... Accounting Officer

VISITING DAYS AND HOURS

Visitors will be admitted between the hours of 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., daily, except Sundays and Holidays. Relatives of patients will be admitted on all days between the hours mentioned.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

NORTH DAKOTA STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
W. M. HOTCHKISS, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT

To The Board of Control of State Institutions:

Sirs: The Superintendent's report of the administration of this hospital for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918 is herewith submitted.

The statistics relative to patients in the tables shown appended to this statement will demonstrate the fact, that numerous changes in classifications have been made that differ from former reports in that it is desired to conform to a new classification that has been recommended by the American Medico-Psychological Association, for the sake of information, and as a medium of obtaining more accurate data concerning the classification of mental disease. The principle causes of the admission of the recent cases were in the order following: heredity, senility, arterio sclerosis, syphilis, alcoholism and drug addiction.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

There were at the close of the last biennial period June 30th, 1916 remaining in the institution 1071 patients of which number 676 were males and 395 were females. On June 30th, 1918 there were 1,231 patients, 776 males and 455 females, showing an increase of 160 in the period. There were admitted 339 males and 207 females. Discharged 111 males and 74 females. Died 104 males and 68 females. On parole 29 males and 40 females. Of the total number admitted, 330 males and 200 females were admitted on original commitment. 9 males and 7 females were recommitted. Discharged as recovered 101 males and 67 females. Discharged as unimproved 10 males and 7 females. Patients ordered deported but held until the war situation would permit of their disposal 7 males and 1 female.

GENERAL HEALTH AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING SAME.

The continued excellent health of the patients of this institution is a source of great satisfaction considering the condition that have handicapped the institution force in their efforts to care for those placed in their care.

The principle obstacle that has been encountered has been the question of finances. At all times a problem of great moment, it has become the most difficult subject to deal with that the management has ever encountered. Since the United States has entered the world's conflict, prices have advanced to such an extent on all commodities that comparison percentages soar to such heights that it seems the increase can never be met. Economies have been indulged in that would have under any other circumstance precipitated a riot, but such conditions have been accepted by all as absolutely essential, therefore, criticism and complaint has been slight compared with the innovations that have been carried out.

On the first day of July we were running sixty-two employees short of our schedule payroll and one can readily see that such condition does not tend toward efficiency or best results in treatment or management.

As to the number of employees on the nursing force compared to the number of patients, best results demand 1 to 7 for the day service, and 1 to 50 for the night service, not including the supervisors. At this institution on the first day of July, 1918 the proportion of day nurses to patients was 1 to 20 and the proportion of night nurses to patients was 1 to 90 a condition that is certainly to be deplored.

Higher wages were offered elsewhere and for the first time to my knowledge has the head of another institution written to employees who were engaged in this hospital, and offered more salary to induce them to leave our service. This has been a common practice lately and probably will continue. The situation is certainly a difficult one and can only be met by having sufficient financial leeway in our maintenance fund to meet the offers of others who are in need of a like character of employee. Many employees on leaving have stated that they would have liked to stay and certainly would stay if the wages were equal to those they could get elsewhere, but they felt that they were entitled to the most they could get for their service. The wages of such employee, or position, is fixed by stautute and the amounts allowed, especially for nurses and attendants is so much less than this class of labor can command in other lines of work that it fails to attract to the service many desirable young men and women that could otherwise be obtained under more liberal wage allowance. For the class of women ward workers that we need (Trained Nurses) the General Hospitals are offering a much higher wage so that as soon as nurses are trained to give the best service to the institution, they resign to accept positions elsewhere. Munition and other factories, and almost any other service, pay better wages or have shorter hours, or both.

With a wage schedule absolutely fixed it was impossible to compete successfully with other demands for the service of young men and women, and as a necessary result there existed a lack of sufficient help. It seemed, therefore, that we must offer adidtional financial inducement if we hoped to carry on the work and care for these charges in the manner they are entitled to expect and the public has a right to demand from us.

Therefore I fully appreciate the confidence that the Governor and the Board of Control have placed in my suggestions and requested for help in our past and present extremity. The granting of additional wages and the securing of an increased maintenance, also temporary credit with the State Treasurer and in addition to these things every possible assistance has been accorded by the Board and the Administration, and it is only due to the prompt action of these men that actual want did not enter into our difficulties.

INSTITUTION OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSION

It has come to be a well recognized fact that occupation of the body and mind are indispensible in the treatment of the functional disturbances of nervous diseases. Phychoanalysis and the various forms of suggestive

treatment have their place and it is not unimportant. So also has the rest treatment and the mechano-therapy of the many institutions for these cases, but unless such patient is taught self-sufficiency by the close following up of thought with action, the mental treatment will often fail. There is no sure way to teach efficiency except through the actual accomplishment of the work. So far it has not been made clear enough that the organic diseases, especially the chronic, partly disabling conditions can have their lot made much more satisfactory by engaging them in work that is limited to the adaptability of the individual. Not only otherwise hopeless cases be made more comfortable, but in many instances the course of the disease may be greatly modified and future advancement held in check. The economic advantage of productive occupation is of considerable moment and this should also be considered.

In time work will be considered a most important therapeutic measure and every sanitarium in addition to their exercise, electrotherapy and hydrotherapy, will have systematized equipment for many standardized occupations, not play occupations, but the real thing conducted by trained and effiicient workers in the different departments. Already much has been done along this line. Perhaps the most striking and inspiring work is being done at the Gardner, Massachusetts State Sanitarium which keeps practically everybody at work. Under skilled employees these patients have made all of their own clothing from beginning to end. They raise the sheep, card and spin the wool, weave, cut and sew the garments for their own wear. They also raise all of their own food supplies, reclaim land, make roads and build their own buildings. This is certainly a long road and a decided change from the days when the insane were all kept in idleness and restraint. The Massachusetts General Hospital, the Burke Foundation in New York, Hull House in Illinois and many other places are establishing well equipped work shops for many chronic cases that must otherwise become public charges. These men and women cannot be cured, but are certainly much happier and contented and better in every way by being partially self-supporting. More and more is it understood that selective work relieves the mind, strengthens the nerves and muscles and it also helps in the bearing of pain.

The adaptation of real occupation to the requirements of handicapped workers is a profession in itself, overwork is worse than idleness. The application of the principles of common sense will certainly be necessary. It is very important that work of some description should be supplied to every handicapped person in the measure of his ability to adapt himself to it. The money value of handicapped labor has been demonstrated in most institutions and is demonstrated here, in one department in particular. A few men with the assistance of the patients of this institution have produced an approximate annual average of $42,885.90 from the farm and garden. Many other methods of providing occupation are in vogue, such as hand weaving, metal working, wood carving, leather working, pottery, basket weaving and cement working. Until this branch of industrial therapy is included in the armamentarium of all institutions, we will have overlooked, or neglected, a very important addition to the treatment of these cases. I believe it is a very essential department, and rec-

ommend serious consideration of this subject. The initial cost of building and equipment is the first essential, but after the work was once established it is sure to repay the cost many times.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS

Since the last report there has been completed at this institution the Office and Dormitory Building, a large Ward Building for female patients, a Congregate Dining Room, Contagious Building, Superintendent's Residence, two Silos and Hog House, connecting Corridors from old buildings to new and numerous cement floors, sidewalks and curbs. Seven buildings have been painted two coats inside and two outside. The roofs of these buildings have been painted and repaired and all of the steam pipes and radiators in the new buildings have been painted by the institution force. New roads have been built and the grading around the new buildings has been completed with the exception of the new ward building. Thousands of loads of clay and black dirt have been hauled to make the fills and finish the lawns. Gravel has been hauled for all cement work and road grading and the farm force has cared for 800 acres of farm and garden.

An appended table will show the results from the operation of the farm force.

Legislative Recommendations

MEN'S WARD BUILDING—$150,000

In the last biennial report an appropriation was asked to construct a ward building for male patients who were of the criminal or homicidal makeup. Insane criminals from the State Penitentiary are a menace to the public to a greater degree than are the ordinary insane person, and it is very essential that such a building as will prevent their escape be constructed as soon as possible.

RENEWING CONNECTING CORRIDORS—$40,000

For six years the connecting corridors at this institution have been a menace to the lives of those who must necessarily pass through them. This subject has been presented to three Legislative Assemblies and as yet nothing has been done. It is impossible to repair these corridors and any money expended in such manner would be thrown away. There is a grave responsibility attached to this condition and immediate action should be taken in reference to the matter.

CHAPEL AND ASSEMBLY HALL—$30,000

The chapel and assembly hall at this place has been condemned as unsafe and is a constant menace to those that have to go through it. It has had to be propped and braced up on one side and may go in a heap in any high wind. This building is built over the corridor and hundreds of people go through this passage daily. A building should be constructed to take its place and the old chapel torn down. Such a building is an integral part of an institution and affords an opportunity for the patients to congregate for divine worship and recreation.

ENLARGING KITCHEN—$15,000

Constant increases in population has taxed the capacity of our present kitchen equipment and quarters until it is now almost impossible to efficiently care for the present population. I consider this an imperative need at this time.

GREEN HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY—$7,500

Flowers and pleasing surrounding are as essential to the ultimate recovery of mentally afflicted as is the medical treatment and they can only be secured by growing in a green house. Such a building will cost approximately $7,500.

HOSE CART AND ADDITIONAL FIRE HOSE—$2,500

Two years ago the fire marshal condemned a certain amount of hose, and recommended additional fire protection for the outside buildings at

this place, stating that it might await an appropriation. The request for such appropriation was not granted and our maintenance fund would not reach such expenditure and this protection is still lacking and badly needed.

GENERAL REPAIRS—$20,000

Request has been made of two legislative bodies for this purpose and each succeeding year the necessity grows greater and work not done this period will cost double the amount next period and further neglect of the matter will eventually mean the entire replacement of buildings instead of simply keeping them in repair.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT—$10,000

Unless some action is taken to overcome the condition in reference to sewage disposal at this place legal action will undoubtedly take place as the pollution of the river by the direct disposal of sewage is being bitterly complained of by residents along the river below the institution.

STORE ROOM—$7,500

A fire proof building situated on the railroad track at this institution would be a medium of great economy if purchases of all goods in car load lots were made and a building of sufficient size were constructed to provide for storage facilities for same. The State loses a large amount of money by not taking advantage of such provision for supplies.

ICE PLANT AND COLD STORAGE—$10,000

A large quantity of perishable products could be saved if proper provision were made to care for it at this place. Many animals could be killed and stored for future use thereby saving feed if we were provided with sufficient space and apparatus for the storage of such supplies. The present cold storage cost is all out of proportion to the institution's needs and could be bettered many hundred per cent with a proper plant.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY—$5,000

Our needs in the laundry department are increasing with our population and it will be absolutely impossible to handle this service unless more machinery and equipment is added to this department. Some of our filthy patients need as many as one dozen changes in a day and when you multiply this by the numbers of this type one can appreciate the necessity of such equipment. Our laundry last year handled approximately (2,000,000) two million pieces of laundry and it takes a great deal of help and machinery to handle this important feature of cleanliness. We need two washers, one large mangle, one ventro dry tumbler, one extractor and one universal press.

POTATO CELLAR AND GRANARY—$3,000

The last legislature was asked for an appropriation for remodeling the present building which is in such state of repair that it can not be properly placed in such condition that it will meet the requirements of the

institution. Many losses of vegetables have taken place every year on account of this condition which should receive immediate attention.

MACHINE SHED—$1,750

The sky is the only protection that the institution has for many of the machines that are used in the farming operations of the place and this apparatus cannot but deteriorate from such abuse. The best of care is demanded to keep machinery from early uselessness and it seems that this condition should be remedied as soon as possible.

SERVICE CAR—$1,800

An auto truck to be used as a service car would undoubtedly save the state money. Hauling local freight and the many errands that continuously arise in the detail of an institution of this size would readily repay the initial cost of such conveyance.

RECEIVING WARD EQUIPMENT—$6,000

This equipment was requested from the last session and was not granted. Many patients have injured themselves while being transferred from the upper wards to the hydrotherapy department on the first floor. Struggling and falling down the stone steps has broken limbs. This could be prevented by the installation of elevators which the building was intended to be supplied with in the original plans, but they were left out because the appropriation would not reach. Many patients who have fallen and injured an extremity do not complain of same and it is not noticed until later when the swelling and impaired functions of the part makes such condition evident. When this occurs we have to place the limb in a cast to make sure we are not neglecting a broken bone and frequently find that there has been no break and that the patient has had to suffer the inconvenience of a plaster cast for a considerable period of time when it was not indicated. The only way in which a surgeon can be sure that a bone is broken or of its proper readjustment is through the medium of the X-ray or flooroscope and with this equipment we would be much better able to properly treat such cases. The X-ray is also used with good success in the sterilization of female patients who are subjects for such procedure and would be great benefit here for this purpose. To sterilize the female patient here now an operation of the same general character as that of an appendicitis operation is necessary. That is, the danger attached to the operation of sterilization is attended with about the same risk that an operation for appendicitis is. This operation could be eliminated if we were able to use the X-ray, eliminating the attendant difficulties which usually follow addominal operations.

HEATING PLANT FOR GARDEN HOUSE—$2,500

This addition to the garden house will make it possible for the hospital to much better care for this very necessary department. Heating by stoves is very expensive and with proper equipment exhaust steam could be used and a material saving would result both from the standpoint of fuel and the prevention of freezing of early plants and vegetables. Green stuffs could be grown the year around with such an arrangement.

ADDITIONAL LAND--$50,000

An appended table showing the average production in the way of vegetables and small grains would seem to be all the argument necessary to convince the most skeptical that money invested for additional land at this place would be the best investment that the State of Norh Dakota could make. The institution could easily handle two more sections of land and with the same equipment and force now used for such purpose. Land values are continuously increasing and it will be but a short time until land prices will become prohibitive and it will be hard to secure anything suitable for such purpose within easy reach of the hospital. There has been 600 acres of land rented this year in an endeavor to secure the produce necessary to feed patients and live stock.

ADDITION TO CHICKEN HOUSE—$750.00

Last winter we would have been at a great disadvantage in the feeding of many of our patients had we not been able to provide from our chickens the eggs to be used for food for a large number of patients whose entire diet is eggs and milk. Eggs were so high priced that our maintenance fund could not possibly have been used to purchase such articles. Eggs at sixty cents a dozen would have been entirely out of reach, but we were able to put down almost enough eggs to carry us through. With a small additional sum of money we can double our production and be practically independent of any outside help in this matter. This department has been a neglected feature of our activities and would pay big after the initial expense was incurred.

SMOKE HOUSE—$250.00

Will again ask for the above sum for the purpose of taking advantage of our pork production by curing a considerable portion of this meat for our use and not have to purchase same at exhorbitant prices. By killing and curing we would save feed. I think the sum above mentioned would be realized in saving in one year.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT—$10,000

This item will cover furniture, beds, window shades, rugs and runners and other necessary articles that will be needed to properly maintain the comfort and welfare of the patients and more fully equip our buildings.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM EQUIPMENT—$1,200

In a place of this kind much equipment is destroyed in the handling it receives and constant replacement is necessary that the efficiency of service is not handicapped. The present kitchen is too small for the numbers that are being cared for and there must be sufficient utensils for such service. A constantly increasing population adds to the needs along this line and the above mentioned sum will be necessary to meet the needs of this department.

STANCHIONS, CEMENT FLOOR AND SILOS FOR FEEDBARN—$2,000

It will take the above sum to properly equip this building with stanchions, carriers, ventilation, rodding, cement floors and two silos.

EXTENSION AND RENEWAL OF SEWER, STEAM AND WATER MAINS—$2,000

An estimate of $2,000 has been made to cover the expense of extending and renewing steam sewer and water mains, adding new hydrants, building sewer wells, and providing covers for same.

FENCING AND POSTS—$1,500

The present fencing at the institution has been in service for over thirty years and no amount of patching will make it serviceable. To replace the old and to enclose several new pieces of land it will cost at least $1,500

GENERAL INCIDENTALS—$5,000

This item covers the cost of the two year period for telephones, telegrams, office equipment, supplies and postage.

OUTSIDE LIGHTING—$4,000

The best interest of the hospital are endangered by the lack of proper outside lighting system. On dark nights it is almost impossible to find ones way around the outside of the buildings and in answering fire calls it is very difficult to get the fire apparatus to the scene of the fire because of such handicap. A dangerous approach to the hospital should also be lighted.

SIDEWALKS, GRADING AND ROAD BUILDING—$2,500

The building of new buildings and the making of new lawns, grading and otherwise improving the grounds, necessitates the building of new sidewalks from one building to the other and the renewing of several that were improperly constructed years ago. The cleanliness of the buildings, the exercise of the patients and the facility of outside movement is now impossible without the sidewalks. A new approach to the institution should be attempted and with both the City of Jamestown and Stutsman County assisting, this can be accomplished without much expense.

CHANGING GRAVITY TO VACUUM RETURN SYSTEM—$12 000

Firms with whom we have taken this matter up have assured us that a very material saving in fuel can be made by the above change. As high as 40% having been demonstrated in some plants in which this change has been made. If we make this change an expenditure of approximately $12,000 will be necessary and this initial expense will be the total expense for many years to come. If we do not put in the vacuum system we will have to buy at least 25% more fuel than would be necessary with that system. We will have to buy a new boiler which will cost in the neighborhood of $9,000, replace return pipes and put in new traps which will cost approximately $2,500 and eventually take up the system as a last resort later on. Other advantages of the vacuum system are:

Where exhaust steam is used for heating, the back pressure is reduced at the engines, due to the partial vacuum existing in the line and a much more free transmission of heat. The air is completely removed from the

coils and radiators allowing full heat radiation as all portions become filled with steam and are available for heating purposes. There is complete drainage through the returns which does away with the water hammer in the pipes and radiators.

The same returns that are now in use can be utilized.

MILKING MACHINES—$800.00

Cleanliness is one of the most necessary adjuncts of good health, and milk being one of the principle articles of food used for a great many of the patients, it should be cared for in the most approved manner. Almost all of the milking at this institution is done by the patients and cleanliness is not attainable under such circumstances. Milking machines are a success and would add much to the sanitary conditions of this food stuff.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS—$1,500

The State of North Dakota has on its statutes a law that requires either flowing drinking fountains or individual cups at all public places. This is demanded of people who are normal and where all are sick and also irresponsible it would seem that compliance with this law would be compulsory at this place. This equipment has been requested at preceeding legislative sessions so the fault does not lie with the institution.

ELECTRIC BAKE OVEN—$3,800

The bake oven at this institution is of the old dutch oven type and has been in service for many years. It is heated by hard coal and is quite an expensive oven from the standpoint of fuel consumption. It is almost impossible to bake the 800 loaves of bread now needed in it on account of its dilapidated condition and the possibilities of not getting hard coal makes it necessary to consider some remedy for the present condition. It seems pertinent to suggest at this time that as long as we have to procure a new oven that we purchase an electric oven for the reason that we generate our own electric currant and always will undoubtedly. It would certainly be an economy over the heating by coal, would at all times give an even heat so that no matter how much our population increased, we would be able to furnish the required amount of bread. Day and night service could be had if needed. It is a cleanly system and much to be desired over all other methods of baking. I have investigated several of such ovens and their use has given general satisfaction and are well recommended by those who have tried them out.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT—$500.00

The monotony of institution life is very difficult to overcome and if we were only able to purchase more articles in the way of amusements a much better morale would be the result. We need games for the men, lawn swings, shuffle boards and other amusements for the women and the sum above mentioned would go a long ways toward bettering the conditions here for the patients.

BOILER HOUSE

Vacuum System	$12,000.00
Fire Department	2,000.00
Ashway	300.00
Laundry repairs and replacement	1,000.00
Equipment for work shop	1,200.00
Economizer	10,000.00
Electric Supplies, boiler house and institution	2,500.00
Supplies and repairs, brick	2,500.00
Outside lighting	4,000.00
Total	$35,500.00

ENGINE AND DYNAMO—$12,000

There should also be purchased another unit of electric energy, a combined engine and dynamo which will cost approximately $12,000 to install and connect. We have only one unit that will carry our peak load at this time and when this is shut down the other two units have to be used and then do not carry the load well.

INCREASED CONTINGENT—TO $5,000

There should be an increased amount in the contingent fund to meet the financial obligations of the institution. Three thousand dollars never covers the month's expenditures during the fall and winter months. There has been no provision made for a fund for transportation and also no provision made to pay the employees wages who leave the service before the end of the monh. Our pay roll fund only reaches us after full detail of the monthly wage schedule has been presented and necessarily the moneys due employees leaving in the interval must be advanced by the officers themselves or by cashing their checks out of other funds which do not reach the amount required.

A contingent fund of $5,000 would enable us to lay aside a certain sum to be used as a revolving fund for transportation expense and another fund to meet the pay roll conditions. I respectfully request your earnest endeavor in remedying this condition.

EMERGENCY CREDIT—$50,000

An emergency credit fund should be granted so that the institution should have a credit at all times with the State Treasurer carrying a sufficient sum to meet emergencies should our total credits for maintenance fail to meet our financial obligation. This sum should not be less than $50,000. We are at all times on the ragged edge from a financial standpoint and with the loss of any portion of our farm and garden products retrenchment in every other department must be made. There would have been an intolerable condition existing last period but for the extra session of the legislature. At the present time there is not a department or ward that is not materially handicapped because necessary articles must be omitted because of lack of funds with which to purchase same. Any curtailment in the purchase of needed materials always means that there must be lessened comfort and well-being for the patients under our charge.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS

Increases had to be made in the salaries of all employees at this institution, and it will be necessary to still further increase these salaries if help is to be held and we are to compete with others who desire the services of this class of employee. Such being the case it would seem reasonable that the salaries of the officers should receive like attention. For the last four years it has been almost impossible to secure the services of competent officers because of the inadequate remuneration given for this work. There is no service in the State that demands more for the same money consideration. We demand that Assistant Physicians are graduates of first class schools which means that they must have had a High School Diploma, two years preliminary college work, four years of medical instruction and from one to two years hospital experience and then we offer to this man who has put in 7 or 8 years preparation a miserable salary of from $1,200 to $1,500 a year. This sum would hardly pay interest on the money he has paid out for his education and appeals to but few. We draw all of our assistants from three sources; 1st from recent graduates who probably have expended all of their funds for their education, and must accept some such position in order to get enough money to start in general practice. Second, we draw a certain percentage from a class of men who through some personal attributes are unable to make a success in general practice. Third, there are a few men who become interested in neurology and psychiatry and would make it a life work if the returns from such service were made an object from a financial point of view. The latter type of man is the most desirable and would be the man that would be of greatest value to the institution and State, but until better offers are made for the services of this type of individual we will not secure his assistance. If this work is worth while, and it certainly is obviously in order to secure the best results from such institution a material addition to the salaries now given must be made. I would recommend the passage of a law increasing the salaries of the officers of this institution to a maximum of 25% above that now provided by law. Unless this is done we will not be able to retain the present force and will be unable to secure others for such service. Efficiency and best result are dependent on capable, competent and conscientious workers and they cannot be secured unless they receive reasonable recompense for the services rendered.

LABORATORY AND MORTUARY—$2,500

This sum must be granted to enable us to make diagnoses. There is not an institution in the country that has not been so equipped and this service is one of the most essential parts of our work. We have endeavored in our cramped quarters to carry on this work, but it is impossible with the present arrangement to do this work as it should be done. One of the most frequent causes of insanity is syphilis and a certainty of this condition can only be determined by chemical tests of the blood and serum and the establishment of syphilis as a cause in many cases would enable

us to make an earlier diagnosis and expedite treatment. The miscroscopic, chemical and serological tests of blood, faeces, urine and often secretions are important factors in the subsequent treatment of a patient not only from a medical standpoint, but from the findings thus determined proper diet can be given to remedy conditions that are due to improper function of the different organs of the body.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Although our chapel has been condemned as unsafe we have continued to hold our weekly services of divine worship, also midweek services for those who would appreciate special services such as German and Scandinavian which service is conducted in the language that the patient is most familiar with. These services have been held by the following: Rev. Simon, Rev. Olson, Rev. Phillips, Rev. Gaines, Rev. Brayfield, Rev. Canine, Rev. Bachman, Rev. Mariott, Rev. Ballinger, Rev. Wisness of the protestant faith and those of the Roman Catholic faith were ministered to by Father Geraghty.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION

The greatest difficulty of institution life is breaking the monotony which is a difficult thing with the facilities at our disposal. We have had dances, picture shows every week, ball games and frequently some local talent play rehearses for the benefit of the patients. There should be more provision made to help pass the time in the winter. Daily walks around the grounds in summer help to keep away the deadly monotony, but when the weather is cold these things can not be done and to one confined to a ward day in and day out the days become endless.

RED CROSS WORK

Without mentioning this important feature my report would not be complete. Since the United States has entered the war the institution has co-operated with the local branch of the Red Cross sending its entire output to them for distribution. An immense amount of work has been done and the number of articles runs into large figures. Both employees and patients have willingly and cheerfully done this work and the work has been continuous with the exception of times when material was not available. The response to this work has been hearty and enthusiastic and all have been most willing to do their bit to help win the war.

I would also like to express my personal appreciation of the liberal manner in which the employees of this institution have contributed to the many calls for War Relief, Liberty Bonds, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. Army Huts and other worthy war causes, giving both time and money freely in their zeal for the cause. War Saving Stamps were purchased all out of proportion to the per capita amount that was allotted and to go over the top was an easy matter at this place at all times.

ENGINEER'S REPORT

To Dr. W. M. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane of North Dakota:

In accordance with your request I hereby submit my report for the last two years.

During the last two years the following new buildings have been completed: Women's Ward Building, Office Building, Contagious Building and Superintendent's Residence. The buildings are all equipped with modern up-to-date fixtures. All the plumbing, steamfitting and electrical work was done by the engineering department of the institution.

We have been very busy in the work shops the past two years doing new work and repairing old work. In the carpenter shop new benches, tables and cabinets were made besides a large amount of old and broken furniture repaired. The interior finishing of the Superintendent's Residence and form work for the foundations and walls for the Superintendent's Residence, Contagious Building, Hog House and Tunnel connecting main tunnel with new Office Building, also all of the cement work for these structures, new sidewalks, curbing and cement floors was done by the workmen of this department. All new and repair work done in the carpenter shop is taken in the paint shop where it is painted and finished before it is sent out. Seven buildings have been painted two coats inside and three buildings two coats outside. The roofs of three buildings have been repaired and painted, also pipes and radiators in the new buildings were painted by the men in this department.

In the machine and blacksmith shop various repairs have been made for farm machinery, laundry machinery and other machines and equipment in daily use about the institution.

In connection with my report I will state what in my opinion will be the amount required to carry on the work in my department during the coming biennial period.

CHANGING GRAVITY RETURN HEATING SYSTEM TO A VACUUM SYSTEM—$12,000

The present cost of heating the buildings could be reduced considerably by changing the gravity return system into a vacuum system. The institution is getting larger every year and the future needs should be taken into consideration. The application of vacuum to steam heating is not new or untried. The vacuum system has several advantages over the ordinary methods of circulation under pressure. Where exhaust steam is used for heating the back pressure is reduced at the engines due to the partial vacuum existing in the radiators. The air is completely removed from the coils and radiators so that all portions are steam filled and available for heating purposes. There is complete drainage through the returns and it does away with the water hammer in the pipes. A vacuum system properly installed will save from 25 to 35% in fuel. If our system was changed to vacuum and figuring it as low as 15% we could save from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of coal per year. At

present prices of coal that would amount to about $5,000 per year.

Other institutions that have changed their gravity system into vacuum saved over 13,000 pounds of coal per day during the heating season. Their conditions were practically the same as here before they changed their system of heating. This institution has reached the point where either the vacuum system of heating must be put in (which would save from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of coal per year) or larger mains and a new boiler installed at a cost of about $12,000 without saving a pound of coal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—$2,000

To equip this important department with the necessary apparatus, such as hose, fire carts, ladders, rubber coats and caps, chemicals to recharge fire extinguishers and all needed repairs, it will require $2,000. We should have at least 1,500 feet of good hose that will stand the test. We have now 1,000 feet of hose and only about 500 feet that is fit to use.

CHANGING ASH WAY—$300.00

The ash tunnel should be changed so the entrance would be between two boilers. The entrance to the present tunnel is in front of a boiler and that takes up all the storage room there is for coal and it interfers with the firing of the boilers.

LAUNDRY REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENT—$1,000

To keep the machinery and equipment in first class shape and broken or worn out parts repaired, it will take $1,000.

EQUIPMENT FOR WORK SHOP—$1,000

In order to do all the work that is required to do in these work shops they will need to be supplied with necessary tools and to keep the machines and tools in repair it will take $1,000.

ECONOMIZER—$10,000

The present economizer is entirely too small for this plant. By installing an economizer of proper size we could save about 500 tons of coal per year. The economizer would pay for itself in a few years besides saving a large amount of fuel.

SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS—$2,500

This includes lubricating oils, packing, grate bars, fire and common brick for repairing and resetting boilers and for various other repairs about the engine and boiler room.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES—$2,500

This is the amount that will be required for supplies such as wire, fuses, lamps and repairs for electrical machinery in daily use about the institution.

PLUMBING AND STEAMFITTING SUPPLIES—$3,000

It will require this amount for valves, pipes, fittings, fixtures and repair work in general for this department.

OUTSIDE LIGHTING—$4,000

In my estimation it is just as necessary to light the institution grounds as it is to light the streets in a city. On several occasions when the fire apparatus was taken out at night there was considerable delay in locating a hydrant. In case of fire at night it might get beyond control while the men with the fire apparatus were trying to find a hydrant.

FUEL

In my opinion it will take 26,000 tons of lignite coal the next two years

RECAPITULATION

Engine and dynamo	$12,000.00
Vacuum system	10,000.00
Fire department	2,000.00
Changing ash way	300.00
Laundry repairs and replacement	1,000.00
Equipment for work shops	1,000.00
Economizer	10,000.00
Supplies and repairs, boiler house	2,500.00
Electric supplies, boiler house and institution	2,500.00
Outside lighting	4,000.00
Total	$45,300.00

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN CALVELAGE,
Chief Engineer.

MATRON'S REPART

To Dr. W. M. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane of North Dakota:

In accordance with your request I herewith submit this list of all work done in the sewing room during the biennial period ending June 30, 1918:

Aprons, calico	417	
Aprons, dark	345	
Aprons, white	785	
Bags, bread	6	
Bags, laundry (ward)	29	
Bags, mail	1	
Bags, tobacco	19	
Bags, trinkets	11	
Bibs, white oil cloth	24	
Canvas, bread covers	4	
Canvas, brooder covers	2	
Canvas, bed sheets	18	
Canvas, camisoles	77	
Canvas, camisole ties	163	
Canvas, cradles	24	
Canvas, cradle covers	4	
Canvas, curtains, porch	1	
Canvas, machinery covers	7	
Canvas, meat covers	1	
Caps, bakers	12	
Caps, cooks	12	
Caps, hydro department	10	
Caps, surgeons	6	
Chemise	24	
Coffee strainers	99	(sugar bags)
Corset covers	318	
Compresses	22	
Curtains, pairs	57	
Drawers, pairs	24	
Dresses	1,245	
Dresser scarfs	72	
Fomentation cloths	30	
Kimonas	4	
Night gowns	1,070	
Surgeons gowns	6	
Petticoats	680	
Pillow cases	3,268	
Sanitary napkins	706	
Sheets	5,001	
Shirt waists	112	
Stand covers	225	
T bandages	24	
Table cloths	71	
Table napkins	72	
Tea straw sun hats	166	
Tie sheets	407	
Towels, bath	6,448	
Towels, dish	3,990	(flour sacks)
Towels, glass	102	
Towels, roller	508	
Towels, turkish	48	

4,950 pieces of clothing, and other articles were also mended during this period and much extra work done in the kitchen, having made

Currant jam	12 gal.
Currant jelly	30 gal.
Currant relishes	4 gal.
Wild plum jelly	4 gal.
Dill pickles	300 gal.
Sour pickles	50 gal.
Mustard pickles, mixed	53 gal.
Sweet pickles, mixed	106 gal.
Sweet pickles, plain	15 gal.
Indian relish	2½ gal.
French chow chow	3 gal.
Chili sauce	4 gal.
Green beans, pickled	30 gal

This report with an average weekly menu, I respectfully submit,

ANNIE C. KEERAN,
Matron.

PATIENT'S DINING ROOM FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 10TH AND ENDING AUGUST 17TH, 1918.

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Oatmeal	Roast beef	Rice
Bread—butter	Gravy	Bread—butter
Coffee—milk	Potatoes	Stewed raisins
	Lettuce	Tea—milk
	Bread—butter	
	Buttermilk	

MONDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Cornmeal mush	Beef stew	Boiled barley
Potatoes	Turnips	Bread—butter
Bread—butter	Sauer kraut	Peach sauce
Coffee—milk	Bread—butter	Tea—milk
	Tea	

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Oatmeal	Roast beef	Green peas
Potatoes	Gravy	Corn bread
Bread—butter	Potatoes	Butter
Coffee—milk	Bread—butter	Stewed pears
	Buttermilk	Tea—milk

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Cornmeal mush	Pork and green beans	Vegetable soup
Potatoes	Beet greens	Prune sauce
Bread—butter	Bread—butter	Bread—butter
Coffee—milk	Tea	Tea—milk

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Oatmeal	Corned beef	Macaroni
Potatoes	Dressing	Corn bread
Bread—butter	Boiled cabbage	Butter
Coffee—milk	Bread—butter	Apple sauce
	Buttermilk	Tea—milk

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Cornmeal mush	Beef stew	Potato soup
Potatoes	Potatoes	Bread—butter
Bread—butter	Swiss chard	Stewed peaches
Coffee—milk	Bread—butter	Tea—milk
	Tea	

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Oatmeal	Beef stew	Green peas
Potatoes	Boiled turnips	Corn bread
Bread—butter	Bread—butter	Butter
Coffee—milk	Tea	Stewed apricots
		Tea—milk

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE NO. 1

Showing movement of population from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

	Male	Female	Total
Number of patients in hospital, June 30, 1916	651	387	1,038
Number of patients on parole, June 30, 1916	29	35	64
Total number admitted during period	330	200	530
Number re-admitted	9	7	16
Number returned from parole	20	7	27
Number returned from Grafton	21	8	29
Total number of cases treated	1,031	609	1,640
Number discharged	111	74	185
Admitted and discharged within period	80	40	120
Number died	104	68	172
Number on parole, June 30, 1918	29	40	69
Number escaped	20	0	20
Number remaining June 30, 1918	776	455	1,231
Average number of patients present daily	690	421.7	1,111.7

Percentage of discharges based on total number treated during period, 11.2 %.

Percentage of discharges of those admitted during period, 22.6%.

The extraordinary large number of escapes has been due to the fact that patients had to be depended upon to take the place of a shortage of employees.

TABLE NO. 2

Showing number of patients admitted, discharged and died each month from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

	Admitted			Discharged			Died		
Month and Year	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1916									
July	18	6	24	4	3	7	4	1	5
August	15	8	23	8	3	11	3	6	9
September	17	6	23	2	0	2	4	1	5
October	17	9	26	6	0	6	5	1	6
November	15	9	24	6	3	9	3	4	7
December	18	5	23	8	0	8	5	2	7
1917									
January	11	20	31	5	2	7	4	0	4
February	6	8	14	4	2	6	0	2	2
March	10	11	21	2	6	8	6	1	7
April	16	5	21	6	4	10	5	4	9
May	13	7	20	7	2	9	4	2	6
June	16	6	22	8	5	13	6	4	10
July	15	14	29	4	6	10	7	5	12
August	13	2	15	6	1	7	8	3	11
September	8	7	15	4	6	10	1	2	3
October	12	2	14	2	6	8	0	4	4
November	21	8	29	8	6	14	9	1	10
December	9	10	19	8	4	12	5	3	8
1918									
January	10	11	21	0	0	0	7	3	10
February	10	9	19	3	2	5	3	6	9
March	14	13	27	3	5	8	4	3	7
April	15	8	23	2	0	2	3	3	6
May	21	14	35	4	4	8	4	5	9
June	19	9	28	1	4	5	4	2	6
Total	339	207	546	111	74	185	104	68	172

TABLE NO. 3

Showing the admissions from each county from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918, inclusive.

County	Male	Female	Total
Adams	2	1	3
Barnes	5	6	11
Benson	6	3	9
Billings	3	1	4
Bottineau	6	2	8
Bowman	2	0	2
Burke	6	2	8
Burleigh	5	4	9
Cass	22	14	36
Cavalier	9	5	14
Dickey	4	1	5
Dunn	6	3	9
Divide	8	3	11
Eddy	5	3	8
Emmons	7	3	10
Foster	0	2	2
Grant	2	4	6
Golden Valley	5	1	6
Grand Forks	15	12	27
Griggs	3	0	3
Hettinger	2	4	6
Kidder	4	4	8
LaMoure	3	2	5
Logan	1	2	3
Mercer	3	0	3
Morton	3	7	10
Mountrail	4	8	12
McHenry	8	9	17
McIntosh	0	2	2
McKenzie	8	0	8
McLean	10	1	11
Nelson	3	2	5
Oliver	2	0	2
Pembina	5	8	13
Pierce	1	1	2
Rolette	7	1	8
Ramsey	5	6	11
Ransom	3	3	6
Richland	6	6	12
Renville	4	4	8
Sargent	3	1	4
Sheridan	1	0	1
Slope	2	0	2
Stark	2	5	7
Steele	3	1	4
Stutsman	7	6	13
Towner	2	3	5
Traill	3	4	7
Walsh	6	4	10
Wells	9	4	13
Ward	15	17	32
Williams	8	8	16
Penitentiary	6	0	6
State at large	69	14	83
Totals	339	207	546

TABLE NO. 4

Showing nativity of patients admitted from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

Country Foreign Born	Male	Female	Total
Austria	8	4	12
Bohemia	3	1	4
Canada	17	9	26
Denmark	4	3	7
England	2	1	3
Finland	5	0	5
France	2	1	3
Germany	22	6	28
Greece	2	0	2
Holland	2	0	2
Hungary	2	2	4
Iceland	0	1	1
Ireland	11	2	13
Italy	2	0	2
Norway	45	22	67
Roumania	2	0	2
Russia	18	11	29
Scotland	3	0	3
Sweden	20	4	24
Switzerland	2	1	3
Totals	172	68	240

Showing nativity of patients admitted from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

State Native Born	Male	Female	Total
Ohio	7	2	9
California	2	0	2
District of Columbia	1	0	1
Georgia	2	0	2
Illinois	10	12	22
Indiana	1	5	6
Iowa	24	9	33
Kentucky	1	0	1
Kansas	1	1	2
Missouri	2	3	5
Michigan	3	4	7
Minnesota	28	21	49
Nebraska	1	1	2
New York	5	2	7
North Carolina	1	0	1
North Dakota	34	27	61
Pennsylvania	4	1	5
South Dakota	5	1	6
Texas	1	0	1
Vermont	1	0	1
Virginia	1	0	1
Wisconsin	15	14	29
Not given	17	36	53
Totals	167	139	306

TABLE NO. 5

Showing assigned causes of insanity of those cases admitted between July 1st, 1916 and June 30th, 1918.

	Male	Female	Total
Acromegaly	1	0	1
Alcoholism	16	2	18
Apoplexy	2	2	4
Arterio-Sclerosis	2	0	2
Brain Fever	1	1	2
Cerebral Softening	2	2	4
Child Birth	0	11	11
Chorea	2	2	4
Congenital Imbecility	0	2	2
Domestic Troubles	8	7	15
Eplipesy	9	4	13
Exposure	1	1	2
Feeble mindedness	3	3	6
Financial Trouble	9	4	13
Fright	1	3	4
Grief	0	6	6
Head Injury	14	2	16
Heredity	28	12	40
Immorality	2	2	4
Infectious Fever	0	3	3
Lonesomeness	5	2	7
Malnutrition	1	2	3
Masturbation	12	0	12
Morphinism	4	2	6
Menstruation	0	3	3
Love Affair	1	3	4
Menopause	0	10	10
Overwork	2	4	6
Paralysis	2	2	
Post Operative	0	2	2
Nervous Breakdown	3	4	7
Religious Excitement	10	5	15
Senility	14	5	19
Sexual Excess	7	1	8
Syphilis	8	2	10
Sunstroke	4	0	4
Spinal Meningitis	0	1	
Spinal Injury	1	2	3
Typhoid Fever	1	2	3
Tuberculosis	2	1	3
Worry	14	8	22
Not Given	147	77	224
Totals	339	207	546

TABLE NO 6

Showing occupation of patients before admission.

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Barber	1	0	1
Bartender	2	0	2
Blacksmith	5	0	5
Brakeman	2	0	2
Butcher	3	0	3
Contractor	2	0	2
Candy Maker	1	0	1
Carpenter	8	0	8
Clerk	2	2	4
Cook	7	4	11
Draftswoman	0	1	1
Dressmaker	0	3	3
Engineer	1	0	1
Farmer	144	0	144
Foreman	2	0	2
Housekeeper	0	32	32
Housewife	0	136	136
Laborer	84	0	84
Mail Carrier	1	0	1
Merchant	3	0	3
Miner	5	0	5

Musician	4	0	4
Painter	2	0	2
Physician	1	0	1
Pool Room Keeper	1	0	1
Sailor	2	0	2
Servant	0	7	7
Shoemaker	2	0	2
Sheepherder	2	0	2
Solicitor	3	0	3
Steamfitter	2	0	2
Student	2	4	6
Tailor	2	0	2
Teacher	4	0	4
Waiter	0	2	2
Not Given	39	16	55
Totals	339	207	546

TABLE NO. 7

Showing Age of patients when first admitted.

	Male	Female	Total
Between 15 and 20 years	15	10	25
Between 20 and 25 years	34	19	53
Between 25 and 30 years	50	24	74
Between 30 and 35 years	30	20	50
Between 35 and 40 years	29	35	64
Between 40 and 45 years	28	22	50
Between 45 and 50 years	30	18	48
Between 50 and 55 years	17	11	28
Between 55 and 60 years	18	12	30
Between 60 and 65 years	16	8	24
Between 65 and 70 years	18	7	25
Between 70 and 75 years	12	4	16
Over 75 years	4	7	11
Age not given	38	10	48
Totals	339	207	546

TABLE NO. 8

Showing number of previous attacks in each admitted during the period.

	Male	Female	Total
No previous attacks	188	92	280
One previous attack	87	61	148
Two previous attacks	15	17	32
Three previous attacks	6	8	14
Four previous attacks	2	3	5
Five previous attacks	3	2	5
Number not given	38	24	62
Totals	339	207	546

TABLE NO 9

Showing causes of death occurring between July 1st, 1916 and June 30th, 1918.

	Male	Female	Total
Apoplexy	10	8	18
Arterio-Schlerosis	2	0	2
Bronchitis, Capillary	0	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	0	1
Cardiac Dilitation, Acute	1	0	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	2	1	3
Entero Colitis	0	2	2
Edema of Glottis, Luetic	1	0	1
Endocarditis, Acute	2	0	2
Endocarditis, Chronic	4	4	8
Enteritis, Tuberculous	2	3	5
Epilepsy	4	2	6
Erysipelas	2	2	4
Exhaustion of Manic Depressive Insanity	4	2	6
Gastric Ulcer	1	0	1
General Paralysis of the Insane	20	7	27

Huntington's Chorea	1	3	4
Hypostatic Pneumonia	2	3	5
Lobar Pneumonia	4	4	8
Mitral Insufficiency	0	4	4
Meningitis, Tuberculous	1	0	1
Myocarditis, Chronic	3	1	4
Nephritis, Chronic Interstitial	2	2	4
Nephritis, Chronic Parenchymatous	2	1	3
Nephritis, Acute	1	0	1
Paralysis, Agitans	2	1	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	11	30
Pyelitis	0	1	1
Septicemia, Streptococcus	1	1	2
Senility	6	3	9
Suicide by Hanging	2	1	3
Typhoid Fever	2	0	2
Totals	104	68	172

TABLE NO 10

Showing death rate based upon the total number of cases treated during the period.

	Male	Female	Total
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1916	651	387	1,038
Number of patients admitted during period	339	207	546
Number of patients returned from parole	20	7	27
Totals	1,010	601	1,611
Number of deaths during period	104	68	172

Death Rate 10.6%.

TABLE NO. 11

Showing death rate among those patients admitted between July 1st, 1916 and June 30th, 1918.

	Male	Female	Total
Total number of admissions during the period	339	207	546
Number of deaths	34	22	56

Death Rate 10.25%.

TABLE NO 12

Showing the number of admissions (including readmission), discharges and deaths since the opening of the hospital, April 1st, 1885, to June 30th, 1918, inclusive.

	Admitted			Discharged			Died		
Date	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
December 1, 1886	110	66	176	30	10	40	6	0	6
December 1, 1888	98	82	180	68	39	107	27	21	48
October 31, 1890	116	70	186	54	39	93	16	12	28
October 31, 1892	107	79	186	63	43	106	19	20	39
June 30, 1894	163	84	247	101	45	146	29	13	42
June 30, 1896	94	58	152	65	40	105	23	17	40
June 30, 1898	149	84	233	107	33	140	37	31	68
June 30, 1900	162	117	279	88	60	148	41	37	78
June 30, 1902	192	108	300	88	40	128	50	51	101
June 30, 1904	215	112	327	135	73	208	55	56	111
June 30, 1906	243	138	381	161	104	265	44	48	92
June 30, 1908	261	157	418	150	81	231	59	38	97
June 30, 1910	289	169	458	171	86	257	59	38	97
June 30, 1912	269	155	424	107	41	148	54	28	82
June 30, 1914	259	141	400	76	38	114	56	33	89

June 30, 1916	290	179	469	108	44	152	89	57	146
June 30, 1918	339	207	546	111	74	185	104	68	172
Totals	3356	1906	5262	1683	890	2573	778	568	1346

TABLE NO. 13

Showing medical cases treated from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

	Male	Female	Total	Cured	Improved	Unimproved	Died
Acute Dilation of Heart	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Adenitis-Tuberculous	10	7	17	6	11	0	0
Apoplexy	26	10	36	0	17	1	18
Appendicitis	6	4	10	8	2	0	0
Asthma	12	3	15	1	14	0	0
Arterio Sclerosis	38	18	56	0	5	49	2
Blepharitis Marginalis	8	6	14	14	0	0	0
Bronchitis, Acute	38	29	67	67	0	0	0
Bronchitis, Capillary	2	6	8	7	0	0	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	4	2	6	0	3	0	3
Cardiac Decompensation	14	12	26	0	20	6	0
Carcinoma of Stomach	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Chorea Huntington's	4	3	7	0	0	3	4
Colic Biliary	4	8	12	2	0	10	0
Cystitis, Acute	6	10	16	14	2	0	0
Cystitis, Chronic	2	4	6	0	6	0	0
Dementia Paralytica	38	12	50	0	0	23	27
Entero Colitis	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Exophthalmic Goitre	1	6	7	0	2	5	0
Eczema	26	12	38	31	7	0	0
Erysipelas	28	18	46	42	0	0	4
Epilepsy	32	17	49	0	12	31	6
Exhaustion of Manic Depressive In sanity	12	15	27	21	0	0	6
Exhaustion of Senile Dementia ...	16	9	25	0	19	6	0
Endocarditis	25	22	47	0	37	0	10
Edema Glottis, Luetic	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Enteritis Tuberculous	4	4	8	0	3	0	3
Gastritis, Acute	16	12	28	28	0	0	0
Gastric Ucer	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Hemiplegia	16	6	22	0	20	2	0
Herpes Zoster	6	3	9	9	0	0	0
Hordeolum	12	8	20	20	0	0	0
Herpes Labilis	5	7	12	12	0	0	0
Impacted Cerumen	10	4	14	14	0	0	0
Influenza	68	65	133	133	0	0	0
Iritis	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Keratitis Interstitial	8	5	13	11	2	0	0
Leucorrhoea	0	56	56	0	56	0	0
Laryngitis	22	15	37	37	0	0	0
Lumbago	11	8	19	19	0	0	0
Locomotor Ataxia	2	1	3	0	0	3	0
Meningitis Cerebro Spinal	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Meningitis Tuberculous	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Mitral Insufficiency	10	6	16	0	11	1	4
Migraine	20	32	52	52	0	0	0
Myocarditis	16	10	26	0	12	10	4
Measles	4	6	10	10	0	0	0
Nephritis, Acute	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
Nephritis, Chronic	28	14	42	0	35	0	7
Neuralgia Trifacial	7	2	9	9	0	0	0
Neuralgia Intercostal	4	3	7	7	0	0	0
Neuritis	4	3	7	6	1	0	0
Otitis Media	16	14	30	30	0	0	0
Pyelitis	2	1	3	0	2	0	1
Pneumonia Hypostatic	8	4	12	7	0	0	5
Pneumonia Lobar	28	20	48	40	0	0	8
Pneumonia Broncho	7	6	13	13	0	0	0

Pharyngitis, Acute	32	20	52	52	0	0	0
Phlebitis	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Pleurisy, Acute	8	12	20	20	0	0	0
Paralysis, Agitans	3	1	4	0	0	1	3
Renal Cardiac Anasarca	12	8	20	0	20	0	0
Rhus Poisoning	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Rheumatism Articular, Acute	17	12	29	29	0	0	0
Renal and Hepatic Anasarca	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Rheumatic, Chronic	2	2	4	0	4	0	0
Psoriasis	2	1	3	2	1	0	0
Stomatitis	4	6	10	10	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	4	4	4	0	0	0
Syphilis	22	10	32	24	8	0	0
Septicemia Streptococcus	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
Senile Dementia, Exhaustion	10	10	20	0	11	0	9
Tinea Circinata	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	10	6	16	14	0	0	2
Tonsilitis	36	30	66	66	0	0	0
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	88	42	130	0	100	0	30
Totals	950	726	1676	909	446	152	169

TABLE NO. 14

Showing surgical cases treated from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

	Male	Female	Total	Cured	Improved	Unimproved	Died
Abscess	32	16	48	48	0	0	0
Abscess, alveolar	15	8	23	23	0	0	0
Abscess, ichio rectal	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
Abscess, peritoncillar	10	4	14	14	0	0	0
Appendicitis	6	8	14	0	14	0	0
Adenitis	8	6	14	12	2	0	0
Adenoids	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Amputation, toes	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bed sores	6	6	12	12	0	0	0
Burns	5	4	9	9	0	0	0
Child Birth	0	3	3	3	0	0	0
Chronic Tonsilitis	3	5	8	8	0	0	0
Circumcision	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dislocation of shoulder joint	0	4	4	4	0	0	0
Dislocation of finger	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Fracture, Colle's	4	1	5	5	0	0	0
Fracture, femur neck	5	2	7	7	0	0	0
Fracture, Pott's	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Fracture, nasal bone	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Fracture, tibia and fibula	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fracture, ribs	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Frost bite	5	2	7	7	0	0	0
Furuncle	32	14	46	46	0	0	0
Hernia, inguinal	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hemorrhoids	10	7	17	11	6	0	0
Hydrocele	4	0	4	0	4	0	0
Head injury	12	10	22	22	0	0	0
Lacerated Perineum	0	11	11	11	0	0	0
Lacerated Cervix	0	5	5	5	0	0	0
Lymphangitis	14	6	20	20	0	0	0
Sebaceous cysts	6	6	12	12	0	0	0
Teeth Extracted	130	100	230	230	0	0	0
Ulcer Varicose	18	6	24	24	0	0	0
Vaccinated, smallpox	30	35	65	65	0	0	0
Vaccinated, typhoid	20	35	55	55	0	0	0
Vasectomy for sterilization	7	0	7	7	0	0	0
Wonds, contused	56	15	71	71	0	0	0
Wounds, incised	4	2	6	6	0	0	0
Wounds, punctured	6	4	10	10	0	0	0
Totals	463	328	791	765	26	0	0

TABLE NO. 15

Showing classification of patients admitted from July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918.

	Male	Female	Total
Psychoses with somatic diseases			
Post-infection psychoses	0	3	3
Exhaustion delerium	0	3	3
Diseases of ductless glands			
Thyroid	0	3	3
Pituitary (Acromegaly)	1	0	1
Cardio-renal disease	4	2	6
Cancer	0	1	1
Manic Depressive Psychoses			
Manic type	12	20	32
Depressive type	19	10	29
Stupor	7	5	12
Mixed type	12	8	20
Circular type	8	8	16
Involution melancholia	15	13	28
Dementia precox			
Paranoid type	20	13	33
Katatonic type	22	14	36
Hebephrenic type	30	16	46
Simple type	9	4	13
Psychonenroses and paranoic conditions	9	3	12
Hysterical type	0	2	2
Neurasthenic type	1	0	1
Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority	6	0	6
Epileptic psychoses			
Deterioration	8	3	11
Clouded states	6	3	9
Psychic	1	0	1
Not insane			
Epilepsy without psychosis	1	0	1
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis	5	2	7
Mental deficiency without psychosis	4	2	6
Drug addiction without psychosis	0	1	1
Senile psychosis			
Simple deterioration	13	8	21
Presbyophrenic type	6	4	10
Delerious and confused states	8	8	16
Depressed and agitated states without deterioration	6	9	15
Paranoid states in addition to deterioration	9	7	16
Psychoses with mental deficiency	8	2	10
Psychoses with cerebral arterio-sclerosis	16	9	25
General paralysis of the insane	30	10	40
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis	2	2	4
Psychoses with Huntington's Chorea	2	1	3
Psychoses with			
Cerebral embolism	2	2	4
Paralysis agitans	3	1	4
Tubercular meningitis	0	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	0	1
Alcoholic psychoses			
Delerium tremens	4	0	4
Acute hallucinosis	5	0	5
Acute paranoid type	5	0	5
Chronic hallucinosis	3	0	3
Chronic paranoid type	4	0	4
Alcoholic deterioration	4	0	4
Psychoses due to drugs			
Morphine	7	3	10
Morphine and cocaine	1	2	3
Totals	339	207	546

TABLE NO. 16

Discharged during period.

	Male	Female	Total
Recovered	101	67	168
Improved, absent on parole	29	40	69
Unimproved	10	7	17
To be deported to foreign countries after the war	7	1	8
Totals	147	115	262

TABLE NO. 17

Showing population at the end of each biennial period.

	Male	Female	Total
June 30, 1886	110	66	176
June 30, 1888	86	75	161
June 30, 1890	128	93	221
June 30, 1892	153	109	262
June 30, 1894	167	139	306
June 30, 1896	184	144	328
June 30, 1898	190	163	353
June 30, 1900	169	190	359
June 30, 1902	254	187	441
June 30, 1904	285	177	462
June 30, 1906	312	155	467
June 30, 1908	350	188	538
June 30, 1910	417	236	653
June 30, 1912	512	307	819
June 30, 1914	600	342	942
June 30, 1916	676	395	1,071
June 30, 1918	776	455	1,231

TABLE NO. 18

Showing operations performed during period.

	Male	Female	Cured	Improved	Died
Amputation, toes	1	0	1	0	0
Adenoids	1	0	1	0	0
Chronic Tonsilitis	3	5	8	0	0
Circumcision	1	0	1	0	0
Hernia, Inguinal	1	0	1	0	0
Lacerated Cervix	0	5	5	0	0
Lacerated Perineum	0	11	11	0	0
Vasectomy for Sterilization	7	0	7	0	0
Totals	14	21	35	0	0

TABLE OF A

| Name of P

Barley .....
Oats .....
Millet hay.....
Alfalfa hay.....
Corn fodder...
Potatoes .....
Beets .....
Carrots .....
Rutabagas .....
Sweet corn, ro
Green pears, sh
String beans..
Parsnips .....
Turnips, white.
Onions, ripe...
Onions, green.
Tomatoes, ripe.
Tomatoes, greer
Cucumbers ....
Lettuce .....
Spinach .....
Swiss chard bee
Radishes .....
Cauliflower ....
Cabbage .....
Celery.....
Rhubarb .....

Cost of buying f

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TABLE OF ANNUAL YIELDS AND PRICES AT THE STATE HOSPITAL FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 1912 TO 1917 INCLUSIVE.

Name of Product	Annual Yield					Average For 5 Years	1917 Price	Value of Average Crop	Crop Raised in 1917	Value of 1917 Crop At 1917 Prices	Crop Short For 1917	Cost of Purchase 1917 Shortage
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916							
Barley .....bu.	5,200	8,000	6,000	9,220	4,775	6,639	$1.15	$1,634.85	1,395	$1,604.25	5,244	$6,030.60
Oats .....bu.	10,800	7,000	5,272	10,260	7,785	8,223	.63	5,180.49	2,580	1,625.40	5,643	3,555.00
Millet hay.....tons	190	180	200	134	175	175	11.00	1,925.00	30	330.00	145	1,595.00
Alfalfa hay.....tons	.....	.....	.....	109	100	104	18.00	1,872.00	30	540.00	74	1,332.00
Corn fodder.....tons	870	825	700	700	640	747	4.00	2,988.00	150	600.00	597	2,388.00
Potatoes .....bu.	9,000	12,200	9,500	6,670	13,476	10,169	1.20	12,202.80	3,800	4,560.00	6,369	7,642.80
Beets .....bu.	800	1,200	700	685	1,100	897	.60	538.20	225	135.00	672	403.20
Carrots .....bu.	500	600	800	700	1,000	720	.60	432.00	600	360.00	120	72.00
Rutabagas .....bu.	1,500	1,000	750	800	800	970	.50	485.00	200	100.00	770	385.00
Sweet corn, roast..bu.	600	400	600	475	600	533	1.00	533.00	50	50.00	483	483.00
Green pears, shelled.bu.	200	150	275	300	100	205	2.00	410.00	125	250.00	80	160.00
String beans.....bu.	.....	100	150	180	300	182	2.00	364.00	100	200.00	82	164.00
Parsnips .....bu.	400	900	500	620	1,000	685	.60	411.50	700	420.00	.....	.....
Turnips, white.....bu.	200	500	600	645	200	429	.50	214.50	75	37.50	354	177.00
Onions, ripe.....bu.	1,000	1,100	900	875	800	933	1.00	933.00	400	400.00	533	533.00
Onions, green.....bu.	300	400	480	400	500	416	1.00	416.00	300	300.00	116	116.00
Tomatoes, ripe.....bu.	200	300	800	675	400	475	1.00	475.00	300	300.00	175	175.00
Tomatoes, green....bu.	100	100	300	350	500	270	1.00	270.00	100	100.00	170	170.00
Cucumbers .....bu.	60	50	350	375	300	225	1.50	337.50	40	60.00	185	277.50
Lettuce .....bu.	150	150	150	75	200	145	.50	72.50	150	75.00	.....	.....
Spinach .....bu.	150	500	150	75	200	215	.50	107.50	100	50.00	115	57.50
Swiss chard beets...bu.	150	500	300	180	200	266	.50	133.00	200	100.00	66	33.00
Radishes .....bu.	65	65	75	115	60	76	.75	57.00	25	18.75	51	38.25
Cauliflower .....heads	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,500	800	1,140	.10	114.00	1,000	100.00	140	14.00
Cabbage .....heads	14M	12½M	30M	30M	55M	28.3M	.08	2,264.00	25M	2,000.00	3.3M	264.00
Celery.....bunches	35M	34M	50M	40M	50M	43.8M	.03	1,314.00	10M	300.00	33.8M	1,014.00
Rhubarb .....tons	15	10	20	24	30	20	18.00	360.00	15	270.00	5	90.00
								$42,044.84		$14,885.90		$27,169.94
Cost of buying farm and garden products short for session 1917 amounts to.....										27,158.94		
								$42,044.84		$42,044.84		

The above figures show the annual production and value of the farm and garden products for 5 years to be.....$ 42,044.84
Production during season of 1917 and value of same..... 14,885.90

Expense necessary to purchase difference between 1917 production and average yearly production..... 27,158.94
There is also produced an average total of 62,010 pounds of dressed pork, valued at 15 cents per pound..... 9,301.50
In addition to the products shown above from the farm and garden of the institution in the amount of..... 42,044.84
There is also produced an average total of 70,390 gallons of milk, valued at 30 cents per gallon..... 21,117.00

All of which gives a gross return, for an average year of.....$ 72,463.34

All of the above items and amounts are produced from intensive farming of from 735 to 800 acres of land.

The institution force could easily handle two additional sections of land and it would seem that such a purchase would be a profitable investment for the State to make, taking the financial returns of the above statement into consideration.

LEDGER STATEMENT—JUNE 30TH 1917

	On hand July 1, 1916	Receipts	Disbursements	On hand June 30, 1917
MAINTENANCE FUNDS	$2,270.04*			
Care and treatment of patients under Section 1762 Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913		200,181.90		
Credited from local collections fund		5,742.61		
Credited from interest and income fund		10,048.91		
Provisions			67,866.89	
Supplies			13,021.30	
Wages of employees			61,029.42	
Salaries of officers			9,767.92	
Clothing, dry goods, shoes, furnishings			9,026.30	
Fuel			31,718.46	
Laundry supplies			1,559.65	
Beds, mattresses, furniture, blankets			3,361.67	
Drugs and medicines			3,457.02	
Incidental expenses and repairs			3,072.40	
Library and amusements			603.89	
Heating, sewer and plumbing supplies			715.52	
Electric supplies			890.12	
Supplies for engine room, boiler room and blacksmith shop			1,327.49	
Paints, painters supplies and window glass			1,510.72	
Return of escaped patients and transportation of patients going home			391.93	
Paid institution for feeble minded for care of patients			3,014.00	
Maintenance totals	2,270.04*	215,973.42	212,340.70	1,362.68
Collections fund	2,661.43	10,815.61	7,691.12	
Credited to maintenance funds			5,742.61	43.31
Interest and income fund	5,432.31	8,929.63	3,711.51	
Credited to maintenance funds			10,048.91	
Transferred to sperial transportation fund			500.00	101.52
Power house and equipment	1,738.31		1,738.31	
Tuberculosis hospital for men	1,756.28		1,756.28	
Receiving ward building	1,666.49		944.49	722.00
Water supply system	550.25		550.25	
Office building and dormitory	53,700.00		51,290.09	2,409.91
New ward building	112,200.00		74,861.77	39,338.23
Additions to receiving ward building	13,458.01		12,500.69	957.32
Contagious hospital	10,000.00		7,612.26	2,387.74
Two hog houses	2,000.00		666.42	1,333.58
Barn and silo for young stock	6.15		6.15	
Supt's. residence	7,000.00		906.68	6,093.32
Main electric power cable	5.11		5.11	
Machinery and tools	790.26		790.26	
Engine and dynamo	973.64		973.64	
Hot water heater with tank	67.17			67.17
New receiving tank and exhaust heater	655.70		252.85	402.85
Remodeling economizer	1,000.00			1,000.00
Water pipe line to kitchen and laundry	244.60		244.60	
Bedding and furniture receiving ward	844.18		844.18	
Bedding and furniture industrial building	155.93		155.93	
Bedding and furniture tuberculosis building	16.94		16.94	
Grading, sidewalks, trees, etc	1,500.00		869.97	630.03

Rebuild farm barn	2,347.12		2,347.12	
Repairing and rebuilding corridors	200.00		200.00	
General repairing	343.02		343.02	
Dining room and bakery	18,067.70		16,995.56	1,072.14
Totals	$237,110.56	$235,718.66	$416,907.42	$55,921.80

*Overdrafts.

TRANSPORTATION FUND

Special transportation fund for transportation of insane patients as provided in Chapter 245 Session Laws of 1915.

	Dr.	Cr.
Transferred from interest and income fund, February 14, 1917	$500.00	
Total warrants received from state auditor in payment of transportation expenses advanced	1,124.10	
Total transportation expenses advanced for transportation of patients, expense statements forwarded for payment		$1,383.25
Cash on hand, June 30, 1917		240.85
Totals	$1,624.10	$1,624.10

STATEMENT—CONTINGENT FUND

Balance on hand, July 1, 1916	$1,264.26	
Received from state auditor	28,566.50	
Disbursements		28,083.15
Balance on hand, June 30, 1917		1,747.61
Totals	$29,830.76	$29,830.76

STATEMENT—COLLECTIONS

Sale of farm and garden products:		
Vegetables	$ 785.78	
Potatoes	5,458.75	$6,244.53
Sale of Live stock:		
35 Hogs	$669.08	
8 Pigs	67.50	
16 Calves	357.50	$1,094.08
Miscellaneous collections:		
Hides and tallow	$585.30	
Scrap iron, rags, empty cement sacks, board of men, refund of freight, etc.	1,086.13	
Refund of cash advanced for transportation of patients to institution	362.10	
Settlement for damage to buildings by wind on May 25, 1916	525.00	
Refund of insurance premiums	141.00	
Care of patients not charged to counties, and special care of patients	777.47	$3,477.00
Total collections		$10,815.61
Total credits to interest and income fund as certified by the state auditor		$8,929.63
Total credits for care and treatment of patients under provisions of Section 1762 compiled laws of North Dakota for 1913		$200,181.90
Total of local collections, as above statement		$10,815.61
Total collections and credits—all funds		$219,927.14

TOTAL MONTHLY RECEIPTS

	Collections	Interest and income	Credit for quarter, care of patients
July, 1916	$ 96.25	$1,073.32	
August, 1916	17.05		
September, 1916	1,263.56	21.25	$48,407.86
October, 1916	159.26		
November, 1916	1,126.05	133.07	
December, 1916	911.86	859.94	49,248.74
January, 1917	189.39	2,757.82	
February, 1917	1,440.90	415.32	
March, 1917	3,151.16	2,500.56	50,705.19
April, 1917	1,496.85	121.60	
May, 1917	620.03	23.25	
June, 1917	343.25	1,023.50	51,820.11
Totals	$10,815.61	$8,929.63	$200,181.90

Total monthly expenditures for maintenance, equipment and improvements not covered by direct Legislative appropriations.

July, 1916	$16,088.72	January, 1917	$19,174.82
August, 1916	19,333.83	February, 1917	16,867.88
September, 1916	17,360.62	March, 1917	18,270.43
October, 1916	20,057.98	April, 1917	20,448.08
November, 1916	17,832.49	May, 1917	18,843.54
December, 1916	23,680.24	June, 1917	16,284.70
Total			$224,243.33

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY—JUNE 30TH 1917.

Supplies in storeroom, drugs and medicines		$12,835.45
Office equipment and library		2,940.00
Grain, hay, feed, Etc.		1,750.00
Farm machinery, wagons, buggies and harness		7,120.35
Live Stock:		
29 horses and colts	$3,805.00	
152 head stock	14,750.00	
459 hogs and pigs	5,254.50	23,809.50
Kitchen equipment and utensils		3,741.05
Engines, boilers and equipment		32,287.00
Fuel, coal on hand		759.00
Fire hose and carts		550.00
Furniture and furnishings		31,935.00
1224 8-10 acres land		54,318.00
Institution buildings and permanent fixtures		1,217,000.67
Total		$1,389,046.02

PRODUCTS OF FARM—1916

4,775 bu. Barley
7,785 bu. Oats
60 bu. Wheat
13,476 bu. Potatoes
1,200 bu. Ear Corn
640 ton Ensilage
100 ton Alfalfa
175 ton Millet Hay
10 ton Prairie Hay

GARDEN PRODUCTS CANNED

450 gal cans String Beans
20 gal cans Sweet Corn
51 gal cans Green Peas
246 gal cans Ripe Tomatoes
48 gal cans Pumpkin
120 half gal jars Rhubarb

PRODUCTS OF GARDEN—1916

1,100 bu. Beets	800 bu. Onions
300 bu. Green String Beans	150 bu. Beet Greens
24½ bu. White Navy Beans	200 bu. Lettuce
6½ bu. Wax Beans	200 bu. Spinach
1,000 bu. Carrots	35 bu. Salsify
600 bu. Green Corn	200 bu. Swiss Chard Beets
300 bu. Cucumbers	5,000 doz. Green Onions
25 bu. Musk Melons	150 only Watermelons
1,000 bu. Parsnips	800 head Cauliflower
100 bu. Green Peas	50 M bunches Celery
800 bu. Rutabagas	55 M head Cabbage
60 bu. Radishes	15 ton Pumpkin
400 bu. Ripe Tomatoes	5 ton Squash
500 bu. Green Tomatoes	30 ton Rhubarb
200 bu. Turnips	5 ton Sweet Corn, for seed

HORSES

On hand, July 1, 1916	29	
Bought	2	
Died		1
Killed, disabled		1
On hand, June 30, 1917		29
Totals	31	31

STOCK

On hand, July 1, 1916	137	
Calved	71	
Bought	1	
Died		9
Killed, diseased		4
Butchered, veal		18
Butchered, beef		13
Sold		13
On hand, June 30, 1917		152
Totals	209	209

Note: 3 calves sold in May, 1916, paid for in July, 1916.

HOGS

On hand, July 1, 1916	349	
Farrowed	638	
Bought	1	
Died		124
Sold		43
Butchered		352
On hand, June 30, 1917		469
Totals	988	988

Note: Error in report for year ending June 30, 1916, number of hogs on hand given as 600, correct number on hand 349.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE

	cost Total	cost Per unit
Salaries of resident officers	$9,767.92	$8.91
Wages of employees	61,029.42	55.67
Fuel, coal	33,773.44	30.80
Fresh beef, smoked meats and fish	21,769.30	19.85
Flour, wheat grits, rolled oats and corn meal	14,097.40	12.85
Butter and butterine	12,471.08	11.37
Eggs	1,485.57	1.35
Sugar	6,033.06	5.50
Coffee	3,217.50	2.93
Tea	1,597.00	1.45
Fruits, dried, fresh and canned	3,684.25	3.36
Syrups and molasses	697.84	.63
Groceries and foodstuffs not listed above	4,380.90	3.99
Tobacco	2,000.06	1.82
Dry goods and rubber sheeting	2,815.65	2.56
Clothing and furnishing goods	5,016.13	4.75

Shoes, hats and caps	1,582.72	1.44
Crockery and glassware	175.74	.16
Drugs and medicines	3,457.02	3.15
Brooms, brushes, combs and disinfectants	604.65	.55
Beds, bedding, blankets and furniture	4,207.92	3.83
Laundry supplies and soaps	2,657.73	2.42
Toilet paper	958.40	.87
Expenses return of escaped patients and transportation of patients going home	391.93	.35
Medical books, chaplain services and rental of films for moving picture shows	603.89	.55
Stationery, printing and postage	1,071.48	.97
Gasoline and kerosene	804.22	.73
Paints, painters supplies and window glass	1,552.39	1.41
Supplies and repairs for engine room, boiler room, blacksmith shop and laundry machinery	1,524.26	1.39
Heating, sewer and plumbing supplies	715.52	.65
Electrical supplies and repairs	892.12	.81
Hardware, all kinds	1,683.14	1.53
Hay, grain, feed and seeds	1,762.51	1.60
Twine, farm machinery, harness and repairs	1,421.11	1.29
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	582.08	.53
Freight, express, telephone and telegraph expense	1,643.41	1.49
Miscellaneous expenses	2,090.64	1.90
Totals	$214,219.40	$195.41

Average number of patients for year ending June 30, 1917	1,096.26
Average number of employes, year ending June 30, 1917	142.29
Average number of resident officers, year ending June 30, 1917	5.97
Average per capita cost for year ending June 30, 1917	195.41

Names of resident officers and employees and wages paid as shown by our pay roll of June 30th, 1917.

Name	Position	Rate per Month
W. M. Hotchkiss, M. D.,	Superintendent	$300.00
H. D. Earl, M. D.,	Assistant Superintendent	166.68
Alfred Ascher, M. D.,	Physician	100.00
C. A. Ransom,	Physician	75.00
A. D. Gunderson,	Acting Steward	100.00
Mrs. R. B. Keeran,	Matron	60.00
Abelin Frank,	Gardener	65.00
Arneson Arnold,	Storekeeper	50.00
Baker, C. E.,	Cook, Ward 16	45.00
Baker, Minnie E.,	Cook, General Kitchen	55.00
Badke, Adah A.,	3rd Attendant, Ward 4	27.00
Badke, Hyldah,	2nd Attendant, Ward 8	28.00
Baas, Neal,	Teamster and Farm Hand	35.00
Barger, W. E.,	Charge Attendant, Ward 18	35.00
Bastick, Hellen A.,	Night Watch, Ward 3	30.00
Beeler, Clara,	2nd Attendant, Ward C	28.00
Bender, Fred C.,	3rd Attendant, Ward A	30.00
Brady, James,	Teamster and Farm Hand	40.00
Brazzell, Joe,	Steamfitter	50.00
Brandt, Jennie O.,	Ironer in Laundry	28.00
Brinker, C. L.,	Charge Attendant, Ward 12	32.00
Brinker, Golda,	Charge Attendant, Ward 1	27.00
Brown, F. J.,	Barber	32.00
Calvelage, Stephen,	Chief Engineer	125.00
Calvelage, Ben,	Steamfitter and Plumber	45.00
Carlton, Iva J.,	Ironer in Laundry	28.00
Carroll, Earl,	2nd Man in Dairy Farn	35.00
Carroll, Clara,	Charge of Mangle in Laundry	27.00
Carroll, Esther,	Special Attendant for Mrs. Inda Pearson	27.00
Carpenter, James M.,	Night Watch, Ward 18	35.00
Clark, E. E.,	Farm Foreman	100.00
Clark, J. W.,	Night Watch, Wards 7 to 13	35.00
Clemensaw, C.,	Charge Attendant, Ward 6	30.00
Combs, Mabel,	Charge of Employees Dining Room	27.00
Cochrane, Marrila,	Night Watch, Wards 1 to 6	30.00
Dillinger, Elizabeth,	Charge Attendant, Ward 3	30.00
Dodge, Chas. A.,	2nd Attendant, Ward 3	30.00
Deviney, E. F.,	2nd Attendant, Ward 12	30.00

Dutton, C. N., Baker	50.00
Dowdall, William, Teamster and Farm Hand	35.00
Eberhardt, Fritz, Charge of Chicken House	40.00
Eilertsen, Mary, Night Watch, Wards 9 to 11	30.00
Eglin, Arthur E., Charge, Ward 19	35.00
Eder, J. W., Night Watch, Wards B and C	35.00
Elliott, Cecil, Night Watch, Wards 7 and 8	30.00
Fleming, H. W., Charge Attendant, Ward 11	32.00
Freeman, E. J., Teamster and Farm Hand	35.00
Fratzke, J. A., Teamster and Farm Hand	35.00
Gallup, W. H., Carpenter	75.00
Gamble, William W., Carpenter	70.00
Gallagher, Frances, Charge Atteendant, Ward 6	27.00
Geer, Grace, Charge Attendant, Ward 11	30.00
Gilson, Clara, Charge Attendant, Ward 9	30.00
Greenstreet, C. C., Charge Attendant, Ward B	35.00
Greenstreet, C. D., Night Watch, Outside	35.00
Grigsby, Maye, Supervisor, female	40.00
Grigsby, Link, Charge Attendant, Ward 16	35.00
Grusize, Emma, 2nd Attendant, Ward 7	27.00
Graham, Melba, 3rd Attendant, Ward 3	27.00
Hanson, Albert, Corridor Man	32.00
Hagfors,, Magda, Starcher and Washer in Laundry	30.00
Harrelson, J. H., Charge Attendant, Ward C	35.00
Hart, C. E., Assistant Supervisor, male	32.00
Harget, Laura, Charge Attendant, Ward A	30.00
Hasket, Bert, Charge Attendant, Ward 10	32.00
Hasket, Mrs. Bert, 4th Attendant, Ward A	27.00
Hatchett, Aud, Charge Attendant, Ward 4	32.00
Hittle, H. L., Charge Attendant, Ward A	35.00
Jackson, Robert, Plasterer and Repair Man	45.00
Jackson, A. D., Charge of Detail Crew	25.00
Jansen, N. S., Charge Attendant, Ward 3	32.00
Judd, J. R., 2nd Attendant, Ward C	32.00
Judd, Mrs. J. R., 2nd Attendant, Ward B	27.00
Klund, Edith, Charge Attendant, Ward C	30.00
Klund, Dorothy, 4th Attendant, Ward C	27.00
Konkle, Philip S., Charge of Male Patients Dining Room	32.00
Kennedy, Mayme, Night Watch, Ward A	30.00
Laurie, Nellie, 2nd Attendant, Ward 9	27.00
Lee, Sophia, 2nd Attendant, Ward A	28.00
Loesch, Belle, Charge Attendant, Ward 7	28.00
Loften, Ole, Night Watch, General	35.00
Lund, Sarah, Waitress	15.00
Manion, J. M., Supervisor, male	65.00
Mason, Sarah, Stenographer	50.00
Magee, Nathaniel, Launderer, Charge of Wash Room	45.00
Magee, Mrs. Ellen, 2nd Cook, General Kitchen	40.00
Martin, Earl, Carpenter	70.00
Marsch, Eugene, Steamfitter	35.00
Mackey, Clyde, 2nd Attendant, Ward 11	30.00
Mackey, Hudy, 3rd Attendant, Ward C	30.00
Mawhirter, Francis, Engineer	35.00
Mead, Florence, Night Watch, Office Building	30.00
Meserve, J. M., Charge Attendant, Ward 2	32.00
Miller, Henry, 2nd Attendant, Ward 9	30.00
Michaud, George, Charge Attendant, Ward 5	32.00
Moloney, Lulu, 2nd Attendant, Ward 3	28.00
Mooney, Herbert, Butcher and Meat Cutter	45.00
Mooney, Mrs. Huel, 3rd Attendant, Ward A	27.00
McAlpine, John, 2nd Attendant, Ward 10	30.00
McDaniels, Ben, Charge of Detail Crew	35.00
McDaniels, Emma, Dressmaker	32.00
McQueen, Hugh, 2nd Attendant, Ward 19	32.00
Nelson, W. H., Night Watch, Ward A	35.00
Nelson, Hazel, Night Watch, Wards B and C	30.00
Nunn, Addison, Charge Attendant, Ward 7	32.00
Nunn, Hazel, 2nd Attendant, Ward 11	28.00
Olson, Anton, Charge Attendant, Ward 1	32.00
Olson, Olaf, Assistant, Chief Engineer	75.00
Olson, Martin, Electrician	55.00
Olson, Signe, Waitress and Domestic	27.00
Ott, Margaret, Charge Attendant, Ward 2	27.00
Parsons, Pat, Charge of Dairy Barn and Hog Yards	55.00
Parsons, Sarah, Housekeeper, Office Building	27.00
Pifer, Mark Wm., Driver and Chauffeur	45.00
Plasterer, Florence, Charge of Laundry Ironing Room	32.00
Porter, P. W., 2nd Attendant, Ward B	30.00
Preistley, Ethel, 3rd Attendant, Ward 11	27.00
Radmer, Adela, Charge of Hydrotherapy Ward, female	32.50

Rasmussen, Fred, Lawn Man	40.00
Rasmussen, Marie, Charge of Operating Room, Surgical Nurse	50.00
Rath, Ruth, Charge Attendant, Ward 5	27.00
Reisdorfer, Tillie, Charge Attendant, Ward B	30.00
Roche, Matt, 2nd Attendant, Ward 16	30.00
Roedel, J. C., 2nd Attendant, Ward 2	30.00
Russell, Mrs. C., Cook, Office Kitchen	50.00
Sather, Anna, Assistant Supervisor, female	27.00
Schmidt, Paul H., Night Watch, Ward 19	35.00
Shepard, Walter, Charge Attendant, Ward 8	32.00
Shepard, Nellie, Charge Attendant, Ward 4	28.00
Spencer, E. B., Painter	45.00
Steele, Shirley, Night Watch, general, female	30.00
Stromberg, Selma, 2nd Attendant Hydrotherapy Ward, female	30.00
Skeffington, Mike, 3rd Attendant, Ward 18	30.00
Toler, Louis, 2nd Attendant, Ward 13	30.00
Triebwasser, N. G., Gas Engineer and Teamster	45.00
Triebwasser, Martha, 2nd Attendant, Ward 4	27.00
Veach, N. E., Fireman	35.00
Waitman, Cecil, 3rd Attendant, Ward 19	30.00
Ward, Arvel, 3rd Attendant, Ward 13	30.00
Ward, Flora, 3rd Attendant, Ward C	27.00
Wininger, Bert, Charge Attendant, Ward 9	32.00
Wilzek, Rose, 2nd Attendant, Ward 10	27.00
Wilson, Wilbert, 2nd Attendant, Ward 18	32.00
Wilson, Sadie, Charge of Female Patients Dining Room	27.00
Wiser, Anna, Charge Attendant, Ward 8	30.00
Wilcox, C. C., 2nd Attendant, Ward A	32.00
Wolfe, Walter, Engineer	35.00
Yankoske, Tom, Plumber	50.00
Newman, W. G., Charge Attendant, Ward 13	32.00
Sorenson, Louis N., 2nd Attendant, Ward 8	30.00
Average monthly pay roll for biennial period	$5,899.78

LEDGER STATEMENT—JUNE 30TH, 1918

	Balance July 1, 1917	Credits	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1918
MAINTENANCE FUNDS	$1,362.68			
Care and treatment of patients under Chapter 144 Session Laws of 1917 and law passed by the 15th Legislative Assembly in Special Session January, 1918		$291,245.90		
Provisions			$95,869.90	
Supplies, also includes sundries			$30,376.50	
Wages of Employees			64,929.09	
Salaries of Officers			10,822.45	
Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Furnishings			13,599.25	
Fuel, coal, kerosene and gasoline			52,868.98	
Laundry Supplies			2,347.91	
Beds, Mattresses, blankets, Sheeting, Pillows, Furniture.			8,874.51	
Drugs and Medicines			4,489.25	
Incidental Expenses and Repairs			1,834.99	
Library and Amusements, includes Chapel Services			622.51	
Heating, Sewer and Plumbing Supplies			374.36	
Electric Supplies			222.96	
Supplies for Engine Room, Boiler Room and Carpenter Shop Machinery			551.87	
Paints, Painters Supplies and Window Glass			1,210.91	
Return of Escaped Patients and transportation of patients going home			93.75	
Maintenance totals	1,362.68	$291,245.90	$289,089.19	3,519.39
Collections fund	43.31	2,710.09	1,527.49	1,225.91
Interest and Income fund	101.52	8,358.32	6,054.60	2,405.24
Receiving ward building	722.00		722.00	
Office building and dormitory	2,409.91		2,409.91	
New women's ward building	37,338.23		31,429.09	5,909.14
Additions to receiving ward building	957.32		957.32	
Contagious Hospital	2,387.74		2,387.74	
Two hog houses	1,333.58		776.26	557.32
Supt's residence	6,093.32		6,093.32	
Hot water heater with tank	67.17		2.15	65.02
New receiving tank and exhaust heater	402.85		402.85	
Remodeling economizer	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Grading, Sidewalks, trees, etc.	630.03		630.03	
Dining room and bakery	1,072.14		820.00	252.14
Sewer main connections to new buildings		2,500.00	2,081.28	418.72
Reinsulation phone switch board		600.00	482.83	117.17
Water and steam main system		2,500.00	2,389.28	110.72
Laundry equipment		2,500.00	2,500.00	
Library and hymn books		200.00	154.05	45.95
Furniture and general equipment		7,500.00	7,459.19	40.81
Steam tables for dining rooms		1,000.00		1,000.00
Kitchen equipment		600.00	384.20	215.80
Equipment for boiler house		600.00	371.81	228.19
Boiler Feed pump		600.00	518.00	82.00
Miscellaneous supplies, boiler and engine room		1,500.00	1,183.03	316.97
Electric lamps and supplies		1,500.00	1,379.95	120.05
Blacksmith supplies and materials		1,000.00	693.44	306.56
Plumbing and steam fitting supplies		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Insurance		7,150.00	4,360.42	2,789.58
Totals	$55,921.80	$334,064.31	$370,259.43	$19,726.68

Appropriations as passed by Chapter 27, Sessions Laws of 1917, shown in above statement as Credits.

TRANSPORTATION FUND

Special transportation fund for transportation of insane patients as provided in Chapter 245, Session Laws of 1915.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand, July 1, 1917	$240.85	
Total of warrants received from State Auditor in payment of transportation expenses advanced	2,352.20	
Total transportation expenses advanced for transportiion of patients, including expense statements forwarded for payment and in course of settlement		$2,689.79
Overdraft, June 30, 1918	96.74	
Totals	$2,689.79	$2,689.79

STATEMENT—CONTINGENT FUND

Balance on hand, July 1, 1917	$1,747.61	
Received from State Auditor	36,609.75	
Disbursements		$36,647.94
Balance on hand, June 30, 1918		1,709.42
Totals	$38,357.36	$38,357.36

STATEMENT—LOCAL COLLECTIONS

Sale of Live Stock:		
1 Calf	27.00	
2 Hogs	57.00	84.00
Miscellaneous Collections:		
Hides and tallow	256.63	
Rags, bones and paper	322.65	
Empty cement sacks, refund of freight to make corrections, etc.	303.38	
Board of men employed by Contractors	569.00	
Sale of gravel from gravel pit	182.50	
Sale of wood water tank and steel tower, shipped to Penitentiary, Bismarck, N. D.	150.00	
Refund on car of apples, bought in fall of 1917, and rejected on account of poor quality, purchase price refunded	352.00	
Care of patients not charged to any county, and special care of patients	282.00	
Fire loss on February 26, 1918, as per statement of loss, loss paid to date	207.93	2,626.09
Total of local collections		$2,710.09

TOTAL MONTHLY RECEIPTS

	Local Collections	Interest and Income	Credit for quarter; care of patients
July, 1917	$215.24	$836.62	
August, 1917	8.65	143.85	
September, 1917	15.11	51.84	$62,470.10
October, 1917	71.02		
November, 1917	107.45	280.07	
December, 1917	712.56	954.90	63,129.60
January, 1918	332.50	2,972.69	
February, 1918	286.84	1,265.99	
March, 1918	207.24	1,053.88	78,332.60
April, 1918	194.55	30.00	
May, 1918		288.41	
June, 1918	558.93	480.07	87,313.60
Totals	$2,710.09	$8,358.32	$291,245.90

SUMMARY—COLLECTIONS AND CREDITS

Total credits to Interest and Income fund as certified by the State Auditor	$8,358.32
Total of local collections as shown in above detailed statement	2,710.09
Total credits for care and treatment of patients under provisions of Chapter 144, Session Laws of 1917, from July 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918, at $18.00 per month for each patient, from February 1, 1918, under the provisions of a law passed by the 15th Legislative Assembly in January, 1918, at $24.00 per month	291,245.90
Total	$302,314.31

Total monthly expenditures for maintenance, equipment and improvements not covered by direct Legislative appropriations.

July, 1917	$22,447.27
August, 1917	21,216.05
September, 1917	21,175.61
October, 1917	21,518.71
November, 1917	21,177.33
December, 1917	22,665.90
January, 1918	49,752.29
February, 1918	23,405.40
March, 1918	28,483.75
April, 1918	19,979.91
May, 1918	25,060.24
June, 1918	19,788.82
Total	$296,671.28

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY—JUNE 30TH 1918.

Supplies in storeroom, drugs and medicines		$20,419.48
Office equipment and library		2,980.00
Grain, hay, feed, etc.		2,457.30
Farm machinery, wagons, buggies and harness		7,327.35
Live Stock:		
31 horses and colts	$4,125.00	
169 head stock	14,220.00	
395 hogs and pigs	6,241.00	
950 chickens, all ages or sizes	400.00	24,986.00
Kitchen equipment and utensils		4,356.05
Engines, boilers and equipment		34,790.00
Fuel, coal on hand		1,908.00
Fire hose and carts		550.00
Furniture and furnishings		42,284.00
1,224 8-10 acres land		54,318.00
Institution buildings and permanent fixtures		1,222,240.67
Total		$1,418,616.85

PRODUCTS OF FARM—1917

1,395 bu. Barley
2,580 bu. Oats
3,800 bu. Potatoes
30 ton Millet hay
30 ton Alfalfa hay
150 ton Ensilage

GARDEN PRODUCTS CANNED

69 gal. cans Cauliflower
417 gal. cans Tomatoes
15 gal. cans green Peas
105 gal. cans String Beans
330 half gal. jars Rhubarb

PRODUCTS OF GARDEN—1917

225 bu. Beets
600 bu. Carrots
40 bu. Cucumbers
150 bu. Lettuce
400 bu. Onions, ripe
300 bu. Onions, green
700 bu. Parsnips
25 bu. Radishes
200 bu. Rutabagas
50 bu. Sweet Corn
125 bu. Sweet Peas
100 bu. String Beans
100 bu. Spinach
200 bu. Swiss Chard Beets
300 bu. Tomatoes, ripe
100 bu. Tomatoes, green
75 bu. Turnips, white
25 M head Cabbage
1 M head Cauliflower
10 M bunches Celery
2 ton Squash
15 ton Rhubarb

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES—MAINTENANCE

	Total Cost	Per unit Cost
Salaries of resident officers	$10,822.45	$9.17
Wages of employees	64,929.09	54.99
Fuel, coal	52,059.12	44.09
Fresh beef, smoked meats and fish	24,555.42	20.80
Flour, wheat grits, rolled oats and corn meal	23,172.88	19.62
Butter and butterine	15,901.51	13.47
Eggs	3,106.86	2.63
Sugar	4,439.00	3.76
Coffee	3,000.00	2.54
Tea	1,785.70	1.51
Fruits, dried, fresh and canned	5,706.90	4.83
Syrups and molasses	1,027.20	.87
Groceries and foodstuffs not listed above	12,450.27	10.54
Tobacco, plug and smoking	2,192.47	1.86
Dry goods and rubber sheeting	5,548.81	4.70
Clothing and furnishing goods	5,830.51	4.94
Shoes, hats and caps	2,568.59	2.18
Crockery and glassware	572.69	.49
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	4,489.25	3.80
Brooms, brushes, combs and disinfectants	827.84	.70
Beds, blankets, sheeting, pillows and furniture	8,874.51	7.51
Laundry supplies, soaps and scrubbing powders	3,741.17	3.17
Toilet paper	940.04	.80
Return of escaped patients and transportation of patients going home	93.75	.08
Chaplain services, rental of films for moving picture shows, and medical books	622.51	.53
Stationery, printing and postage	1,399.54	1.19
Gasoline and kerosene	869.86	.69
Paints, painters supplies and window glass	1,210.91	1.02
Supplies and repairs for engine room, boiler room, carpenter shop and laundry machinery	615.12	.52
Heating, sewer and plumbing supplies	374.36	.32
Electrical supplies and repairs	222.96	.18
Hardware, all kinds	2,326.68	1.97
Hay, grain, feed, farm and garden seeds	17,360.56	14.70
Twine, farm machinery, harness and repairs	1,447.90	1.22
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	678.12	.57
Freight, express, telephone and telegraph expense	1,160.49	.98
Miscellaneous expense not shown in above list	2,224.15	1.88
Totals	$289,089.19	$244.82

Average number of patients for year ending June 30, 1918	1,180.83
Average number of employees for year ending June 30, 1918	137.46
Average number of officers for year ending June 30, 1918	6.28
Average per capita cost for year ending June 30, 1918	$244.82
Average monthly pay roll for year ending June 30, 1918	6,312.63

HORSES

On hand July 1, 1917	29	
Raised	3	
Killed, disabled		1
On hand June 30, 1918		31
Totals	32	32

STOCK

On hand July 1, 1917	152	
Calved	76	
Died		6
Killed, diseased		2
Butchered, veal		39
Butchered, beef		10
Sold		2
On hand, June 30, 1918		169
Totals	228	228

Note: 1 Holstein bull sold in Feb. 1918, not paid for up-to-date.

HOGS

On hand July 1, 1917	469	
Farrowed	407	
Bought	3	
Died		168
Sold		2
Butchered		314
On hand June 30, 1918		395
Totals	879	879

POULTRY—Chickens

On hand July 1, 1917	721	
Hatched	1312	
Died, mostly young chicks		562
Killed		521
On hand June 30, 1918		950
Totals	2033	2033

NAMES OF RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES AND WAGES PAID AS SHOWN BY OUR PAY ROLL OF JUNE 30, 1918.

Name. Position	Rate per month
W. M. Hotchkiss, M. D., Superintendent	$300.00
H. D. Earl, M. D., Ass't. Superintendent	166.67
C. A. Swanson, M. D., Physician	133.33
E. J. Browder, Interne	75.00
A. D. Gunderson, Accounting officer and acting steward	110.00
Mrs. R. B. Keeran, matron	65.00
Abelin Frank, gardener	85.00
Amrein, J. H., charge of detail crew	35.00
Anderson, Mary, waitress and domestic, Supt. Res.	27.00
Arneson, Arnold, storekeeper	75.00
Armstrong, Richard, 2nd attendant Ward 2, male	30.00
Badke, Adah A., Ass't. Supervisor, female	35.00
Badke, Hyldah, 2nd Attendant Ward 10, female	32.50
Baker, Ruth, 2nd Attendant Ward 11, female	32.00
Baker, Virginia, charge Attendant, Ward 4, female	35.00
Bastick, Hellen A., Laundress, ironer	35.00
Baughman, Grant, 2nd Baker	30.00
Beck, Mayme, 2nd Attendant Ward 8	32.00
Bredoli, A., Plasterer and Repair Man	70.00
Brown, Mabel C., Charge of Employees Dining Room	32.00
Bunker, Anna, Waitress, Office Bldg. Dining Room	20.00
Calvelage, Mayme, Dressmaker, charge of sewing room	35.00
Calvelage, Stephen, Chief Engineer	130.00
Carroll, Clara, Laundress, Starcher and Washer	35.00
Carroll, Earl, Baker	55.00
Churchill, Mary, Charge Att Ward 11, female	35.00
Clark, E. E., Farm Foreman	100.00
Clark, John W., Night Watch, outside on grounds	40.00
Clemensaw, Christ, Corridor Man	32.50
Clifford, Leo, General Night Watch, male	40.00
Cochrane, Marrila, Night Watch, Wards 1 to 6, female	35.00
Conlon, Clement, Charge Att Ward 5, male	35.00
Conway, Dan. J., Charge Att Ward A, male	40.00
Conway, R. D., Charge Att Ward 12, male	37.00
Deen, Ernest C., Cook, Ward 16, Farm Bldg.	55.00
Deen, Mrs. Ida, 3rd Att Ward 11, female	30.00
Davis, G. C., Charge Att Ward 8, male	36.00
Davis, Mrs. Rosa, 2nd Att Ward 8, male	32.50
Doty, Jay, Charge Att Ward 19, male	40.00
Doty, Mrs. Dorothy, 2nd Att Ward 19, male	37.00
Dougherty, Thomas A., Teamster and Farm Hand	25.00
Eberhardt, Fritz, Charge of Chicken House and Yards	50.00
Eglin, Arthur E., Night Watch, Wards 18 and 19, male	40.00
Eilertsen, Mary, Night Watch, Ward A, female	35.00
Evans, Ethel, 3rd Att Ward A, female	30.00
Gallup, W. H., Carpenter	80.00
Gamble, Wm. W., Carpenter	80.00
Gamble, Wm. Jr., Lawn Man and Charge of Detail Crew	45.00
Gieler, John, 2nd Att Ward 13, male	37.00
Griffiths, E. H., 2nd Att Ward 10, male	35.00
Griffiths, Mrs. E. H., 4th Att Ward C. female	30.00
Grigsby, Maye, Supervisor, female	50.00
Griswold, E. A., Supervisor, male	75.00
Griswold, Mrs. Alice, Charge Att Ward 3, female	35.00
Gunderson, S. E., Charge to Detail Crew	40.00
Hart, C. E., Charge Att Ward 3, male	37.00
Hart, Mrs. Grace, Second Att Ward 3, male	32.50
Harrington, J. P., Charge Att Ward 16, male	40.00
Heinz, Chas, 2nd Cook, Ward 16, Farm Bldg.	30.00
Hoverud, Alpha, Charge Att Ward 1, female	30.00
Hurley, Pat, Teamster and Farm Hand	25.00
Jackson, A. D., Charge of Detail Crew	45.00
Judd, Mrs. J. R., Charge Att Ward C, female	40.00
Kapsch, Marie, Stenographer, also usher	35.00
Kennedy, Mayme, Charge Att Ward A, female	37.00
Kiteley, W. E., Assistant Supervisor, male	40.00
Konkle, Philip S., Charge of Patients Dining Room, male	38.00
Kvilvang, G. H., Charge Att Ward 9, male	37.00
Lampert, Anna, Second Att Ward 3, female	32.00
Lampert, Frances, Charge Att Ward 6, female	30.00
Lawrence, Katherine, General Night Watch, female	35.00
Larson, Albin A., Fourth Att Ward A, male	35.00
Larson, Mrs. Albin A., Third Att Ward 4, female	30.00
Lanman, Elsie, Night Watch, Wards B and C., female	35.00
Lauritzen, P. H., Teamster and Farm Hand	45.00

Name	Position	Rate per month
Loften Ole,	Night Watch, Wards 7 to 13, male	40.00
Lonien, Joseph,	Third Att Ward 13, male	32.00
Long, Clarence A.,	Second Att Ward B, male	35.00
Long, Mrs. Clarence A.,	Third Att Ward 3, female	30.00
Lovellette, Amy,	Charge Att Ward 9, female	32.50
Mason, Sarah,	Stenographer	55.00
Mayberry, Elsie,	Charge Att Ward 10, female	35.00
Meserve, J. M.,	Charge Att Ward 2, male	40.00
Michaud, George,	Charge Att Wards 14 and 15, male	40.00
Mills, Mrs. Sarah,	Cook in Charge, General Kitchen	55.00
Miller Martina,	Cook, Superintendent's Residence	35.00
Moe Josie,	Second Att Ward C, female	32.00
Morley, Frank,	Charge Att Ward B, male	38.00
McCurry, J. H.,	Charge Att Ward 10, male	36.00
McCurry, Mrs. J. H.,	Charge of Patients Dining Room, female	30.00
Nelson, Hazel,	Night Watch, Wards 9 to 11, female	35.00
Nelson, Andrew,	Teamster and Farm Hand	25.00
Nunn, Addison,	Charge Att Ward 7, male	37.00
Nunn, Mrs. Hazel,	Charge Att Ward 7, female	32.00
Olson, Anton,	Charge Att Ward 1, male	35.00
Olson, Olaf,	Assistant Chief Engineer	85.00
Olson, Martin,	Electrician	65.00
Olson, Mrs. Amanda,	Laundress, Charge of Ironing Room	35.00
Ott, Margaret,	Charge Att Ward 2, female	32.00
Parson, Pat.,	Charge of Dairy Barns and Hog Yards	65.00
Parsons, Mrs. Sarah,	Housekeeper, Office Building	32.00
Persall, Clarence,	Teamster and Farm Hand	25.00
Presley, C. E.,	Charge Att Wards 17 and 18, male	40.00
Presley, Mrs. Hazel,	Second Att Wards, 17 and 18, male	37.00
Radmer, Adela,	Charge of Hydrotherapy Ward, female	37.50
Ranum, R. W.,	Second Att Ward C, male	37.00
Ranum, Mrs. R. W.,	Third Att Ward C, male	35.00
Reisdorfer, Hannah,	Charge Att Ward B, female	35.00
Reisdorfer, Tillie,	Charge of Operating Room, Surg. Nurse	30.00
Richey, B. D.,	Third Att Ward A, male	35.00
Richey, Mrs. Stella,	Second Att Ward 9, female	30.00
Rogers, Charles,	Painter	60.00
Saul Williams,	Second Att Ward A, male	37.00
Schultz, Peter,	Teamster and Farm Hand	45.00
Scott, Frank,	Fireman and Engineer	35.00
Scott, Mrs. Frank,	Second Att Ward 4, female	32.00
Severson, Osmund,	Charge Att Ward 13, male	40.00
Shepard, Walter,	Butcher and Meat Cutter	50.00
Shepard, Mrs. Nellie,	2nd Cook, General Kitchen	40.00
Sherman Mary,	Second Att Ward 7, female	30.00
Schmidt, Florence L.,	Night Watch, Office Bldg.	35.00
Smith, Angus,	Teamster and Farm Hand	25.00
Smith, F. S.,	Charge Att Ward 4, male	35.00
Snider, E. A.,	Launderer, Charge of Wash Room	50.00
Sullivan, A. F.,	Night Watch, Ward B and C, male	40.00
Sullivan, Mrs. A. F.,	Night Watch, Ward 3, female	35.00
Sullivan, Blanche,	Third Att Ward C, female	30.00
Sullivan, Catherine,	Second Att Ward B, female	30.00
Suntun, Carl,	Fireman and Engineer	35.00
Thompson, J. J.,	Charge Att Ward 11, male	37.00
Upton, Agetta,	Charge Att Ward C, female	35.00
Upton, Iona,	Fourth Att Ward A, female	30.00
Waldron, Frank,	Barber	40.00
Waldron, Mrs. Frank,	Cook, Office Building Kitchen	40.00
Watley, Rosie,	Laundress, Charge of Mangle Room	32.00
Williams, Bessie M.,	Second Att Ward A, female	32.00
Wilmart, Mary,	Charge Att Ward 5, female	30.00
Wiser, Anna,	Charge Att Ward 8, female	35.00
Wolfe, Walter,	Steamfitter and Plumber	50.00
Zabiran, Harry,	Chaffeur and Driver	50.00
Average Monthly Pay Roll for year ending June 30, 1918		$ 6,312.63

PATIENTS' FUNDS, PAROLE DEPOSITS, SECURITIES, ETC., HELD IN TRUST FOR PATIENTS, JUNE 30, 1918

			Dr.	Cr.
1	Total of Credits in Patients' Individual accounts, 571 accounts	$ 4,612.38		
	Less Debits in Patients' Individual accounts, 6 accounts	10.60	$ 4,601.78	
2	Deposits in Parole Fund to cover return of patients paroled from institution		1,644.56	
3	Certificates of Deposit, Savings Pass Books, etc., held in trust for patients		6,876.91	
4	Credit in Interest Fund, derived from interest on Certificates of Deposit, item No. 7		11.27	
5	Unpaid bills, charged to Item No. 1, but not paid on June 30, 1918		96.63	
6	Certificate of Deposit, Savings Pass Books, etc., held in trust for patients as shown in the following list 6-a			$ 6,876.91
7	Certificates of Deposit on hand to cover credits in items No. 1 and No. 2 not shown in items No. 8 and No. 9 following, see list 7-a			5,525.00
8	Cash on hand, in cash drawer	732.41		
9	Balance in bank	96.83		
	Totals of No. 8 and No. 9			829.24
	Totals		$13,231.15	$13,231.15

6—a Mathilda Anderson, CD 712 German State Bank of Wing, Wing, N. D., date August 14, 1917 ..... $53.00
Sarah Lund, CD 15878 James River National Bank, Jamestown, N. D., date Aug. 28, 1917 ..... 350.00
Sam Erickson, CD 6907 Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank, Jamestown, N. D., date Sept. 24, 1917 ..... 120.00
Inga Frethem, CD 1115 Citizens State Bank, Douglas, N. D., date Nov. 23, 1917 ..... 44.58
Mathilda Anderson, CD 787 German State Bank of Wing, Wing, N. D., date Dec. 19, 1917 ..... 70.00
Sam Piedt, CD 2451 Farmers Bank, Fessenden, N. D., date Dec. 31, 1917 ..... 340.00
J. H. Amrein, CD 16284 James River National Bank, Jamestown, N. D., date Jan. 31, 1918 ..... 200.00
Gjori Ramsfield, CD 8514 The First National Bank, Harvey, N. D., date Feb. 23, 1918 ..... 90.00
Minnie Hoefer, CD 670 First State Bank, South Heart, N. D., date Feb. 26, 1918 ..... 199.00
Grant Baughman, CD 7149 Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank, Jamestown, N. D., date Feb. 28, 1918 ..... 100.00
Mrs. Julia Earl, CD 5504 The First National Bank, Minnewaukan, N. D., date March 13, 1918 ..... 100.00
Wm. Cinclair Earl, CD 5505 The First National Bank, Minnewaukan, N. D., date March 13, 1918 ..... 203.60
Anna E. Pieper, CD 4293 First National Bank of Mohall, Mohall, N. D., date March 22, 1918 ..... 652.65
Halleck Jones, CD 21306 Second National Bank, Minot, N. D., date May 4, 1918 ..... 2,100.00
J. H. Amrein, 2188097 Third Liberty Loan, Coupon Bond 50.00
Chas. Heinz, 5479195 Second Liberty Loan, Coupon Bond 50.00
Chas. Heinz, 6236331 Third Liberty Loan, Coupon Bond 50.00
Chas. Heinz, 02585134 War Savings Certificate, maturity value 100.00
Cora Alexander, also known as Charlotte Lewis, 10762 Northern Savings Bank, Fargo, N. D., Savings Pass Book, interest credited March 1, 1918 ..... 8.48
Cora Alexander, also known as Laura R. Lewis, 1447 First National Bank, Fargo, N. D., Savings Pass Book, interest credited April 1, 1918 ..... 62.35
Mary Gordon, 961 First National Bank, Fargo, N. D., Savings Pass Book, interest credited July 1, 1917 ..... 504.06
Charlotte Hetherington, 510 The Sterling Bank of Canada, Goderich, Ont., Savings Pass Book, interest credited Oct 31, 1917 ..... 61.30
Charley A. Johnson, 11618 South Side State Bank, Minneapolis, Minn., Savings Pass Book, interest credited Jan. 1, 1918 ..... 310.46
Halleck Jones, 8962 Northwestern Mutual Savings & Loan Association, Fargo, N. D., Savings Pass Book, interest credited Sept. 29, 1917 ..... 1,057.43

Total $6,876.91

Note:	
Travelers Checks issued to Nels Hill, unendorsed, not shown in above list	120.00
Travelers Checks issued to Edgar F. Mathews unendorsed, not shown in above list	40.00
Total	$160.00

7—a	Certificates of Deposit all issued in favor of W. M. Hotchkiss, M. D., Supt., as shown in item No. 7, all on Jamestown, N. D., banks as follows:	
6884	Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank, date Sept. 11, 1917	$725.00
7031	Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank, date Dec. 12, 1917	1,000.00
3840	Citizens National Bank, date Dec. 19, 1917	1,000.00
3841	Citizens National Bank, date Dec. 19, 1917	1,000.00
3929	Citizens National Bank, date Mar. 17, 1918	1,000.00
16532	James River National Bank, date May 31, 1918	300.00
	Third Liberty Loan, receipt from Citizens National Bank, date April 18, 1918	500.00
	Total	$5,525.00

PUBLIC DOCUMENT - - - - No. 30

EIGHTH BIENNIAL PERIOD

of the

Institution For Feeble Minded

Grafton, North Dakota

to the

Board of Control of State Institutions

For the Period Ending June 30,

1918

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED
GRAFTON, NORTH DAKOTA

SUPERINTENDENT
A. R. T. Wylit, Ph. D., M. D.

J. E. Countryman, M. D., Surgeon W. J. Crydermann, D. D. S., Dentist

MATRON
Mrs. Eugenia Wylie

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES
Mrs. Harriet Ledwich

TEACHERS

Miss Maud Stewart Mrs. Harriet North
Miss Ruby Olson Miss Zelma Lind
Edgar L. Baird

Joseph Massey ..... Storekeeper
Miss Martha E. Ladd ..... Bookkeeper
Miss Elvina J. Olson ..... Storekeeper
Martin Scharwark ..... Engineer
T. C. Johnson ..... Farmer

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED
GRAFTON

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Eighth Biennial Report of the Institution for Feeble Minded as follows:

POPULATION

Movement July 1st, 1916 to June 30th, 1918

	Males	Females	Total
Present July 1, 1916	142	117	259
Absent on leave	...	...	...
Admitted during period	66	40	106
Re-admitted during period	1	2	3
Total	209	159	368
Discharged	42	19	61
Died	16	12	28
Absent on leave	6	2	8
Present June 30, 1918	145	126	271
Total	209	159	368
Average number present	145.6	123.9	269.5
School cases admitted	36	26	62
Custodial cases admitted	30	14	44
Epileptics	24	27	51

CAUSES OF DISMISSAL

Cared for by parents or relatives	18	9	27
Transferred to insane hospital	23	9	32
Escaped whereabouts unknown	1	...	1
Deported	...	1	1
Total	42	19	61

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS:

July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917	42	30	72
July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918	42	18	60
Total	84	48	132

HEALTH AND MORTALITY

The general health conditions of the Institution have shown slight improvement over the last biennial period. The number of cases treated in the Hospital is practically the same as for the previous period yet it is proportionally less on account of the increased population.

We had a small epidemic of scarlet fever in the autumn of 1916. In all there were eighteen cases. It was of mild type and there were no deaths. Mumps prevailed at the same time, and there were several instances in which individuals had both diseases at the same time.

In the spring of 1918 there were a number of cases of Broncho-pneumonia, the disease being prevalent all over the country at this time. There was a mortality of three, which we consider rather fortunate considering the disease and the class of patients.

The following table shows the cases treated in the Hospital during the period:

MORBIDITY

	Males	Females	Total
Atheroma (Senile dementia)	1	...	1
Abscesses	4	...	4
Amputation of toe	1	...	1
Apoplexy	1	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia	8	4	12
Bronchitis	1	3	4
Burns	2	...	2
Boils	...	1	1
Cellulitis	...	1	1
Care and observation	26	17	43
Cardiac failure	3	1	4
Disease of heart	7	2	9
Epilepsy	9	4	13
Epithelioma of lip	1	...	1
Eczema	6	...	6
Erysipelas	2	2	4
Fracture—clavical	...	1	1
Frost bites	1	...	1
Gonorrhoea	...	2	2
Influenza	1	1	2
Insanity	...	2	2
Indigestion	11	4	15
Impetigo	1	...	1
Iritis	...	1	1
Pleurisy	1	...	1
Quinsy	1	...	1
Rheumatism	1	...	1
Scarlet fever and mumps	12	6	18
Sprains	2	...	2
Tonsilitis	7	6	13
Tuberculosis	5	3	8
Teniotomy	1	...	1
Vasectomy	2	...	2
Whooping cough	1	...	1
	119	61	180

There have been twenty-eight deaths during the biennial period, as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Atheroma (Senile Denentia	1	...	1
Apoplexy	1	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	2	3
Cardiac insufficiency	3	3	6
Decubitus—infected	1	...	1
Epilepsy	3	2	5
Enteritis	1	...	1
Exhaustion (insanity)	...	1	1
Mitral Stenosis	...	1	1
Mitral insufficiency	1	...	1
Pulmonary Oedema	1	...	1
Pneumonia	1	...	1
Tuberculosis	2	3	5
	16	12	28

This gives a percentage of 7.6% which is a considerable improvement over previous periods.

NUMBER OF FEEBLE MINDED

The returns which we have received from the School Census of 1916 and 1917, are as follows:

County	1916 Males	Females	Total	County	1917 Males	Females	Total
Barnes	...	2	2	Barnes	1	3	4
Bottineau	2	1	3	Burleigh	1	1	2
Burleigh	2	1	3	Cass	1	1	8
Cass	2	..	2	Emmons	1	..	1
Cavalier	1	1	2	Grand Forks	6	2	8
Divide	2	..	2	Grant	3	2	5
Emmons	1	..	1	Golden Valley	2	..	2
Grand Forks	6	2	8	Hettinger	..	1	1
Morton	4	4	8	Mercer	1	..	1
Mountraill	..	1	1	Morton	..	1	1
McLean	1	1	2	McHenry	5	..	5
Ramsey	1	2	3	Pierce	2	2	4
Richland	4	..	4	Richland	2	2	4
Sheridan	1	..	1	Wells	2	1	3
Walsh	2	..	2		33	16	49
Williams	1	1	2				
	30	16	46				

Of the fifty-two counties in the State, sixteen reported in 1916, and fourteen in 1917, and only seven counties reported both years. So evidently the returns are very incomplete so can furnish no basis for determining the number of feeble minded in the state.

WHO ARE THE FEEBLE MINDED?

The feeble minded are those who do not "grow up" mentally but may and most of them do "grow up" physically.

Persons whose minds become weak from old age are not strictly speaking feeble minded but are senile dements. Such persons are not proper applicants for admission to this Institution. On account of a lack of knowledge of this point we receive numerous applications for the admission of such patients. Unfortunately there is no place in the State for the care of these patients.

The feeble minded are classified according to the mental ability shown. The lowest class known as idiots vary in mental age from two or three months to two years, that is their mental ability never exceeds that of a normal child of two years. These are more or less helpless and are to be cared for and trained in habits of personal cleanliness and helpfulness.

The imbeciles are those whose mental capacity corresponds to that of the average child of from three to seven years. These can be trained to personal care, to do simple tasks and many of them become efficient institutional helpers.

The highest grade called "Morons" have a mental capacity from eight to twelve years. In school they may be able to attain the third or fourth grade and can be trained to quite complex manual employments if they require no planning or adaptation to new circumstances and if under supervision.

Tables at the end of this report will show the number of each group in the Institution and also what they have been capable of doing.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The aim of the school is first of all to make the child happy; second, to teach him to become helpful to himself and useful to others. In order to keep a child happy, occupation and recreation in proper proportion must be provided for every hour in the day. A busy boy is generally a happy one. So in adidtion to the school program, some regular daily work is assigned the children according to their age, size or capacity; and this is often changed.

The organization of the school remains the same. The divisions are Kindergarten, English, Manual Training, Sewing, Basketry and Lace, Physical Training and Music.

Thirty-one children are enrolled in the Kindergarten, thirteen girls and eighteen boys. The music teacher assists in this room one and a half hours each morning, taking charge of the low grade kindergarten class. The little fingers of these children are trained to button, hook and lace in the large Montessori frames. They are urged to activity on the circle, and for their special physical development we have the balancing board and mattress, and the Swedish bars. The discipline of the lines, the rhythmic work and the attempt to do things tend to brighten and quicken their minds.

In the Sloyd and Brush Works we have been unfortunate in having to change teachers every years. The young men come to us without any experience with the defective boy, and by the time they learn the child and the special methods of work, they leave us for higher salaries. We have a well equipped shop, three enthusiastic classes of ten or twelve boys each, who work one and a half hours at a time. They have made a handsome set for the Assembly Hall consisting of an upholstered settee, two arm chairs, one table, one taboret and one piano bench. They have caned six chairs, made four foot stools, six book cases, three plant boxes, a number of magazine and tie racks and many small models. The brush work also has been kept up. The boys still making five varieties, scrub, radiator, vegetable, clothes and shoe brush. We have tried to improve the quality, rather than the quantity.

The Net Class gives work to many boys who will never be able to handle the hammer and the saw, yet they are very happy to contrive something as big and useful as a hammock or horse net. We have seven dozen hammocks in stock now as the result of their work.

The Girls Industrial Classes have raffia and reed, basketry, plain sewing, darning, mending and crochetted and pillow lace. Two exhibits of the industrial work have been made since our last report. One was sent to the State Fair at Fargo, and the other to Winnipeg.

We have a better Primary Class than ever before. More of the young boys and girls are able to learn to read and write. While we push them along in the book work just as far as they are able to go, yet the majority of them reach their limit about the fourth or fifth grade.

We have had our Band Instruments just two years now and are very proud of what has been accomplished in that time. The first year was devoted to sight reading, learning to handle instruments and practice

work alone with the teacher. The next year our orchestra class was formed, and easy dance and concert pieces practiced. Now this orchestra plays for our weekly dances and for all the special programs. One of the girls is taking lessons on the violin and we hope to add another violin and saxophone to our instruments next year.

The chorus work continues good. We have some fine voices and with the half hour's practice every day we are getting good results. We gave one operetta, "The Japanese Girl," and four mixed programs in addition to the Christmas Cantata and Easter Vespers.

The Moving Pictures continue a delight to the children, and since the installation of our own machine we have "movies" at least once a month.

The girls Play Ground is a source of pride to the Institution. It is pretty well equipped with a good slide, teeters, swings, merry-go-round, basket ball, volley ball, croquet and sand piles. At any or all hours of the day you will see some class there enjoying themselves. Trees are needed, and an attempt has been made to plant a hedge of willows about the plot, but their growth is slow.

The children are "helping Hoover" with their war gardens. Many beds of radishes, onions, lettuce and cucumbers have been raised. The girls have kept the dining rooms bright with wonderful bouquets from the flower garden.

Of the one hundred and nine children admitted since my last report, fifty-four are of school grade. This added to the one hundred already on the school roll brings it up to about one hundred and fifty. Our five teachers can only handle one hundred and ten to good advantage. So it has necessitated our pushing a number of the older children and lower grade out of school.

The practical benefit of our school training is illustrated by the farm, garden or house work done by the child after he has had some school work.

Even the little boy who has learned color, form, size and number can be more easily taught to distinguish weeds from onions, and mustard from carrots. And the boy who has learned to saw a straight line will be much more likely to plant seeds and potatoes in straight rows. It is always a school boy or girl who is called for when the farmer, gardener or housekeeper needs special workers.

One thing has struck me forcibly in the past year—the growing confidence the parents have in our school. It is very gratifying to feel that our painstaking efforts are appreciated, and that parents generally feel that if anything can be done for their afflicted children, we are doing it.

COMMITMENT

The Legislature of 1917, amended the law governing our Institution so that all persons admitted to the Institution must be committed to it by the County Court, of the County of residence. At first thought it was feared that this would hinder admissions to the Institution, since many parents would hesitate to take this procedure with its necessary pub-

licity in this case of especially their younger children. This fear has not apparently materialized for the pressure for admission has been constant during the period. The law was further amended so that now the approval of the Board of Control is necessary before an inmate can be discharged.

IMPROVEMENTS

The improvements authorized by appropriation have been made.

A new coal storage has been building of 350 tons capacity connected to the old one by tunnel. This is a much needed improvement and has added much to the efficiency of the Institution. We now have storage capacity for about 700 tons of coal.

The hot water tank has been installed. This uses exhaust steam and is an economical piece of apparatus in the summer months, when this exhaust steam is turned out doors.

The ventilating apparatus was improved by installation of new tempering coils and motor drive, greatly increasing its efficiency and usefulness.

The Basement of the Main Building was improved by laying a new maple floor, improving both its appearance and sanitary condition.

Cement floors were also laid both in the root cellar and dairy barn.

A dish washer and coffee urn were also added to the kitchen equipment.

The fire apparatus appropriation was expended by enlarging the water mains to the Main Building.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDED

As noted in previous reports the Institution is still crowded, and continued pressure is made upon us for the admission of new children, so we are only able to admit new children as vacancies occur.

On the basis of the 1910 census it was estimated that there were 1,731 feeble minded children in North Dakota, and of this amount the Institution is only able to care for 270. So that now our State ranks twenty-third in its provision for the care of the feeble minded, and we have continually on our waiting list some fifteen to twenty. It is very difficult to make the friends and relatives of these children understand why they cannot be admitted to the Institution as soon as they are ready to send them.

We are also getting more of the type of defective delinquent girls, and we will no doubt continue to get more of these. The building arrangements such as we have are inadequate for their care and protection, and we should have a building properly planned to care for this group. Consequently, we would recommend appropriation for building additional dormitory buildings here.

To further increase the capacity of the Institution, and to add to the efficiency of the management, it is recommended that a Superintendent's cottage be erected, as has been done now in practically all Institutions of the State.

We also again recommend the erection of a garden house in order to hasten our garden in the spring and to aid in growing sufficient vegetables for the Institution and to test our seeds. The season is short, and we are at present badly handicapped in getting our garden started. The Institution is dependent upon the garden for all its vegetables.

Our Inspector has criticized us on the handling of our milk. Our method is as good as can be with the present equipment. In order to meet this criticism, however, we also recommend the erection of milk house near the dairy barn.

We still continue to rent about 100 acres of land in order to raise enough feed and potatoes for our Institution. There is still $2,000 lying in the State Treasury for the receipt of land sold the City of Grafton, for a park. This amount should be added to so we would be able to purchase another quarter section of land.

The Institution is now using about 4,000 tons of lignite coal. It is necessary to haul this one half mile from the railroad to our coal bins. This makes a lot of labor, especially during the winter months, and for the protection of the Institution as well as for the economy for its operation, it would be very desirable to have our Institution connected with the railroad by a spur track.

Our kitchen is still very inadequate being planned for about half of the capacity of the present Institution. Two years ago we asked for an appropriation for a refectory building, but the appropriation was vetoed.

On August 7, 1918, the Superintendent was called in the morning with the news that the big well had ceased to operate. This left us with very inadequate needs for our daily work, and left us with no fire protection. Two years ago we asked for money for an adidtional well, but this appropriation was also vetoed. We are again calling attention to this item and pressing the urgent need of this, both for the need of additional water supply for domestic purposes and for fire protection.

Ice is becoming more and more expensive. It is necessary for us to ship this in during the winter months, last year costing us about $3.00 a ton. We are of the opinion that it would be economy to insall a refrigerating machine for our refrigerator, thus getting away from a large item of expense in the furnishing ice, and also enabling us to secure greater efficiency in the care of our meats.

The Institution is getting so large that we shall shortly have to depend upon the packers for our meat in the summer time, and we will be unable to keep these meats unless we have a refrigerating machine, because an ice box does not furnish a cold enough temperature to preserve packing house meat in the summer time.

The problem of drinking water still continues to be a serious problem with ous. The artesian water is so salty that it is impossible to drink it. Consequently, it has to be distilled for drinking and domestic purposes. Therefore, we recommend the purchase of a distilling apparatus. One sufficient for our needs would cost about $2,000.

The fire escape apparatus upon our Main Building is very inadequate. With efficient inspection and continual watching this risk is reduced

to a minimum, but we are of the opinion that with a class of patients such as we have here, a fire escape of the Kirk-Bender type, would be very desirable for our Main Building.

Prices have increased beyond all expectation during the Biennial Period, and we are submitting a table with this report showing the percentage of increase paid for supplies used in this Institution under date of July 1, 1918, over that paid two years ago.

The help question has been a serious one for us, as with all other Institutions, and it has been a difficult matter for us to retain a sufficient force to carry on our Institution with the present scale of wages. Consequently, we feel it would be necessary to have the scale increased so as to provide us with adequate help.

We herewith submit estimate of the amounts necessary for the items needed for the coming Biennial Period, for the successful management and maintenance of the Institution.

General Maintenance		$85,000.00
Coal		35,000.00
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS:		
Paints and painting	$2,000.00	
Boiler house improvement and repair	2,000.00	
Well and water apparatus	2,500.00	
Heating and plumbing of farm house	800.00	
Fencing	800.00	$8,100.00
NEW BUILDINGS:		
Warrd building	$100,000.00	
Superintendent's cottage	10,000.00	
Garden house	4,000.00	
Milk house and equipment	1,000.00	
Refectory building	60,000.00	$175,000.00
EQUIPMENT:		
X-Ray machine	$2,000.00	
Farm machinery	500.00	
Beds, bedding and furniture	2,000.00	$4,500.00
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Fire insurance	$2,000.00	
Land	10,000.00	
Live stock	500.00	
Spur track	16,000.00	$28,500.00
Total		$336,100.00

WAR ACTIVITIES

The world war has imposed its burdens upon this Institution as well as every place in this country.

Your Superintendent upon recommendation was appointed by the President, as a member of the Local Board for Walsh County. This work has demanded a great deal of his time and greatly increased his responsibilities, but he has felt it was part of the duty of the Institution to help as much as possible in this matter, and he has been willing to serve his country in this respect without pay.

A number of persons who have been employed in this Institution have heard the call of their country and have entered the service. The list at present includes

FLOYD J. HIRST	JOSEPH JOHNSON
F. SCOTT OBERMAN	LAWRENCE JOHNSON
L. R. RONEY	LOO HALEY
ARTHUR JOHNSON	EDGAR L. BAIRD.

Our Institution has responded well to the call of the Red Cross. Your Superintendent acted for a year as Chairman of the Local Branch, and the ladies of the Institution have been very industrious in sewing and knitting. Our children are also interested, and they gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross, which netted $25.95.

CHANGES

There have been a few changes in the official family during the period. Floyd J. Hirst, resigned at the call of his country to enter the army. Miss Elizabeth Marr resigned to take up other duties. Miss Etta Hoge and H. Preston Porter, teachers, resigned to accept positions elsewhere.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The St. Thomas Times; the North Star, Faribault, Minnesota, and the Training School, Vineland, New Jersey, have been contributed to our family and have been much appreciated.

The class of 1917 of the Grafton High School gave their class play, and the St. John's Catholic Church, gave their St. Patrick's play for the benefit of our children, and were much enjoyed. Due to the courtesy of Mr. John Piller, of the Strand Theater, our children have been able to enjoy moving picture shows a good many times during the past two years. This has contributed greatly to their enjoyment. The Robertson Lumber Company, has each year made a substantial contribution to our Christmas Fund. The W. W. Reyleck Department Store, has each year sent our children a nice treat at the Christmas season. We wish to extend thanks to all of these organizations for their kindness.

CONCLUSION

The officers, teachers and employees have been loyal and faithful, which has added much to the efficiency and contentment of the Institution, and it has been much appreciated.

It is also a pleasure to acknowledge here the cordial and loyal support which the Board of Control, collectively and individually has given the management of this Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. T. WYLIE,
Superintendent.

August 8, 1918.

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED
MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent:
The following articles have been made in the Matron's Department, during the time from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

Aprons	98	
Aprons—hand	17	
Bags—coffee	12	
Bags—laundry	14	
Bibs	107	
Bloomers	21	pairs
Blouses—boys	116	
Corset covers	23	
Curtains	50	pairs
Diapers	266	
Dresses	416	
Floor cloth	1	
Floor cloth for painter	2	
Night gowns	617	
Pillow cases	758	
Polishing board covers	24	
Restraint jackets	54	
Rompers	12	pairs
Sheets	1,337	
Shirts—under	220	
Suits	92	
Suspenders	18	pairs
Towels—bath	952	
Towels—dish	200	
Towels—roller	68	
	5,495	

HHE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED
TABLE NO. 1
Financial Statement July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917.

	Balance July 1,1916	Total Collections	Payments	Balance June 30, 1917
Maintenance	$23,770.29	$48,450.99	$70,334.25	$1,887.03
Bedding and furniture	86.19	.....	86.19	.....
Laundry repair and washer	132.81	.....	7.18	125.63
Farm implements	102.21	.....	40.00	62.21
Purchase of cows	160.00	.....	.....	160.00
Equipment	$481.21	.....	$133.37	$347.84
Farm house	239.48	.....	239.48	.....
Dairy barn	142.10	.....	142.10	.....
Poultry house	483.16	.....	17.50	465.66
Cold storage	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
New buildings	$1,864.74	.....	$399.08	$1,465.66
Paints and painting	443.71	.....	443.71	.....
Purchase of land	2,200.00	.....	.....	2,200.00
Improvements and repairs	$2,643.71	.....	$443.71	$2,200.00

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

TABLE NO. 2

Financial Statement July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918.

	Appropriations	Balance July 1, '17	Total Collections	Payments	Balance June 30, '18
Maintenance	$49,000.00	$1,887.03	$49,477.25	$81,254.72	$19,099.56
Insurance	1,000.00	.....	.....	611.10	388.90
Laundry repair and washer	.....	125.63	.....	.....	125.63
Dishwasher	450.00	.....	.....	450.00	.....
Coffee urn	250.00	.....	.....	215.00	35.00
Beds and bedding	1,000.00	.....	.....	510.39	489.61
Farm machinery	150.00	62.21	.....	108.85	103.36
Fire apparatus	500.00	.....	.....	371.28	128.72
Dairy barn equipment and cement floor	800.00	.....	.....	517.13	282.87
Purchase of cows	.....	160.00	.....	.....	160.00
Equipment	$3,150.00	$347.84		$2,172.65	$1,325.19
Poultry house	.....	465.66	.....	395.97	69.69
Coal storage	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
New buildings	.....	$1,465.66	.....	$395.97	$1,069.69

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

TABLE NO. 2

Financial Statement July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918.

	Appropriations	Balance July 1, '17	Total Collections	Payments	Balance June 30, '18
Hot water tank	$300.00	.....	.....	$117.11	$182.89
Steam mains, valves and connections	400.00	.....	.....	345.59	54.41
New valves for heating system	400.00	.....	.....	218.25	181.75
Motor for ventilating system	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....
New exhaust head, valves	400.00	.....	.....	244.75	155.25
Painting water tank and tower	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Cast iron down spouts on power house	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Plumbing repairs	1,500.00	.....	.....	243.36	1,256.64
Tanks and equipment for drinking water plant	200.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Fences and repairs to fences	100.00	.....	.....	18.00	82.00
Repairs to basement in main building	300.00	.....	.....	277.90	22.10
Repairs to root cellar.	250.00	.....	.....	68.82	181.18
Painting farm and institution buildings	1,000.00	.....	.....	490.87	509.13
Improvements and repairs	$5,450.00	.....	.....	$2,424.65	$3,025.35
Purchase of land	.....	2,200.00	.....	.....	2,200.00

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

Total amount expended, including pay roll and contingent expense, from July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918, as shown in the following tables from Voucher No. 1 to Voucher No. 785.

July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917.

July	1916, Voucher No. 1 to 30	$5,396.49
August	1916, Voucher No. 31 to 60	4,275.71
September	1916, Voucher No. 61 to 84	4,702.04
October	1916, Voucher No. 85 to 124	7,084.27
November	1916, Voucher No. 125 to 156	8,343.03
December	1916, Voucher No. 157 to 204	7,303.58
January	1917, Voucher No. 205 to 228	6,468.84
February	1917, Voucher No. 229 to 266	7,142.14
March	1917, Voucher No. 267 to 285	4,195.60
April	1917, Voucher No. 286 to 311	4,802.19
May	1917, Voucher No. 312 to 335	5,109.90
June	1917, Voucher No. 336 to 372	6,486.62
Total		$71,310.41

July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918.

July	1917, Voucher No. 373 to 423	$8,245.11
August	1917, Voucher No. 424 to 439	3,573.23
September	1917, Voucher No. 440 to 474	11,281.73
October	1917, Voucher No. 475 to 503	6,276.35
November	1917, Voucher No. 504 to 550	9,532.99
December	1917, Voucher No. 551 to 585	6,828.75
January	1918, Voucher No. 586 to 620	6,949.28
February	1918, Voucher No. 621 to 655	6,219.87
March	1918, Voucher No. 656 to 690	10,321.20
April	1918, Voucher No. 691 to 714	3,702.57
May	1918, Voucher No. 715 to 754	7,800.70
June	1918, Voucher No. 755 to 785	6,140.10
Total		$86,871.88

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

NAMES AND SALARIES OF OFICERS AND REGULAR EMPLOYEES

For the month of June, 1918.

Name	Position	Board	Salary
Dr. A. R. T. Wylie,	Superintendent	Yes	$200.00
Eugenia Wylie,	Matron	Yes	55.00
Harriet Ledwich,	Hospital Matron	Yes	55.00
Joseph Massey,	Storekeeper	Yes	75.00
Martha E. Ladd,	Bookkeeper	Yes	55.00
Elvina J. Olson,	Stenographer	Yes	50.00
Maud Stewart,	Principal	Yes	70.00
Harriet North,	Teacher	Yes	47.00
Ruby Olson,	Teacher	Yes	43.00
Zelma M. Lind,	Teacher	Yes	40.00
Edgar L. Baird,	Manual Training teacher	Yes	60.00
Martin Scharwark,	Chief Engineer	No	117.00
Fred Ledwich,	Engineer	Yes	45.00
L. R. Roney,	Engineer	Yes	45.00
J. A. Burns,	Engineer	Yes	45.00
Gertrude Anderson,	Night Nurse	No	42.00
Mary Mullins,	Nurse	Yes	28.00
Ida Grinager,	Nurse	Yes	23.00
Lucinda Cain,	Housekeeper	Yes	37.00
Alice Ellingson,	Attendant	Yes	25.00
W. J. Mulnix,	Supervisor	Yes	50.00
Hulda Mulnix,	Attendant	Yes	33.00
Kate Kavanaugh,	Attendant	Yes	30.00
Mrs. E. Berard,	Night Attendant	Yes	30.00
J. K. White,	Night Attendant	No	47.00
A. G. Remy,	Attendant	Yes	35.00
Second Attendant N. A. 1,	Attendant	Yes	30.00
Lena Larson,	Attendant	Yes	30.00
Inga Iverson,	Attendant	Yes	25.00
Delia Berard,	Relief Attendant	Yes	25.00
Delia Kavanaugh,	Attendant	Yes	30.00

Name Position	Board	Salary
Charles Williams, Attendant	Yes	35.00
Barney Dewan, Outside Attendant	Yes	30.00
Peter Brims, Laundryman	No	62.00
Gertrude Brims, Laundress	½	36.00
Inga Hellerud, Assistant Laundress	Yes	25.00
V. O. Scott, Cook	¾	68.00
Charles Judge, Baker	¾	50.00
Estelle Williams, Assistant Cook	Yes	30.00
Mary Rozum, Assistant Cook	Yes	28.00
Nellie Anderson, D. R. Gril	Yes	22.00
Lea Berard, D. R. Gril	Yes	20.00
Alice Iverson, D. R. Gril	Yes	20.00
Mrs. Ada V. Nollman, Dresmaker	Yes	30.00
Mrs. L. M. Clintsman, Seamstress	Yes	25.00
Blanche Burnis, Hall Girl	Yes	20.00
Ellen Nelson, Hall Girl	Yes	20.00
Millie Maurstad, Hall Girl	Yes	20.00
T. C. Johnson, Farmer	Part	65.00
E. E. Brown, Assistant Farmer	Yes	35.00
Kristian Thorsteinson, Carpenter	¼	80.00
Rev. H. L. Socket, Chaplain	No	2.00
		Per Service
Inmate Employees		38.00

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

MENTAL AGE

The following table shows the mental age of our children as determined by the "Binet-Simon Tests," together with their physical age. This shows how the minds of our children compare with those of the normal or average child.

Physical Age	Mental Age											
Boys		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Birth to 5 years		2	1	1									
5 to 10 years		4	3	2	1	1	1	1					
10 to 15 years		7	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	1		1	
15 to 20 years		6	2	3	3		1	1	2	3			
20 to 25 years			2		1	2	1	6	3	1	1		1
25 to 35 years		1		1		2	1	2	2	1		1	1
35 to 45 years		4	1		1	3	3	3	2	2			
45 years up		1	1			1		1	1		1		
Unclassified	2												
Total	2	25	12	9	8	12	11	16	12	8	2	2	2

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED

MENTAL AGE

The following table shows the mental age of our children as determined by the "Binet-Simon Tests," together with their physical age. This shows how the minds of our children compare with those of the normal or average child.

EPILEPTICS

Physical Age / Mental Age — Boys	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Birth to 5 years												
5 to 10 years.....	4											
10 to 15 years.....			1		1		1					
15 to 20 years.....	1			2			1					
20 to 25 years.....	2					2				2		
25 to 35 years.....					1		1				1	
35 to 45 years.....						1						
45 years up		1						1	1			
Total	7	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

MENTAL AGE

The following table shows the mental age of our children as determined by the "Binet-Simon Tests," together with their physical age. This shows how the minds of our children compare with those of the normal or average child.

Physical Age / Mental Age — Girls	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Birth to 5 years....												
5 to 10 years.....	4	5				1						
10 to 15 years.....	3	3	2		1		1					
15 to 20 years.....	1	7	1		2	2	2	2	1			
20 to 25 years.....	1				4	3	1	2	2	2		
25 to 35 years.....	2	2	1	3		1	5	3	1		1	
35 to 45 years.....	3		2	1	1		1	1	4			
45 years up	3	2			1	2	3		1	1		
Unclassified	1											
Total	17	19	6	4	9	9	13	8	9	3	1	

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

MENTAL AGE

The following table shows the mental age of our children as determined by the "Binet-Simon Tests," together with their physical age. This shows how the minds of our children compare with those of the normal or average child.

EPILEPTICS

Physical Age / Mental Age — Girls	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Birth to 5 years....	1											
5 to 10 years.....		1	1									
10 to 15 years.....	3					1	1					
15 to 20 years.....						3	1	3				
20 to 25 years.....	3								1			
25 to 35 years.....	2	1	1							1	1	
35 to 45 years.....										2		
45 years up												
Total	9	2	2			4	2	3	1	3	1	

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

The following table shows the Counties from which the inmates enrolled June 30, 1918, have been admitted.

County	Males	Females	Total
Adams	...	1	1
Barnes	2	5	7
Benson	4	2	6
Billings	1	...	1
Bottineau	6	4	10
Burke	2	4	6
Burleigh	7	5	12
Cass	9	9	18
Cavalier	6	2	8
Dickey	3	2	5
Divide	1	2	3
Dunn	1	...	1
Emmons	6	2	8
Foster	5	1	6
Golden Valley	...	1	1
Grand Forks	15	5	20
Grant	2	3	5
Griggs	2	2	4
Hettinger	3	1	4
Kidder	...	2	2
LaMoure	...	3	3
Logan	1	...	1
Mercer	1	2	3
Morton	4	4	8
Mountrail	1	1	2
McIntosh	...	2	2
McHenry	4	2	6
McKenzie	2	1	3
McLean	1	3	4
Nelson	4	2	6
Oliver	...	1	1
Pembina	4	3	7
Pierce	1	1	2
Ramsey	2	4	6
Ransom	4	1	5
Renville	...	1	1
Richland	4	4	8
Rolette	...	2	2
Sargent	2	1	3
Sheridan	2	...	2
Slope	...	2	2

Stark	5	1	6
Steele	4	4	8
Stutsman	3	5	8
Towner	5	6	11
Traill	4	...	4
Walsh	3	7	10
Ward	4	6	10
Williams	5	4	9
Totals	145	126	721....

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED

TABLE

Occupations	Number in each	Number of Instructors	Range of Mental Age	Mental Age that preponderates	Make Whole Product	Pieces Made 1916-1917	Used in Institution
Sewing, simple	3	1	6-1—10-4	7	2	500	100%
Sewing, complex	3	1	6-1—10-4	7	2	100	100%
Needlework	40	2	5-1—11	7 & 9	12	100	10%
Loom, rug	9	1	6-1— 8	6	4	50	50%
Basket making	28	2	5-1—10	7	7	60	5%
Brush making	20	1	5-1—12-1	6	9	600	25%
House painting	1	1	11	11	...	.....	.....
Farm labor	17	1	3 — 9-1	7	4	.....	.....
Dairying	5	1	7 — 9	7	3	.....	.....
Housework	30	10	7	7	...	.....	.....
Cooking	3	1	6 — 7	6	...	.....	.....
Scrubbing, cleaning	50	10	2-1—12-1	7	6	.....	.....
Sloyd	15	1	7 —11½	7	8	100	50%
Hammock and cord	40	1	5 —10	7	15	100	10%
Engine house helpers	2	1	7 —11	7	...	.....	.....
Laundry	15	3	4 —11-3	6	6	5,000	100%
Lawn workers	8	1	3 —12	5	...	.....	.....
Mending	40	3	4 —12	6	12	20,000	100%

	I		Special
Time	Kin	Music	Gym
9:15 to 10:30	Mor Han Mar Free		
10:30 to 12:—	Gift Mem Sens Play Phys	8 Boys Individual practice with teacher on Wind Instruments	
2:00 to 4:00		2 Girls 2 Boys Instrumental Lessons Chorus Class	Free Hand Gymnastics Light Apparatus Marching Folk Dancing Basket Ball

Thursdays 7:30 to 9:00.
es One a Month.

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED
SCHOOL PROGRAM

9:00 to 9:15 Chapel Exercises for All.

	Literary		Manual	Training				Special
Time	Kindergarten	Primary	Sloyd and Brush	Net	Basketry and Loom	Sewing and Crochet	Lace	Music	Gym
9:15 to 10:30	Morning circle Hand work March Free Play	Girls Reading Spelling Writing Numbers Composition Letter Writing	12 Primary boys have Bench Work Use of tools Repairing	22 Older boys Hammocks Fly Nets Tennis Nets					
10:30 to 12:—	Gift work Memory work Sense games Play & Physical exercise	Boys Reading Spelling Writing Numbers Composition Letter Writing	11 Older Boys Brush Construction Brush making Sand papering		10 Girls Work with raffia 2 Girls at Loom	30 Girls Plain Sewing Darning Mending Embroidery Crochet		8 Boys Individual practice with teacher on Wind Instruments	
2:00 to 4:00			10 Advanced boys Bench work Brush making Sand papering	20 Boys All grades Hammocks Bags Fly Nets Tennis Nets	2 Boys at Loom 4 at Reed baskets	15 Girls Plain Sewing Darning Mending Embroidery Crochet	8 Girls Torchon Cluny	2 Girls 2 Boys Instrumental Lessons Chorus Class	Free Hand Gymnastics Light Apparatus Marching Folk Dancing Basket Ball

Sunday School 9:30 to 10:30.
Rev. H. L. Socket, Chaplain

Dance for All Grades Thursdays 7:30 to 9:00.
Moving Pictures One a Month.

BILL OF FARE WEEK OF JUNE 28, 1918—CHILDREN

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Oatmeal	Vegetable Soup	Creamed Potatoes
Ginger Bread,, Butter	Roast Pork	Bread, Butter
Milk, Sugar	Steamed Potatoes	Prune Sauce
Coffee	Gravy	Tea, Milk
	Lima Beans	
	Bread, Tea, Milk	

MONDAY

Cornmeal	Boiled Beef	Steamed Potatoes
Bread, Butter	Steamed Potatoes	Gravy
Milk, Sugar	Gravy	Bread, Butter
Cereal Coffee	Navy Beans	Tea, Milk
	Bread, Tea, Milk	Tapioca Pudding

TUESDAY

Oatmeal, Milk, Sugar	Beef Loaf	Steamed Potatoes
Bread, Butter	Mashed Potatoes	Dried Pear Sauce
Cereal Coffee	Gravy	Gravy
	Radish	Bread, Butter
	Rice, Milk	Tea, Milk
	Bread, Tea	

WEDNESDAY

Corn Meal Mush	Roast Pork	Steamed Potatoes
Bread with Raisins	Brown Gravy	Gravy
Butter, Milk	Mashed Potatoes	Bread, Milk
Cereal Coffee	Split Peas	Chocolate Pudding
	Bread, Tea, Milk	
	Apple Tapioca	

THURSDAY

Rice, Milk, Sugar	Roast Pork	Dried Apple Sauce
Bread, Butter	Brown Gravy	Bread, Butter
Cereal Coffee	Baked Potatoes	Hash
Coffee Cake	Rice Pudding	Tea, Milk
	Bread, Tea, Milk	

FRIDAY

Oatmeal, Milk, Sugar	Boiled Beef	Escalloped Potatoes
Ginger Bread	Steamed Potatoes	Bread, Butter
Cereal Coffee	Gravy, Bread	Apricot Sauce
	Young Onions	Tea, Milk
	Macaroni and Cheese	
	Tea, Milk	

SATURDAY

Cornmeal Mush	Beef Loaf	Hash, Syrup
Bread, Butter	Potatoes, Gravy	Bread, Butter
Milk, Sugar	Lettuce	Tea, Milk
Cereal Coffee	Bread, Tea, Milk	Coffee Cake
	Rice Pudding	

BILL OF FARE WEEK OF JUNE 28, 1918—EMPLOYEES

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
Corn Flakes	Mashed Potatoes	Cold Sliced Meat
Baking Powder Biscuits	Chicken, Corn	Cheese
Eggs, bread	Cream Gravy	French Fried Potatoes
Butter, Coffee	Bread, Butter	Grape Sauce
Fried Potatoes	Lettuce	Bread, Butter
	Coffee, Tea	Lemon Cake
	Ice Cream, Cake	Coffee, Tea

MONDAY

Fried Ham, Pancakes	Cream Tomato Soup	Weiners
Fried Potatoes	Roast Beef	Baked Potatoes
Puffed Rice	Steamed Potatoes	Graham Muffins
Bread, Butter	Brown Gravy	Sweet Pickles
Coffee	Bread, Butter	Peach Sauce
	Young Onions	Butter
	Coffee, Tea	Coffee, Tea
	Crackers	
	Bread Pudding	

TUESDAY

Fried Bacon	Roast Pork	Cream Potatoes
Fried Potatoes	Brown Gravy	Beef Steak
Buttered Toast	Mashed Potatoes	Bread, Butter
Puffed Wheat	Green Peas	Grape Sauce
Bread, Butter	Bread, Butter	Coffee, Tea
Coffee, Tea	Coffee, Tea	
	Blueberry Pie	

WEDNESDAY

Bacon, Toast	Brown Potatoes	Breaded Pork Chops
Fried Potatoes	Beef Steak	Escalloped Potatoes
Corn Flakes	Brown Gravy	Blackberry Sauc e
Bread, Butter	Peas, Bread, Butter	Bread, Butter
Coffee	Coffee, Tea	Drop Cakes
	Chocolate Pudding	Tea

THURSDAY

Bacon, Toast	Roast Pork	Sliced Meat
Oatmeal	Mashed Potatoes	Raw Fried Potatoes
Bread, Butter	Gravy	Grape Sauce
Coffee	Stewed Tomatoes	Bread, Butter
	Bread, Butter	Ginger Cookies
	Tea	Coffee, Tea

FRIDAY

Corn Flakes	Pea Soup	Codfish in Cream
Eggs, Hot Cakes	Roast Pork	Boiled Potatoes
Fried Potatoes	Brown Gravy	Sour Pickles
Bread, Butter	Mashed Potatoes	Graham Crackers
Coffee	Bread, Butter	Bread, Butter
	Coffee, Tea	Plum Sauce

SATURDAY

Pork Sausage	Loaf Meat	Fried Potatoes
Corn Flakes	Mashed Potatoes	Cold Sliced Beef
Fried Potatoes	Brown Gravy	Cheese, Peach Sauce
Buttered Toast	Corn, Bread, Butter	Bread, Butter
Bread, Butter	Coffee, Tea	Coffee, Tea
Coffee	Radishes	
	Bread Pudding	

FARM REPORT

Cash sales, State Farm, for the Biennial Period beginning July 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1918, $988.69.

FARM PRODUCE SEASON OF 1916 JULY 1, 1917

Potatoes	630 bu.	Dressed Veal	90 lbs.
Lettuce	67 bu.	Dressed Beef	835 lbs.
Beets	51 bu.	Peas	30 bu.
Carrots	139 bu.	Onions—dry	36 bu.
Cucumbers	50 bu.	Onions—green	130 doz.
Sweet corn	44 bu.	String Beans	16 bu.
Squash	19 only	Cabbage	1,639 hd.
Rhubarb	5 bu.	Rutabaga	122 bu.
Radish	4 bu.	Greens	16 bu.
Eggs	219 doz.	Celery	795 hds.
Milk	9,620 gal.	Parsnips	14 bu.
Dressed chicken	72 lbs.	Hay	62⅜ ton
Dressed pork	3,859 lbs.	Silage	95 19-20 ton

FARM PRODUCE SEASON OF 1917 TO JULY 1, 1918

Potatoes	698½ bu.	Tomatoeos	4 bu.
Onions	15 bu.	Squash	50 bu.
Rhubarb	5 bu.	Celery	149 hds.
Lettuce	86 bu.	Radish	2 bu.
Spinach	6 bu.	Milk	11,120 gal.
Peas	17 bu.	Eggs	113 doz.
Beets	22 bu.	Veal	398 lbs.
Carrots	25 bu.	Beef	1,200 lbs.
Beans	30 bu.	Chickens	52 lbs.
Cucumbers	2 bu.	Pork	5,032 lbs.
Cabbags	329 hds.	Rutabagas	40 bu.
Parsnips	5 bu.	Hay	52 23-80 ton

CROP ACREAGE SEASON OF 1918

Oats	25 Acres	Millet	7 Acres
Corn	41 Acres	Clover and timothy pacture	10 Acres
Potatoes	30 Acres	Garden	6 Acres
Barley	8 Acres		
Alfalfa	6 Acres		
Broom meadow	7 Acres	Total	150 Acres

LIVE STOSK

	Number	Quality
Bay mares, 10 years old	2	Good
Bay geldings, 10 and 11 years old	2	Good
Black drivers, 13 and 14 years old	2	Good
Bay mare, single driver	1	Average
Bay mare, seven years old	2	Good
Single driver, six years old	1	Good
Black mare, five years old	1	A. 1
Bay mare, four years old	1	Good
Colt, two years old	1	Good
Colt—sucking	1	Good
Cows—milk	18	Good
Heifers—two years	8	Good
Calves—sucking	8	Good
Bull	1	Good
Boar	1	Good
Brood sows	6	Good
Pigs—sucking	28	Good

POULTRY

	Number	Quality
Hens	25	Fair
Roosters	2	Fair

The following tables show the amount of coal used and the amount expended for coal during the period.

FROM JULY 1, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917

Youghiogheny coal	324.13 tons	@	3.65	$1,183.07
Hock coal	6.87 tons	@	6.50	44.65
Hard nut coal	7.12 tons	@	11.50	81.88
Lignite Coal	3979.30 tons	@	2.79	11,102.26
				$12,411.86

FROM JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918

Youghiogheny coal	348.05 tons	@	7.00	$2,436.35
Egg coal	38.7 tons	@	7.30	282.51
Hock coal	14.77 tons	@	9.00	132.97
Hard nut coal	1.97 tons	@	12.00	23.64
Lignite	3003.92 tons	@	3.55	10,663.91
				$13,539.38

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF PRICES DURING THE BIENNIUM

Article	Price	Price	Percentage
Rolled oats—carton	4.30 cs	5.00	16 %
Rolled oats—bulk	3.00 cwt	5.85	95 %
Shredded wheat	3.53 cs	4.16	17 %
Puffed wheat	3.27 cs	4.26	30 %
Cream of rye	2.95 cs	3.78	21 %
Corn flakes	1.58 cs	3.35	110 %
Canned Fruits—			
Apricots No. 10	4.90 doz	8.00	63 %
Apricots No. 2	4.90 doz	2.51	18 %
Blackberries	5.66 doz	8.16	42 %
Grapes No. 2	1.90 doz	2.25	18 %
Peaches No. 8	5.15 doz	6.50	26 %
Peaches No. 2	2.12 doz	2.35	10 %
Plums	3.54 doz	5.85	65 %
Pears	2.20 doz	2.73	24 %
Canned Vegetables—			
Beans—Wax No. 10	4.57 doz	6.75	47 %
Beans—Wax No. 2	96 doz	1.12	16 %
Beans—Lima No. 2	1.37 doz	1.78	29 %
Peas No. 10	4.90 doz	6.21	26 %
Peas No. 2	87 doz	1.45	40 %
Tomatoes	3.94 doz	7.95	126 %
Oleomargarine	14.95 cwt	26.50	77 %
Dried Fruits—			
Peaches	5.50 cwt	11.55	110 %
Pears	9.45 cwt	15.55	64 %
Prunes	7.46 cwt	13.05	73 %
Raisins	8.53 cwt	11.00	28%

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF PRICES DURING THE BIENNIUM

Article	Price	Price	Percentage
Salmon	1.69 doz	1.96	15 %
Pepper	21.85 cwt	33.50	53 %
Syrup	4.22 cs	7.60	80 %
Molasses	4.57 cs	5.46	19 %
Tobacco—chewing	21.57 cwt	60.00	178 %
Tobacco—smoking	34.21 cwt	54.00	57 %
Split peas	7.08 cwt	10.50	48 %
Rice	6.04 cwt	10.25	69 %
Macaroni	5.27 cwt	9.75	85 %
Barley	3.10 cwt	7.35	137 %
Jelly	4.27 cs	7.25	69 %
Salt	3.36 cwt	5.07	50 %
Crackers	6.32 cs	14.70	132 %
Beans—Lima	6.43 cwt	16.00	148 %
Beans—Navy	5.78 cwt	8.60	48 %
Meats—			
Beef	12.50 cwt	22.00	60 %
Pork	12.50 cwt	27.00	115 %
Bacon	19.15 cwt	34.50	80 %
Ham	18.15 cwt	29.50	62 %
Chicken	14.00 cwt	25.00	78 %
Soaps and Cleaners—			
Laundry soap	3.00 cs	4.30	43 %
Bath soap	3.70 cs	4.70	27 %
Sapolio	2.14 cs	2.38	11 %
Bon Ami	83 doz	2.50	200 %
Coal	3.18 ton	4.20	32 %

THE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED

(Table Showing Increase of Prices During the Biennium)

Article	Price		Price	Percentage
Sheeting	.07	yard	16	128%
Sheeting	.12	"	.47	000%
Flannel	.07	"	.16	000%
Flannel	.12	"	.20	000%
Underwear—cridren's	2.63	dozen	4.50	000%
Underwear—cridren's	6.25	"	7.50	000%
Underwear—women's	5.00	"	12.50	000%
Underwear—women's	9.50	"	13.50	42%
Underwear—men's	7.50	"	13.50	80%
Shirts—men's and boys'	4.25	"	7.00	60%
Hose	2.15	"	3.60	68%
Socks	.90	"	2.25	150%
Overalls	7.75	"	9.50	22½%
Blankets	3.00	each	4.75	58 1/3%
Napkins	1.00	dozen	2.25	125%
Napkins	4.00	"	10.50	162½%
Damask	.47½	yard	1.12	13½%

Public Document No 30

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

SUPERINTENDENT

of the

North Dakota School for the Blind

to the

BOARD OF CONTROL
of State Institutions

For the Biennial Period Ending June 30,

1918

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

To the BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the sixth biennial report of the North Dakota School for the Blind.

Yours very truly,

B. P. CHAPPLE,

Superintendent.

NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Established by Act of Legislature in 1895; Opened February 18th, 1918

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

R. S. Lewis, ***
Jas. A. Brown, Chairman, *****
S. L. Olson, *
S. J. Nagel, **
P. M. Casey, ****
Ernest G. Wanner, Secretary.
Hilma E. Anderson, Chief Clerk.

*Term Expired in July, 1917.
**Appointed by Governor Frazier, Qualified First Monday in July, 1917.
***Resigned December first, 1917.
****Qualified December first, 1917.
*****Succeeded Mr. Lewis as chairman, December first, 1917.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, 1916-1917

B. P. Chapple, B. L.	Superintendent
Anna Beaton	Housekeeper
Hilda Loverud, B. A.	Teacher, High School
Laura Oftedal	Teacher, Primary and Intermediate
Sina Fladeland	Pupil-Teacher, Primary
Jessie Carter	Teacher, Piano and Voice
Joseph Grebner	Teacher, Small Inst. and Tuning

ENROLLMENT, 1916-1917

MALES

Bjornseth Rudolph	Ackworth, Rolette County
Branson, Ralph	Chasely, Wells County
Carl, Raymond	Souris, Bottineau County
Ekberg, Melvin	Jamestown, Stutsman County
Hagemeister, Harry	Ayr, Cass County
Jensen, Thomas	Milnor, Sargent County
Kilwein, Michael	Daglum, Stark County
Mogck, John	Kulm, LaMoure County
Nolting, Henry	Rolla, Rolette County
Peck, Chester	Towner, McHenry County
Roberts, Dana	Fargo, Cass County
Schmitke, Albert	Garrison, McLean County
Viker, Esten	Hillsboro, Traill County

FEMALES

Brady, Violet	Wimbledon, Stutsman County
Bachman, Helen	Grand Forks, Grand Forks County
Fisher, Elsie	Colgate, Steele County

Fladeland, Sina	Reynolds, Grand Forks County
Kimmel, Hazel	Cavalier, Pembina County
Lowry, Frances	Fargo, Cass County
Mayer, Dorothy	Manfred, Wells County
Moody, Amy	Grand Forks, Grand Forks County
Peterson, Grace	Litchville, Barnes County
Ries, Olympia	Max, McLean County
Rund, Molly	McClusky, Sheridan County
Rusten, Cora	Meckinock, Grand Forks County
Sander, Elizabeth	Neche, Pembina County
Schatz, Marcellyne	Hebron, Stark County
Steffan, Katie	Devils Lake, Ramsey County
Torger, Nora	Minot, McHenry County
Van Scoik, Muriel	Jamestown, Stutsman County
Winsky, Claudia	Alsen, Cavalier County

ENROLLMENT, 1917-1918

MALES

Bjornseth, Rudolph	Ackworth Rolette County
Branson, Ralph	Chasely, Wells County
Carl, Raymond	Souris, Bottineau County
Ekberg, Melvin	Jamestown, Stutsman County
Hagemeister, Harry	Ayr, Cass County
Jensen, Thomas	Milnor, Sargent County
Johnson, Theodore	Reeder, Adams County
Kilwein, Michael	Daglum, Stark County
Mogck, John	Kulm, LaMoure County
Peck Chester	Towner, McHenry County
Roberts, Dana	Fargo, Cass County
Schmitke, Albert	Garrison, McLean County
Viker, Esten	Hillsboro, Traill County

FEMALES

Brady, Violet	Wimbledon, Stutsman County
Bachman, Helen	Grand Forks, Grand Forks County
Fisher, Elsie	Colgate, Steele County
Fladeland, Sina	Reynolds, Grand Forks County
Kimmel, Hazel	Bathgate, Pembina County
Moody, Amy	Grand Forks, Grand Forks County
Peterson, Grace	Litchville, Barnes County
Ries, Olympia	Max McLean County
Rund, Molly	McClusky, Sheridan County
Rusten, Cora	Meckinock, Grand Forks County
Sander, Elizabeth	Neche, Pembina County
Schatz, Marcellyne	Hebron, Stark County
Sullivan, Ivy	Emerado, Grand Forks County
Van Scoik, Muriel	Jamestown, Stutsman County
Winsky, Claudia	Alsen, Cavalier County

PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE SCHOOL SINCE THE OPENING IN 1908

MALES

Bennet, Charles	Hoople	Carl, Raymond	Souris
Bjornseth Rudolph	Ackworth	Collingwood, Harold	Newville
Boche, William	Cannon Ball	Ekberg, Melvin	Jamestown
Branson, Ralph	Chasely	Field, Buel	Williston

Gran, Walter	Gardena
Grundler, Gurd	Rogers
Hagemeister, Harry	Ayr
Hagsten, Oscar	Hankinson
Halberg, Julius	Latona
Jensen, Thomas	Milnor
Johnson, Milo	Adams
Johnson, Theodore	Reeder
Jordhoy, Nels	Knox
Kilwein, Michael	Daglum
Knudson, Archie	Adams
Roberts, Dana	Fargo
Schmitke, Albert	Garrison
Skjerven, Oscar	Petersburg
Torgerso, Benjamin	Reynolds
Thompson, Theodore	Sheldon
Viker, Esten	Hillsboro
Young, Guy	Fargo
Kooreny, Michael	Balfour
Mogck, John	Kulm
Nolting, Henry	Rolla
Peck, Chester	Towner

FEMALES

Bachman, Helen	Grand Forks
Bergstrom, Amelia	Glover
Brady, Bessie	Wimbledon
Brady, Edna	Wimbledon
Brady, Violet	Wimbledon
Fisher, Elsie	Colgate
Fladeland, Sina	Reynolds
Haugerud, Anna	Tagus
Kimmel, Hazel	Cavalier
Kuntz, Francesca	Bantry
Larsen, Lina	Edmore
Lowry, Frances	Fargo
Lunde, Pauline	St. Thomas
Mark, Ada	Sheldon
Mayer, Dorothy	Manfred
McGraw, Ruth	Bismarck
Moody, Amy	Grand Forks
Olin, Clara	Almont
Olson, Alma	Hensel
Olson, Inga	Devils Lake
Peterson, Grace	Litchville
Ries, Olympia	Max
Rund, Molly	McClusky
Russell, Netta	Petersburg
Rusten, Cora	Meckinock
Sander, Elizabeth	Neche
Schatz, Marcellyne	Hebron
Simpson, Meryle	Dominion City, Canada
Steffan, Katie	Devils Lake
Sullivan, Ivy	Emerado
Sunstrom, Gertrude	Washburn
Torger, Nora	Minot
Van Scoik, Muriel	Jamestown
Winsky, Claudia	Alsen
Yeager, Myrtle	Williston

LOCATION

The School is located at Bathgate, Pembina County, on the Great Northern Railway.

The School property lies adjacent to the village on the south, and the site contains nearly forty acres of land.

The fringe of timber along the Tongue river to the west, and farther away to the North and East, together with the numerous trees in the village make the location a very pleasant one.

Many young trees have been set out on the grounds, and a fine lawn and good walks provided.

The buildings are as follows:

The Main Building is of red brick, 140 feet long. The central part is 50 feet wide with three stories and basement, and the wings 40 feet wide with two stories and basement. This is the administration, living and school building.

A power house of red brick, 40x60 feet, one story and basement. The heating plant, electric light plant, and the coal bins are in the basement. The broom shop and space for a future laundry are in the story above.

A barn of wood, 30 feet square, 12-foot posts, and hip roof. This is used as a stable for the stock, tool shed, and hay loft.

A root-house, 14x18 feet, concrete, wood roof.

An ice-house, 14x22 feet, 12-foot posts, all of wood.

A sewer and septic tank the latter being 60 rods southeast of the main building. The septic tank is composed of two tanks, side by side, 32 feet long, by 8 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, covered over with several feet of earth. These tanks empty into a well 14 feet wide, 18 feet long, and 22 feet deep. These structures are of concrete. Over the well is a small brick building for housing a gasoline engine and centrifugal pump, used in removing the contents of the well.

VISITING DAYS AND HOURS

Many citizens, while stopping in town or passing through, desire to see the School for the Blind. To favor such, fewer restrictions than are usual have been placed on visiting hours. Visitors are admitted every day except Sunday, from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

PAY ROLL, 1916-1917

Name and Position	Monthly Salary	Board
B. P. Chapple, Superintendent (12 months)	$ 166.66	"
Anna M. Beaton, Housekeeper (10 months)	45.00	"
Edna F. Peterson, Teacher (9 months)	55.00	"
Laura Oftedal, Teacher (9 months)	50.00	"
Jessie Carter, Music Teacher (9 months)	57.50	"
Joseph Grebner, Teacher (9 months)	40.00	"
Frances Lowry, Pupil-Teacher (9 months)	20.00	"
Anna Lins, Cook (9½ months)	35.00	"
Tillie August, Laundress (9½ months)	25.00	"
Olga Lilke, Maid (9½ months)	24.00	"
Madeline Rau, Maid (12 months)	22.00	"
Henry Lauzon, Engineer (11 months)	60.00	"
John Thompson, Night Fireman (6 months)	40.00	No
Albert Schmitke, Chore Boy (12 months)	12.00 to 25.00	Yes
Total amount of pay roll, year 1916-1917	$6,537.30	
Average monthly pay roll	544.70	

PAY ROLL, 1917-1918

Name and Position	Monthly Salary	Board
B. P. Chapple, Superintendent (12 months)	$ 166.66	"
Anna M. Beaton, Housekeeper (10 months)	45.00	"
Hilda Loverud, Teacher (9 months)	60.00	"
Laura Oftedal, Teacher (9 months)	55.00	"
Jessie Carter, Music Teacher (9 months)	67.50	"
Joseph Grebner, Teacher (9 months)	45.00	"
Sina Fladeland, Pupil-Teacher (9 months)	20.00	"
Anna Lins, Cook (9½ months)	40.00	"
Madeline Rau, Laundress (9½ months)	25.00	"
Selma Overlee, Maid (9½ months)	24.00	"
Olga Lilke, Maid (9½ months)	25.00	"
Henry Lauzon, Engineer (11½ months)	75.00	"
Leslie Gibney, Night Fireman, barn work (6 months)	60.00	"
Total amount of pay roll for year 1917-1918	$6,990.52	
Average monthly pay roll	582.50	

TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, TOTAL MAINTENANCE COST, AVERAGE PER CAPITA COST

Total enrollment since opening of school in 1908	65	
Total enrollment, 1916-1917	31	
Average attendance, 1916-1917	29	
Average number of employees, 1916-1917	10	
Total enrollment, 1917-1918	28	
Average attendance, 1917-1918	26	
Average number of employees	9½	
Total expenditures, 1916-1917		$15,931.05
Deducting the following:		
Care of Blind Babies	$1,095.00	
Repairs and Improvements	382.16	
Local Collections	59.44	
		1,536.60
Maintenance cost, year 1916-1917		14,394.45
Total expenditures, 1917-1918		$17,637.15
Deducting the following:		
Care of Blind Babies	$1,562.00	
Repairs and Improvements	710.00	
New Parlor Grand Piano	750.00	
Set New International Encyclopaedia	126.00	
Local Collections	621.00	
		3,769.00
Maintenance cost, year 1917-1918		13,868.15
Average per capita cost per year for the biennial period 1916 to 1918		$515.00

A FREE SCHOOL

Special attention is called to the fact that the school is free to the blind of the state of school age. Pupils pay nothing into the school. They receive their whole support and care in the school during the school year, excepting that parents provide clothing, traveling expenses and personal incidental spending money.

The above stated maintenance cost includes all salaries, wages, food supplies, drugs, fuel, lights, books, music, bedding, crockery, additional furniture, school supplies, office supplies, expenditures on garden, grounds and farm, etc.

The maintenance of the school since it opened in 1908 has been paid in full out of the Interest and Income Fund or (Endowment Fund).

The Endowment Fund of this school consists of the proceeds of 30,000 acres of land given by the State, and is a part of the Congressional land grant to the State for its Schools and Institutions.

The principal of this fund remains a perpetual fund for the Maintenance of the School. Only the interest and income from this fund may be used for current expenses of the school.

The Legislature of the State has made appropriations for permanent improvements, as land and buildings, but it has not been necessary to appropriate any money for maintenance.

HEALTH

I am glad to say that the general health of the pupils of the School has been good, and that there has been no serious or fatal illness in the school during the biennial period; yet the average blind person is not up to standard in health and strength.

A special effort is made in the school to encourage and require right habits of living, and to give instruction in the laws of hygiene.

During the spring and summer of 1917 two of the pupils having trachoma were sent to one of the cities of the State to be treated by a specialist. After several months of intensive treatment, both cases were very greatly improved—in fact, one case is almost normal. Except for such treatment, these pupils would have lost, in time, their sight. No money ever expended by the school has brought happier results.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

Mr. B. P. Chapple, Superintendent,

Dear Sir:

I am glad to report that there has been very little sickness among the pupils of the School for the Blind during the past two years.

They have escaped even the small epidemics which have prevailed from time to time among the general population of our city.

This may have been accidental to some extent, but it is more probably due to the scrupulous cleanliness of the buildings and surroundings, and to the constant attention to the abundance of pure air, and to the sanitary regulations insisted upon by the Superintendent and faculty of the School.

Respectfully,

F. N. BURROWS, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT'S PROFESSIONAL REPORT.

PURPOSE

A School for the blind is maintained by the state for the same reason that a public school is maintained for the sighted—to equip the blind for good citizenship and self-support.

This school is not a hospital for the invalid blind, nor a home for the aged blind. It is a school for the young blind of school age, and for those whose sight is so defective that they cannot attend the the public schools. The work of the school is to cultivate good habits, to develope moral character, and to stimulate and train for future usefulness.

Neglected and without education, a great majority of blind people will be dependent for support on family or friends; and without friends, on the State. With education, a majority will become partially or wholly self-supporting and independent. The remainder will develop so as to be very helpful at home. In all cases contentment, helpfulness, and happiness will be greatly increased.

The life is vacant and barren that is denied the right and privilege of doing some useful work. The blind need not be helpless because they are blind. There are many things that young blind people may learn to do well, and their great need is stimulated interest in life's work, and training to do some useful thing. Work and independence are far better than charity. Useful work develops manhood and womanhood.

Investigators report that the blind who are not self-supporting cost the state per capita $10,000 during the average life-time. How much better it is that the State invest a part of this sum, at least, in training them for self-support, and at the same time make life for the blind broader, more interesting and more happy.

ELIGIBILITY

All bind children and young people of sound mind and of reasonably good health, between the ages of seven and twenty-one years, who are residents of North Dakota, and all children and young people between the above ages whose sight is so defective that they cannot attend the public schools with profit, are eligible to attend this school.

In exceptional cases this rule as to age will be modified.

A FREE SCHOOL

The school is free to the eligible blind youth of the State. Board, room, books, laundry, medicine, care, etc., are provided free out of the funds of the school.

Parents furnish clothing, traveling expenses, postage, and any incidental spending money the pupils may need.

THE ADULT BLIND

There are in the state, a few adult blind; how many, no one knows. From time to time, applications are received from a very few of these,

who are form thirty-five to sixty-five years of age, for admission into the school. Some are invalids in need of a good home or a hospital; others are aged and indigent and need a home; still others are well and able-bodied, except for blindness, and need instruction in some trade or occupation.

We recognize that these people are needy. Their case is often pitiable, but it is difficult to provide for them in this school which is a school for the youthful blind.

The plan of providing a home for the indigent blind, or even a workshop for the adult blind in a school for the young blind has been tried in many other states without success. The results are always unsatisfactory, and this plan has been discarded in other states.

The adult blind do not take kindly to regulations and discipline necessary in any school for young people. Often the adult have fixed habits which they cannot, or do not, give up, and which are undesirable for young to imitate or learn.

The presence of each class annoys the other class. The presence of the aged who are doing little slackens the energies of th younger pupils.

The existence of one set of regulations for the adult blind, and another set of regulations for the younger, regular pupils, where the difference is only a moderate one of age, causes discontent and friction.

In many of the older states industrial homes or workshops for the adult blind are maintained. Only the adult attend these. They are small factories in which the blind learn and continue to work at some craft, broom making, basketry, brush making, mattress making, etc. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Missouri, Maryland, and other states have work shops for the adult blind.

The state-maintained workshop for adult blind is practicable and feasible only there is a considerable number of able-bodied blind to be provided for, otherwise the expense is out of all proportion to the results obtained.

In young and sparsely populated states, it is often necessary to wait fuller development in population, industry, and wealth before such an institution is practicable.

Then, too, the workshop system is not all that could be desired. It is not best for the blind themselves to be segregated too much. The strongest and most self-reliant, and most progressive blind are those who are following independent occupations among sighted people.

The Federal Government is providing an institution at Baltimore, Maryland, and otherwise preparing for the care and re-education of war-blinded soldiers, as this splendid work can best be done in a special institution provided for that class of men. It does not now appear likely that our State School will be called upon to educate blind soldiers, though of course it would be more than glad to contribute its quota if provided for in that way towards this necessary and important work.

The adult blind of our state appeal to us, and we should plan some means of aiding them if possible. It may be found that a summer session of school of about six weeks for the adult blind only, may meet this need.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

For the past two years, the educational work of the school as heretofore, has been closely like that done in school of the same kind in other states.

In a new school standards have to be set up and worked up to. New and more advanced subjects are being taught as the classes advance so as to take them up with profit.

Real progress in scholarship and school spirit has been made in the past two years, and in mental and moral uplift. There was an improvement in regularity of attendance during the period.

Instruction is given in three lines of work; literary, musical, and industrial.

LITERARY WORK.

Literary work is the basis of every education, and all pupils are required to do as much as this work as their capacity and ability permit.

This work coincides as far as practicable with that done in the public schools.

Pupils prepare their lessons from books printed in a raised point system of notation called New York Point, which is read by the sense of the finger tips. See course of study.

MUSIC

All pupils are given the opportunity to study one or more instruments. If they have talent, they may continue this study till they are well advanced and proficient in the art.

Music in some of its branches offers one of the very best fields of activity for the blind, and one in which many of them make a comfortable living.

The following instruments and musical subjects have been taught in the schools:

Piano, Voice, Violin, Cornet, Clarinet, Cello, Piano Tuning, Harmony and Musical History.

For a number of years the school has had a small orchestra which has proved good training to the pupils, and is of much credit to the musical department.

INDUSTRIAL WORK

Industrial work is valuable for all, but especially for those who are not gifted in music or literary lines. Boys who are well trained in this work have an occupation and the means of making a living.

The younger pupils begin with raffia work and advance to basketry, broom-making, and hammock-making.

Girls are taught raffia work, hand and machine sewing, some fancy work, the making of small mats and rugs, and plain dresses. During the past year the older pupils have done much knitting for the Red Cross which have had the twofold advantage of being good training for them and of aid to the Red Cross.

The manual dexterity acquired is a valuable preparation for other work, as piano tuning and repairing for the boys, and housekeeping for the girls.

It also adds much to the comfortable feeling of self-reliance and independence of blind people.

The most profitable work that blind boys do, is piano-tuning. This is a trade that the blind with talent for it, can learn to do well, and there is much work of this kind in the cities and homes of our state. A number of our advanced boys have become competent and reliable tuners, and have earned considerable money doing this work.

The good people of our state would be lending a helping hand and encouragement to the blind, if they would reserve as much as possible of their work of this kind for competent blind men. Young blindmen often secure good positions in piano factories as tuners and also in large music houses.

Those trained in music and tuning are prepared to locate in our cities and large towns as tuners and teachers in music, in which they make a good living.

COURSE OF STUDY

LITERARY DEPARTMENT	MUSIC	INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT
	FIRST YEAR	
Point Reading Oral Expression Number work	Chorus Singing	Raffia Work
	SECOND YEAR	
Point Reading Point Writing Spelling Number Work Oral Expression	Chorus Singing Piano	Raffia Work
	THIRD YEAR	
Point Reading Point Writing Spelling Mental Arithmetic Oral Expression	Chorus Singing Piano Point Music Notation	Raffia Work Hammock or Netting Work
	FOURTH YEAR	
Point Reading Point Writing Spelling Mental Arithmetic Geography Language	Chorus Singing Piano Point Music Notation	Raffia Work Sewing Reed Work
	FIFTH YEAR	
Reading Spelling Mental Arithmetic Geography Language	Singing Piano	Sloyd, or broom work Sewing
	SIXTH YEAR	
Reading Spelling Practical Arithmetic Geography Grammar	Singing Piano Violin, Elective	Broom Work Sewing Sloyd
	SEVENTH YEAR	
Spelling Practical Arithmetic Geography Primary U. S. History Grammar	Singing Harmony, Elementary Piano Violin, Elective	Sewing Fancy Work Knitting Broom Work Sloyd
	EIGHTH YEAR	
U. S. History Practical Arithmetic Physiology Composition Etymology	Singing Piano Harmony, Elementary Violin, Elective	Broom Work Sloyd Sewing, Etc.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE

FIRST YEAR

Algebra		
Physical Geography	Singing	Piano Tuning
General History	Vocal Training, Elective	Piano Repairing
Advanced English (one term)	Piano	Details of Piano Construction
Rhetoric (two terms)	Harmony, Advanced	
Typewriting	Orchestral Instruction	
	Elective	Broom Work

SECOND YEAR

Algebra		
Civics and U S. Constitution	Singing	Piano Tuning
	Vocal Training, Elective	Piano Repairing
Physics	Piano	Principal of Musical Acoustics
Zoology (two terms)	Harmony, Advanced	
Botany (two terms)	Orchestral Instruction	
Advanced English	Elective	
Typewriting		

THIRD YEAR

Geometry		
English and Am. Literature	Singing	Piano Tuning
	Vocal Training, Elective	Piano Repairing
Political History (one term	Piano	Broom Work
Chemistry	Counterpoint	
Astronomy (two terms)	Orchestral Instruction	
Geology (two terms)	Elective	
Typewriting	Musical History	

FOURTH YEAR

Solid Geometry (two terms)	Singing	Piano Tuning
Political Economy (two terms)	Vocal Training, Elective	Piano Repairing
	Orchestral Instruction	Broom Work
Psychology (two terms)	Elective	
Ethics or Sociology (two terms)	Musical History	
English History		
Advanced English		
Typewriting		

THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The prevention of blindness is an absorbing subject at this time among instructors and workers for the blind. There has been awakened interest in the subject due to the gathering of much data on the subject, and recent discoveries of the more obscure cases of blidness, and possible preventive measures.

A National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness has recently been organized to study cases of blindness, to gather facts, and to spread information for prevention. Superintendent E. M. Van Cleve, of the New York School for the Blind, is the head of this commitee, and much valuable work is being done.

It is now known that from forty to fifty per cent of all cases of blindness is preventable, and therefore, unnecessary. To spread information concerning this subject is plainly the duty of those who know the facts.

A pamphlet on the Common Causes for Blindness in Children and Means and Methods of Prevention is appended to this report. This information is authoritative, and should be made public.

PUPILS' RECITALS

Several School programs are given each year in the assembly room of the school. They are good training for the pupils, and serve to give

the public some idea of the progress and capabilities of the pupils. In the Spring of 1918 several full programs were given in neighboring towns for the Red Cross. Two are given below to show the nature of the work done.

PUPILS' RECITAL

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Bathgate, North Dakota.

Wednesday Evening, December 19, 1917, at 8:15 O'clock.

PROGRAM

Orchestra

Selection—Tales of Hoffman (Waltz) ..... Offenbach

Piano Solo—Wedding day at Troldhaugen ..... Grieg
Grace Peterson

Christmas Carols—Christmas Day in the Morning ..... Foster
Christmas Comes Again ..... Hopkins
Elementary Chorus

Piano Solo—Gavotte (from 5th French Suite) ..... Bach
Moment Musical, Op. 94 No. 5 ..... Schubert
Olympia Reis

Violin Solo—Reverie ..... Fauconier
Rudolph Bjornseth

Vocal Trio—A Bowl of Roses ..... Clarke
Mollie Rund, Grace Peterson and Cora Rusten

Selection—Waltz Alohaoe ..... Lilioukalani
Orchestra

Piano Trio—Tarantelle ..... Bischoff
Olympia Reis, Elizabeth Sanders and Mollie Rund

Reading—Papa's Little Boy ..... Chicago Inter-Ocean
Grace Peterson

Violin Solo—Humoreske ..... Dvorak
Harry Hagemeister

Piano Solo—Concert Etude ..... MacDowell
Cora Rusten

Vocal Solo—The Japanese Maiden ..... Gaynor
Good Morning Brother Sunshine ..... Lehmann
Mollie Rund

Piano Duet—Anvil Chorus from Il Trovatore ..... Verdi
Grace Peterson and Cora Rusten

Selection—Spanish Dance Op. 12, No. 1 ..... Moszkowski
Orchestra

The Star Spangled Banner ..... Francis Scott Key
Chorus and Audience

PUPILS' RECITAL

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Bathgate, North Dakota.

Wednesday Evening, June 12, 1918, 8:30 O'clock.

PROGRAM

March—Washington Post ..... Sousa
Orchestra

Piano Solo—Shadow Dance Op. 39, No. 7 ..... MacDowell
Hungarian Dance, Op. 39, No. 12 ..... MacDowell
Grace Peterson

Chorus—A Spring Song ..... Pinsuti
Elementary Chorus

Piano Solo—Prelude No. 20 ..... Chopin
Scherzina (Carnival Scenes) ..... Schumann
Olympia Reis

Violin Solo—Cavaleria Rusticana ..... Mascagni
Cora Rusten

Vocal Duet—Boat Song ..... Abt
Mollie Rund and Cora Rusten
Selection—Hawaiian Butterfly ..... Santly
Orchestra
Vocal Trio—Berceuse (Violin Obligato) ..... Strelezki
Mollie Rund, Grace Peterson and Cora Rusten
Violin Solo—Spring Song ..... Mendelssohn
Harry Hagemeister
Piano Solo—Hark Hark the Lark ..... Schubert-Liszt
Cora Rusten
Reading—The Raggedy Man ..... Riley
Mr. Brown Has His Hair Cut ..... Anonymous
Grace Peterson
Vocal Solo—The Valley of Laughter ..... Sanderson
Mollie Rund
Piano Duet—Midsummer Nights Dream ..... Mendelssohn
Grace Peterson and Cora Rusten
Selection—Stars and Stripes Forever ..... Sousa
Orchestra
The Star Spangled Banner ..... Francis Scott Key
Chorus and Audience

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES

Brief chapel exercises are held every morning in the assembly room before the work of the day begins. The teachers and all the pupils attend. A class in Bible study is conducted on Sunday morning. Pupils attend the church preferred by their parents; they are expected to attend some church at least once each Sunday, unless they are excused for good reasons.

The girls have organized, and conduct with the aid of the teachers, a Sunday evening prayer meeting in which they receive much benefit. It seems to have given earnestness and purpose to their thinking and living.

LITERARY SOCIETY

A literary society has existed in the school for seven years. It is managed principally by the pupils, assisted by the superintendent and teachers. Programs are given every three weeks.

It supplies both diversion and valuable training. Pupils receive practise in speaking, writing, debating, and musical numbers. It has been of marked benefit to many of the pupils, and will be continued.

LIBRARY

The school libary is composed of two kinds of books—those in ordinary ink print, and those in the raised point system or embossed print called New York Point. The books in ordinary ink print, are text books, reference books, and standard literature for teachers use and for use in reading to the pupils. The books in the New York Point system, are text books, standard literature, and story books for the pupils' use.

Additions to both parts of the library are made each year, and in the spring of 1918, a set of New International Encyclopaedia was added to the reference library.

The raised print books are very expensive. We have desired to see a uniform system of print established in this country before putting too much money into a large library. A change in the system which is under consideration in this country, would render old books less useful and valuable.

Much reading aloud to the pupils is done by the teachers. One period each evening is set aside for this exercise, and by this means, pupils during their time in school, hear a great number of standard works of fiction, travel, biography, etc., in addition to what they themselves read from raised point books.

Congress passed a law some years ago permitting reading matter for the blind to be sent through the mails free, from a school or library to a blind person, and to be returned in the same way. This is a great convenience and saving for the blind.

Congress also allows the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky, $10,000 per year for printing books in raised print for the blind. Each school may draw on the printing house for its quota of books.

DISCIPLINE

The school is much like a large home, and an effort is made to have the life in the school as nearly like home life as possible. It is very desirable that the blind person become, so far as he is capable, like the normal sighted person.

Discipline is mild, and as unobtrusive as conditions permit, but where a number of people are grouped together for earnest, purposeful work, there must be some rules and regulations. School children must be taught industry, obedience, respect for properly constituted authority, consideration for the rights of others, in order to make good citizens.

Pupils, especially older ones, who persistently refuse to obey rules and regulations, or who practice insubordination, cannot be retained in the school.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION

Four years ago, two sets of durable slides and swings were erected, one for boys, and one for girls. These afford the pupils much pleasure and good exercise. The grounds are supplied with good cement walks, where pupils may get recreation in favorable weather. The buildings are surrounded with good lawns where children may play. In fall and spring, in favorable weather, pupils and teachers go on long walks, and several times each year, the whole school goes on picnics.

A period is set aside during which pupils are expected to take daily exercise in the open air, and every two or three weeks they are given parties in which all the teachers take part.

Pupils attend entertainments in town, and at intervals lectures are given at the school by members of the faculty of the State University, and others. Frequent talks on hygiene and the importance of fresh air and exercise are given.

FOOD SUPPLIES

The food supplies are purchased in accordance with the law governing the same through the Board of Control of State Institutions. The aim is to select only good wholesome food of standard quality, and of sufficient variety and quantity.

The foods received, with few exceptions, are up to these standards.

Supplies are examined by an officer of the school and by Dr. Ladd's Pure Food Department.

The Superintendent and the housekeeping department are particular to see that the pupils and employees are provided with food amply sufficient in quality, variety and quantity.

SAMPLE MEALS SERVED TO PUPILS, ALSO TO OFFICERS, TEACHERS AND HELP

BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
	NOVEMBER 20, 1917	
Cream of Wheat Coffee Bread Jam Coffee Milk	Mashed Potatoes Hamburger Steak Gravy Carrots Bread Pickles Fig Pudding Milk	Baked Potatoes Liver Corn Bread and Butter Prunes Coffee Milk
	NOVEMBER 25, 1917	
Oatmeal Rolls Apple Butter Coffee Milk	Mashed Potatoes Fried Chicken and Gravy Creamed Peas Pickles Bread and Butter Pineapple Jello Crackers Milk	Fried Potatoes Cheese Corn Bread and Butter Chocolate Cake Coffee Milk
	NOVEMBER 26, 1917	
Cream of Wheat Jam Toast Coffee Milk	Mashed Potatoes Fried Chicken and Gravy Parsnips Pickles Bread and Butter Milk	Creamed Potatoes Bacon Corn Meal Mush Brown Bread and Butter Peaches Coffee Milk
	NOVEMBER 27, 1917	
Oatmeal Toast Jam Coffee Milk	Mashed Potatoes Roast Pork and Gravy Carrots Pickles Bread and Butter Rice Pudding with Cream Milk	Fried Potatoes Cheese Salad Corn Bread and Butter Cake Coffee Milk
	NOVEMBER 28, 1917	
Cream of Barley Muffins Ham Coffee Milk	Mashed Potatoes Pork Chops and Gravy Corn Bread and Butter Pickles Milk	Potatoes Cheese and Rice Corn Bread and Butter Prunes Coffee Milk
	NOVEMBER 29, 1917	
Oatmeal Toast Potatoes Coffee Milk	Thanksgiving Dinner Mashed Potatoes Roast Turkey and Gravy Dressing Cranberry Sauce Apple Salad Pickles Catsup Bread and Butter Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream Coffee Milk	Doughnuts Apples Coffee

NOVEMBER 30, 1917

Cream of Barley	Rice and Cream	Creamed Potatoes
Muffins	Turkey	Cheese
Jam	Tomatoes	Corn Bread and Butter
Coffee	Pickles	Cookies
Milk	Bread and Butter	Coffee
	Milk	Milk

COAL

For a number of years North Dakota lignite only has been used for the heating plant, with satisfactory results. Smokeless coal has been used for the kitchen range.

During the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918, the school has used coal as follows:

Lignite, 1,180 tons, average price $3.23, F. O. B., Bathgate	$3,762.00
Smokeless, 39 tons, average price $8.40, F. O. B., Bathgate	327.00
Dayage, 1,219 tons, at 50c	609.00
Total	$4,698.50

FIRE RISKS

The buildings of this institution are not fire-proof. Present fire protection consists of 7 three gallon chemical extinguishers, placed at convenient points in the halls on each floor; and of 7 water-hose connected with pipes leading to the air-pressure water tank in the power-house. During the mild weather in fall and spring when we have no night fireman, and in the summer when the heating plant is not in operation, the water hose are not avaiable. Protection then depends on the chemical extinguishers.

The building is supplied with two iron fire escapes located at the opposite ends of the building and on the outside. The pupils room on the second floor. From this floor there are three stairways leading to the first floor and outside doors. Several maids room on the third floor. One broad stairway leads down from this floor to outside doors. There is also a very strong rope securely attached in one room, by which inmates could descend to a balcony under the window. From the balcony it would be easy to descend to the ground on ladders. In case of fire, it would seem that the means of escape from the building are ample. Pupils are practiced in getting out of the building quickly at a given signal. Employees are shown how to use the extinguishers.

COST OF BUILDING ON WHICH THERE IS INSURANCE

Main Building	$56,000.00
Power House	16,000.00
Barn and Root House	1,800.00
Furniture and School Equipment (estimated)	12,000.00
Total	$86,800.00

INSURANCE

Main Building	$25,000.00
On Contents, Furniture, Fixtures, School Equipment	5,000.00
Power House, Machinery and Tools	10,000.00
Barn and Root House	1,500.00
Total	$41,500.00
Total Premiums paid since Institution was established	$3,573.02
Paid for insurance renewal for biennial period	316.50
(Included in above total premiums paid)	
Average premium paid per annum for past 11 years	324.82

STATEMENT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, JULY 1, 1916 TO JUNE 30, 1918

INTEREST AND INCOME FUND

Balance on hand, in State Treasury, July 1, 1916		$31,816.76
Collections reported by State Auditor, July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917, Interest and Income Fund		16,028.25
Local Collections by the Superintendent:		
For brooms	$21.40	
For pasturing cows	8.00	
For calves sold	10.00	
For miscellaneous small colections	20.04	59.44
Total		$47,904.45
Expenditures for the year, July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917, as per vouchers, 2001 to 2396		$15,931.05
Balance		$31,973.40
Balance on hand, with State Treasurer July 1, 1917		$31,973.40
Collections reported by State Auditor, July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918, Interest and Income Fund		13,573.78
Local colection by the Superintendent, July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918:		
For brooms	$ 73.55	
For pork	192.18	
For cow and hides	71.02	
Miscellaneous small collections	18.05	
Refund from care of blind babies	266.20	$ 621.00
Total		$46.168.18
Expenditures for the year July 1, 1917 to June 1, 1918		$17,637.15
Balance on hand, July 1, 1918		$28,531.03

Vouchers 2397 to 2566.

Vouchers numbered 2001 to 2566 covering all expenditures of the biennial period are on file in the office of the Board of Control of State Institutions at Bismarck, and dulicate copies are on file in the office of the school of the blind at Bathgate.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN, SEASON OF 1916

Potatoes, bushels	65
Beets, bushels	7
Carrots, bushels	6
Parsnips, bushels	6
Turnips, bushels	12
Onions, bushels	5
Sweet Corn, bushels	8
Cabbage, number of heads	90
Cauliflower, number of heads	15
Peas, beans, radishes, cucumbers, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, celery, onions, for table use during the season	
Alfalfa, tons	3
Hay, tons	3
Corn fodder, tons	2
Oats, bushels	325
Straw, tons	6
Pasture for four cows and one horse	
Much milk, cream, and some butter	

SEASON OF 1917

Potatoes, bushels	225
Beets, bushels	8
Carrots, bushels	7
Parsnips, bushels	5
Turnips, bushels	10
Onions, bushels	4
Sweet Corn, bushels	8
Cabbage, number of heads	70
Peas beans, radishes, cucumbers, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, celery, Onions for table use during season	
Alfalfa, tons	2
Hay, tons	2
Corn fodder, tons	4
Oats sheaves, acres	12
Pasture for five cows and one horse	
The school dairy produced nearly all the milk, cream and butter used by the school during the year	
One cow, several calves, and $192.00 of pork were sold during the year.	

FARM GARDEN AND GROUNDS

The school land comprises nearly forty acres. About five acres around the buildings are used for grounds; and the remainder for garden, potatoes, corn, other cultivated crops varying from year to year, and pasture.

Alfalfa has been grown on the school grounds with fair success, and preparations are being made for raising much more, as it is the best cow feed.

Five or six cows are kept to supply the school with milk, cream and butter.

A number of pigs are fattened each year; in this way a considerable portion of the pork used is supplied at home.

The very small farm is in a well tilled condition, and as productive as the neighboring farms.

WATER SUPPLY

The water for general use in the building and heating plant is drawn from the Tongue River by steam pumps.

Ice cut from the Tongue River is the source of our supply of drinking water. This water has been tested by the State Heath Department and pronounced satisfactory for drinking purposes.

There is a cistern of 300 barrels capacity. This water is used for laundry and toilet purposes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my deep appreciation of the earnest work and co-operation of the matron, teachers, and other employees of the school in the discharge of their duties. Their faithful work has made possible whatever success the school has attained.

To the Board of Control of State Institutions I extend my appreciation and thanks for true courtesy, for advise and direction, and co-operation at all times for the advancement of the interests of the school.

And to all other friends of the school who have contributed encouragement and assistance profound thanks are extended.

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENSE, JULY 1, 1916 TO JUNE 30, 1917

MONTH	Provis.	Other Sust.	Salary Wages	Fuel Light	Drugs Med. Att.	Music	Repair	Garden Grounds	House Fur.	Indust. Dept.	Lib. School	Incid.	Care of Blind Babies		Total
July	$37.05	$13.85	$269.77	$116.85	$1.15	.....	46.31	$20.75	.....	.....	$7.59	$206.43	.....	.....	$719.75
Aug.	197.61	.....	239.67	66.61	.....	.....	37.01	55.75	.....	.....	.....	52.10	.....	.....	648.75
Sept.	330.29	176.64	471.12	914.10	20.95	.71	109.63	4.50	.....	2.23	8.93	34.58	1,095.00	.....	3,168.68
Oct.	84.96	56.65	595.67	.....	.....	.....	28.88	36.00	2.75	13.40	1.37	32.18	.....	.....	851.86
Nov.	508.84	17.05	650.66	64.21	3.35	7.11	29.27	.....	.....	.....	2.18	60.92	.....	.....	1,343.59
Dec.	141.41	3.75	652.16	434.30	1.50	245.29	14.90	4.50	.....	8.60	40.75	63.17	.....	.....	1,610.33
Jan.	143.62	67.75	652.16	484.29	3.70	.54	12.80	.....	3.30	23.50	6.74	21.00	.....	.....	1,419.40
Feb.	230.27	45.60	650.17	1.15	.....	37.44	1.45	.....	1.00	.....	8.19	19.15	.....	.....	994.42
Mar.	427.56	26.60	652.16	513.92	8.52	9.14	1.82	.....	.....	10.20	5.00	14.30	.....	.....	1,669.22
Apr.	105.33	60.00	629.17	17.10	23.15	.50	40.96	77.27	.....	33.06	13.43	20.03	.....	.....	1,020.00
May	431.68	2.50	645.17	.....	.....	7.05	56.88	67.25	.....	19.14	.....	117.78	.....	.....	1,347.45
June	64.14	65.90	493.92	102.28	257.54	.....	2.25	21.55	.....	1.00	70.04	58.98	.....	.....	1,137.60
Totals ...	$2,702.76	$536.29	$6,601.80	$2,714.81	$319.86	$307.78	$382.16	$287.57	$7.05	$210.13	$164.22	$700.62	$1,095.00	.....	$15,931.05

Totals, 1916-1917	$15,931.05
Totals, 1917-1918	17,637.15
	$33,568.20
Deducting the following:	
Care of Blind Babies	2,657.00
Repairs and Improvements	1,092.16
New Parlor Grand Piano	750.00
Set of New International Encyclopedias	126.00
Local Collections	689.44
	$5,305.60
Taken as basis of per capita cost	28,262.60
Average annual maintenance cost	14,131.30
Average attendance of pupils	27½
Average annual per capita cost for the period	$514.00

Public Document No. 30

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

SUPERINTENDENT

of the

North Dakota School for the Deaf

for the

Two Years Ending
June 30th, 1918

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

James A. Brown, Chairman ..... Bismarck

S. J. Nagel ..... Glen Ullen

P M. Casey ..... Fargo

Ernest G. Wanner, Secretary.

TEACHERS AND OFFICERS

Superintendent ..... Frank Read, Jr., M. A.

LITERARY TEACHERS

L. A. Long, B. A.
Thomas Sheridan, B. A.
Olga Anderson, B. A.
Aldah H. Buchanan
Lorna Jernigan
Viola Harwood
Ida M. Bach
Rebecca Smith
Lillian M. Roberts
Ruth. L. Sims, B. A.

TEACHER OF ART

Mrs. W. E. Hocking

TEACHER OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

Henry S. Morris, B. A.
Ellen A. Pearson, Ph. B.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTORS

Chas. F. Osburn ..... Carpentry and Cabinet Making
Henry S. Morris, B. A. ..... Printing
Ellen A. Pearson, Ph. B. ..... Sewing and Dressmaking

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Arthur Peterson ..... Clerk and Storekeeper
Mrs. Frank Read, Jr. ..... Matron
Mrs. Gertrude Shears ..... Housekeeper
Ellen A. Pearson, Ph. B. ..... Girls' Supervisor
R. O. Majure ..... Boys' Supervisor
Olga Anderson, B. A. ..... Small Boys' Supervisor
Sena Peterson ..... Night Nurse
Cecelia Grasser ..... Day Nurse
Clinton Smith, M. D. ..... Physician

EMPLOYEES

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Louis Ringuette ..... Engineer and Electrician
John Brooks ..... Night Engineer
Charles Ringuette ..... Engineer's Helper

FARM DEPARTMENT

C. B. Stout ..... Head Farmer and Stockman
Alois Sweifel ..... Second Farmer and Stockman

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT

Lidea Artes ..... Laundress
Amelia Artes ..... Laundress

HOUSEHOLD

Emma Herrly ..... Head Cook
Dora Herrly ..... Second Cook
Edna Hartman ..... Superintendent's Cook
Inga Anderson ..... Dining Room Girl and Cleaner
Selma Froheip ..... Dining Room Girl and Cleaner

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Control of State Institutions,

Gentlemen:—

I take pleasure in presenting herewith the fourteenth biennial report of this School, bringing the record of accomplishments of the School to the close of its twenty-eighth year of existence. This report covers the period from June 30, 1916 to June 30, 1918.

Little of the spectacular has characterized the work of the biennial period, but the quality of work has been of a high order and that faithfully done. Visitors are impressed with the fact after making the rounds of the various departments of the institution. It is not the material plant that counts for so much, although necessary and desirable, as the human plant. In the latter we are especially concerned and it is our constant endeavor to bring it to a high state of perfection and usefulness by developing every side of its make up—the mind through instruction in the class room ,the reading room and library, the hand through trade instruction, the physical through gymnastic training and out-of-door recreation, the esthetic through drawing, painting and china painting; the moral through the literary society, Christian Endeavor, Sunday School, daily and Sunday chapel talks and lectures and last but not least, the sense of responsibility through the homely duties of bed-making dish washing, sweeping and keeping the buildings, lawn and yard tidy and in good condition.

During the twenty-eight years of its existence the School has given more than three hundred and firty children of this commonwealth the benefits of an all around education calculated to fit them for the duties of life with honor to themselves and credit to the State. The enrollment for the year 1916-17 was 112 and for the year closing 113, the enrollment in each case being the largest in the history of the School. In the two year period there have been in attendance one hundred twenty-four children. Thirty-five pupils were admitted, twenty-two the first year and thirteen the second year, being an increase of eight over the number received in the preceding biennium. The losses for the same period as noted in the table below number seventeen.

TABLE OF MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Enrollment for 1916-17			112
New pupils admitted	21 pupils,	9 boys,	12 girls
Readmitted	1 pupil,	0 boys,	1 girl
	22 pupils,	9 boys,	13 girls
Graduated	4 pupils,	3 boys,	1 girl
Died	1 pupil,	0 boys,	1 girl
Removed from state	2 pupils,	2 boys,	0 girls
Left for health and other reasons	5 pupils,	0 boys,	5 girls
	12 pupils,	5 boys,	7 girls

Enrollment for 1917-18			113
New pupils admitted	9 pupils,	2 boys,	7 girls
Readmitted	4 pupils,	3 boys,	1 girl
	13 pupils,	5 boys,	8 girls
Graduated	3 pupils,	0 boys,	3 girls
Left for health and other reasons	2 pupils,	2 boys,	0 girls
	5 pupils,	2 boys,	3 girls

The attendance by counties is shown in the subjoined table:

County	1916-17	1917-18	County	1916-17	1917-18
Adams	0	1	Mercer	1	3
Barnes	2	3	Morton	7	7
Benson	4	4	Mountrail	3	3
Billings	1	1	Nelson	3	3
Bottineau	3	2	Oliver	0	0
Burke	2	2	Pierce	0	1
Bowman	0	0	Pembina	0	0
Burleigh	2	2	Ramsey	6	6
Cass	5	5	Ransom	2	2
Cavalier	4	6	Renville	2	3
Dickey	0	0	Richland	2	2
Divide	2	2	Rolette	3	3
Dunn	1	1	Sargent	0	0
Eddy	0	0	Sheridan	4	4
Emmons	2	1	Slope	0	0
Foster	0	0	Sioux	0	0
Golden Valley	1	1	Steele	1	0
Grand Forks	8	9	Stark	3	3
Grant	0	0	Stutsman	2	1
Griggs	0	0	Towner	9	7
Hettinger	1	2	Traill	3	2
Kidder	1	1	Walsh	4	4
LaMoure	1	1	Ward	4	2
Logan	1	1	Wells	3	4
McIntosh	2	2	Williams	0	0
McHenry	3	2			
McKenzie	0	0	Total	112	113
McLean	4	4			

The foregoing table reveals some interesting facts. Grand Forks county with its large population has the largest quota of children in attendance with Towner and Morton counties as close seconds. During 1916-17 there were fifteen counties without a representative in the School and fourteen the following year. Can it be that there are no deaf children in these counties? Would that it were so. Judging from the inquiries received at the office, however, we are led to believe that ther are a number of deaf children of school age who ought to be receiving the benefits of an education, but, for one reason or another are not inschool. County Superintendents, who by the way, are required by law to report all cases of deaf children in their communities, are urged to enlist the co-operation of their teachers, their doctor friends and all others interested in the cause of education in locating such children and reporting them to us.

HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL

In a school of this kind the health of the children receives much careful attention, and properly so, as the children of approximately a hundred homes are centered here for a period of nine months in the year. The institution physcian, the matron, the night nurse, the body of faithful teachers and officers keep in close touch with the health condition of each child. So at no hour of the day or night do the children lack for personal care. An individual health record, designed to follow each

child during his school life, was inaugurated and is being kept by the matron. In this record are entered the cause of deafness, all diseases the child may have had before admission to school and such as he may have contracted during his school course.

During the first year of the biennium the general health of the school was excellent. We have to record, however, one death which claimed the gentle spirit of Annie Christina Lund, the seventeen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Lund of Honeyford. Her death was very sudden, due to autotoceamia. One case of bronchial pneumonia developed during the Christmas holidays, which required the services of a trained nurse, Miss Florence Gervais being employed. Immediately after the holidays a case of red measles was brought to the school. The victim was at once quarantined in the hospital building which had never before been put to this use. The trained nurse was moved to the hospital to take care of the little patient. Only eleven cases developed and none proved serious. Two operations were performed by the institution physician and surgeon upon two boys one for appendicities and the other for a deep seated abscess under the arm. This was done with the consent and in the presence of the parents. Both made complete recovery.

The school term just ending was marked by an unusual amount of contagious sickness, though the general health of the children was never better. We had visitation of scarlet fever, German measles, chicken pox, whooping cough and bronchitis, all in light form. Seven cases of scarlet fever developed and were cared for in the isolation hospital by Miss Olive Sands, a special nurse. This epidemic was followed by a run of German measles, which included almost the entire school. In April just as the measles had run its course, the chicken pox made its appearance, of which there were twelve cases. During the winter five cases of whooping cough and four of bronchitis received treatment. All made satisfactory recovery for which we recognize a kind Providence. Miss Cecilia Grasser was employed to care for cases of contagious sickness other than scarlet fever.

The School is fortunate in having a hospital isolated from the rest of the buildings. It was erected seven years ago a short distance from the power plant. The structure is a model of its kind and well adapted for our present populaion. On account of the crowded condition of the School, the first floor of this building is being used for a sewing room. When an epidemic of a contagious nature breaks out as it did last winter, it is necessary to move the sewing department to the little girl's playroom in the basement of the main building.

OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL

The object of this School is to educate and equip for useful citizenship such children within the borders of the State as are unable, by reason of defective hearing, and speech, to be educated in the public schools. This is a school in the strictest sense of the word not only in name and character of work, but it is recognized by law as part of the free public school system of the State. The deaf, it has been well said,

are not paupers but children of a sovereign tax-paying people asking for a free education—a right granted under our constitution to every child.

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Deaf children and youths over seven and under twenty-five years of age, residents of the State are admited free. No charge is made except for clothing, traveling and incidental expenses. Tuition, board, books, fuel, lights, washing and medical attendance are provided. Pupils whose parents are unable to provide clothing and transportation may receive assistance from the county in which they reside as provided by Sections 962 and 963 of the Revised Codes. The charge for non-residents is one hundred and eighty dollars per annum in advance. The School opens on the second Wednesday in September and closes on the second Wednesday in June at which time all pupils are sent home for the summer vacation.

EDUCATION DUE TO EVERY CHILD

Education is compulsory in North Dakota. The law applies to deaf as well as to normal children. County Superintendents are required by law to report all deaf children of school age. The law further requires that parents of deaf children between the ages of seven and twenty-one send them to school for the whole school period. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor, the penalty ranging from five to fifty dollars according to the offense.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Parents often ask what methods of instruction are used in the School. As stated in our last report we employ both oral and manual methods. Schools employing both methods are known as combined system schools. This School belongs to this class and aims to fit the method to the child rather than the child to the method. We may say, however, that every deaf child upon entering school for the first time is placed in the oral departments and instructed by speech methods. He is given a fair trial in this department, and if the progress made is found to be satisfactory, his instruction along speech lines is continued. If found to be unsatisfactory, he is transferred to the manual department where he receives equally good training, the only difference being the method of instruction. Over two-thirds of the children are taught by speech methods. We have at the present time seven oral classes and three manual classes.

COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study incorporated in the eleventh biennial report is being followed in essential particulars. Two years ago a committee was appointed to revise it. Its report was submitted to the Teachers' Association and it was suggested that each grade be gone over again and the teachers make such alterations as might be deemed wise. Each monthly teachers' meeting was occupied in discussing this important subject. At the last meeting of the year the Association gave its seal of approval and the course of study as revised will soon be gotten out in pamphlet form by our printer boys.

OUR GRADUATES

Every commencement occasion marks an important epoch in the lives of those who successfully complete the prescribed course of study which covers a period of twelve years. It is a time, too, when fond parents, near relatives and friends gather at the School to offer congratulations The two commencements held since the last report were both interesting events and drew a large number of well wishers to the School. The class of 1917 numbered three young men and one young woman—Arthur E. Anderson of Willow City, Glen Clark of Courtenay, Joseph St. Lawrence of Grand Forks and Ina Tibert of Fargo. One of the young men took the entrance examination for college. The young lady took a course in Domestic Science at the Agricultural College at Fargo the following year.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1918 took place in the assembly hall of the School on Monday evening, June 10th. The following interesting program was given before a large audience:

PROGRAM

Music

Invocation ..... Rev. C. N. Prine, of Velva
Essay—"Thomas Edison" ..... Cora Belle Roberts
First Year Oral Work ..... Miss Sims' Class

Music

Essay—"A Short Autobiography" ..... Ida Blanche McNamara
Third Year Oral Work ..... Miss Buchanan's Class
America ..... Miss Harwood's Class

Music

Essay—"Citizenship" and Valedictory ..... Elizabeth Lydia Plecity
Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean ..... By the Class
Presentation of Diplomas ..... Superintedent Read

Benediction

Music

GRADUATES

Ida Blanche McNamara ..... Devils Lake
Elizabeth Lydia Plecity ..... Tower City
Cora Belle Roberts ..... Norma

Class Motto:—Nothing Without Labor
Class Colors:—Purple and White
Class Flower:—Carnations

Following the exercises the audience went to the dining room to inspect the numerous specimens of handiwork made by the pupils of the Industrial Department. The exhibits of the printing office, cabinet shop, sewing room and art and china painting department were of a high order and called forth many well-merited compliments.

In the twenty-eight years of the existence of this School, over three hundred fifty deaf children have received the benefits of an education, forty-nine of whom completed the course of study and received diplomas of graduation. As stated in the last report the first reunion of graduates

and former pupils of this School was held here in June of 1916 when fifty men and women representing classes since 1900 were present. It is a pleasure to report that the graduates and former students of this School are making excellent citizens and contributing their share to the commonwealth of the State.

TEACHERS AND OFFICERS

The success of an educational plant depends largely upon its teaching force. When every department is manned by a corps of earnest, sympathetic and capable teachers such as the School has had, a high standard of excellence is possible. Every school for the deaf in the land today is the beneficiary of the high standard set by our forbears in the first school for the deaf located at Hartford, Connecticut. That School has the distinction of having had on its faculty over thirty college bred men, most of whom were graduates of Yale University. These men laid the foundations of our educational system, so far as the deaf are concerned, broad and deep. It behooves the present generation to keep up the pace set for it. So it is not surprising that there has been an increasing demand for the trained teacher, backed by a good educational foundation. It is the policy of the School to maintain this standard by employing only trained teachers or teachers of experience, and compensating them sufficiently to retain their services.

Institution records show that since the organization of this School there have been employed for longer or shorter periods fifty teachers. During the pioneer days the changes were frequent due to several causes, mainly lack of conveniences, small salaries, climatic reasons and distance from the older sections of the country. We are happy to state that these hindrances to long tenure are being rapidly overcome. There never has been better railroad service than we enjoy today. Devils Lake is on the mainline of the Great Northern runing from St. Paul to the Pacific coast, being only a night's ride from the Twin Cities. The School though a comparatively small one is in many respects quite a complete plant and supplied with all the modern conveniences. North Dakota now stands second to none in the matter of remuneration for services rendered. The climate no longer has any terrors for the timid, the provisions for keeping body and buildings warm being so ample.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Every year sees some changes in the personnel. The School is fortunate, however, in having so few to report for the biennial periods. Miss Inez B. Lacy resigned late in August, 1916, to accept a like position in the Oregon School. Miss Rebecca B. Smith, of Mercersburg, Pa., a graduate of the Torresdale Oral Training School and the Montessori School, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Boys' Exercises in Front of Main Building—School for the Deaf

There were only two changes in the teaching corps in 1917-18, Miss Edna E. Davis having resigned to continue her training and eventually to accept a teacher's position in the Central Institute for the Deaf at

St. Louis; and Miss Alice H. Turner who resigned to teach in the Western Pennsylvania School, a point much nearer her Ohio home. Their places were filled by the appointment of Miss Lillian M. Roberts, of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Ruth L. Sims, of Renfroe, Ala., both of whom took special training for this work before coming here, the former in North Carolina and the latter in Indiana.

Miss Helena Froelich for two years supervisor of girls and teacher of sewing, resigned after the close of school in 1917 to be married. Miss Ellen A. Pearson, a graduate of Gallandet College, was appointed to take her place. Mr. Cadwell who served the School for a year and a half as boy's supervisor, resigned, his place was filled temporarily by Mr. Morris and later by Mr. R. O. Majure, a graduate of the Mississippi School. After two years of faithful service Mrs. Gertrude Shears tendered her resignation as housekeeper to take up other work in the state of Washington.

THE LAWN FETE

The lawn fete which has come to be an annual event at commencement time the children look forward to with pleasure and anticipation. On this happy occasion the girls were all in spotless white and the boys in white shirt waists and all had on liberty caps. They presented an attractive picture from a distance. That faithful work had been done in the gymnasium during the winter and spring months was evident upon this occasion. At the conclusion of the program a picnic lunch was served on the grounds by classes, each teacher looking after the wants of her own pupils.

PROGRAM

Grand March ..... The Whole School
Star Spangled Banner (Rendered in Signs) ..... The Whole School
Setting-up Drill ..... Twenty-four Little Girls
Wand Drill ..... Twenty-four Large Boys
War Garden Drill ..... Thirty-two Small Boys and Girls
Setting-up Drill ..... Thirty-two Small Boys
May Pole Dance ..... Twenty-four Small Boys and Girls

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS

Considerable work was done during the summer of 1917 in the way of repairs and improvements. The interior of the school house felt the hand of the carpenter and painter. The plastered ceiling which had begun to give way here and there was replaced by new metal ceilings of tasteful design. The contract for this work was awarded to Fjelseth & Johnson of this city. Half of the work, however, was done by our instructor of carpentry assisted by Mr. Morris and Glen Clark and Benjamin Knutson. The two last named are graduates of the School and found the knowledge gained in the cabinet shop of great help to them in this work. Fifteen rooms and three halls received attention. All the class rooms were painted, the ceilings ivory and walls light tan. Mr. Henry Jorgenson had the painting contract. The school house looks like another place now.

In the main building the chapel, large dining room, main kitchen, superintendent's kitchen, and the office were all touched up by the painter's brush. Hard maple floors were also laid in the boy's dormitory rooms and halls, replacing the much worn fir floors. The work was well done by Mr. Osborn and his assistants. All the floors in the main building were touched up with a coat of linseed oil dressing, applied hot, before the opening of school.

In August over five hundred feet of four-inch water mains were laid in front and to the east and west of the main building to afford better protection against fire. There is now an extra hydrant near enough to the hospital and school building and the west side of the main building to do effective work in case of fire. The contract for this work was let to Mr. S. H. Klementsrud, plumber.

Mr. P. S. Dunn, manager of the Farmer's Line, looked after the repairing of the spur track running up to our central heating plant. Something like a hundred and fifty new railroad ties were used to replace the old ones, a corresponding number of tie plates and rods. The track, in the opinion of Mr. Dunn, is good for at least eight years without extensive repairs. Our engineer did much to put the track in good condition.

GOOD DRINKING WATER

It has been the desire of the school authorities, for a good many years, to secure good drinking water and to that end Mr. Bangs made at least four attempts. Three were deep wells and one shallow one. In none was the water found to be satisfactory for drinking purposes. There are two wells in the near neighborhood containing satisfactory drinking water. From one of these, that owned by our engineer, Mr. Ringuette, the School has obtained its daily supply for drinking purposes. The water is carried over in milk cans by the Institution farmer once or twice a day, rain or shine. During the summer and fall of 1917 several borings were made to secure good drinking water. In the first boring the digger went down thirty-four feet and struck water. A gallon of it was sent to the Agricultural College to be analyzed. The analysis showed the water to contain such mineral igredients as to make it unsatisfactory for drinking purposes. Other borings were made in different parts of the grounds with no better success as to quality.

NEW BUILDINGS

Last winter our dormitories were crowded to the limit. To house more in the space we have, would be to endanger the health of the children. The enrollment to date is 113. We have on file the names and applications of over thirty deaf children who should be here but whom we cannot take in for lack of room unless the older children are asked to leave before completing their course. We therefore ask for a modern fire proof building that would accommodate at least seventy five pupils. An alternative to this proposition would be to add a middle section—to be used for assembly and school room purposes—to the school building,

which as it stands is one third complete. This would permit utilizing the present chapel for dormitory space.

The demand for vocational training for normal children is becoming more insistent every day. Industrial training means more to the deaf than to the hearing. It offsets their handicap in the bread-and-butter quest. We have no industrial building now. The few trades we have are taught in small poorly equipped rooms over the boiler house. A modern, well equipped building is necessary to provide proper industrial training. This need was recognized by the Legislature of 1912, which appropriated for this purpose $25,000. We earnestly recommend that an industrial building adequate for the present and future needs of the School be provided.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

We firmly believe that the training of the hand should go hand in hand with that of the head and heart. With this in mind the last legislature was asked to make an appropriation for new equipment for the industrial department. The state has made it possible for us to secure this year approximately $3,300 worth of up-to-date equipment for the industrial department. New machinery to the cost $1,500 was ordered for the cabinet department. This equipment includes a band saw, hand planer and joiner, mortiser and speed lathe, all motor driven, and eight work benches. A Model 15 linotype was added to the printing office equipment and sewing machines for the sewing department. Arrangements are being made to equip a domestic science department. The cost is forgotten in the immense value this equipment will be in preparing our boys and girls for their life occupations. We believe the industrial training that they receive here will enable them to make a good start in life and return to the State four fold what has been expended upon them.

The boys are taught printing, cabinet making, carpentering and gardening. The girls receive instruction in light housework, ironing, sewing and dressmaking. We are anxious to add another trade for the boys, that of shoe and harness making. It is a good trade for a boy whether he expects to farm or follow his trade.

All the job work of the School and superintendent's office is done by the boys in the printing office. This includes the printing of the North Dakota Banner, which is issued every two weeks. With a little more equipment the biennial reports of the School could be set up and printed by our boys. All this work is highly educational and eminently practical. The printing office needs a cylinder press. For twenty-five years the Banner has been printed on a small job press. To get out an issue it is necessary to run the press eight times, once for each page, instead of twice as can be done on a cylinder press.

The boys in the cabinet shop have made many useful pieces of furniture and done considerable work for the School. This is a splendid trade for a boy whether he expects to follow it or live on the farm. The skill and knowledge gained from handling carpenter tools will always come handy. With the new equipment just added we look for even greater results.

In the sewing department some thirty-five girls, or half of all the girls, do all the plain sewing and mending for the School. They hem all the necessary sheets, pillow slips, toweling and tablecloths. The younger girls learn to darn. The work is so graded that when a girl finishes her school course she is able to do intelligently most of the plain and fancy work required at home.

The trades are maintained to equip our boys and girls for life, not to make money nor even to be self supporting. As a matter of fact, however, they turn out a great deal of work for institution purposes, which if paid for at market rates, would amount to a few thousand dollars. The printing office alone did over eight hundred dollars worth of work last year and the cabinet shop perhaps twice as much.

FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY

The School is fortunate in owning one hundred-forty acres of land, but should have more to meet the future needs of the School. Seven thousand dollars was appropriated by the last legislature for acquiring certain pieces of land adjacent to our property. Unfortunately this item was vetoed for lack of funds. We would urge a special appropriation for this purpose.

The School owns fifteen high grade Holstein cows and a registered Holstein sire. The children have an abundant supply of milk upon the table throughout the year. From twenty-five to fifty Poland China pigs are raised each year and fattened for institution table use. The farm department is self-sustaining, as will be seen from the farm records which we have on file.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES

Attention is called to the financial statement for the biennial period found on the concluding pages of the report. The sources of income are shown, a table of expenditures by months, a table of expenditures by accounts and a table of expenditures under each classification.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

The most urgent needs of the School are:

1. The immediate erection of a modern dormitory building capable of housing at least seventy-five children.
2. The erection of an industrial building adequate for the present and future growth of the School.
3. The purchase of additional land for the future needs of the School
4. Provision for cement walks between main buildings, general upkeep of grounds and drives, grading new addition south of the front lawn, trees, shrubs, etc.
5. New equipment for the dairy barn.
6. The erection of a house for the farmer and stockman.
7. Provision for interior and exterior painting of buildings.
8. Provision for plumbing, heating, steamfitting, overhauling boilers.
9. New roofs and gutters on main building.
10. Erection of safer fire escapes on main building.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I wish to thank all my co-laborers for their hearty co-operation and interest in advancing the interests of the School. I wish also to express my thanks to the members of the Board, individually and collectively, for their friendly visits and interest in the School, for helpful advice and encouragement so generously accorded to me.

Yours truly,

FRANK READ, JR.,

Superintendent.

No.	Name	Age	Cause of Deafness	Post Office	County	In School 1916-17	In School 1917-18
1.	Ackerman, Albert	7	Ear ache	Reynolds	Grand Forks	249 days	
2.	Ackerman, Bertha	18	A fall	Reynolds	Grand Forks	254 days	249 days
3.	Alfson, Clara	20	Unknown	Reynolds	Grand Forks	Full term	Full term
4.	Anderson, Aldah	10	Congenital	Adams	Walsh	Full term	Full term
5.	Anderson, Arthur*	20	Catarrh	Willow City	Bottineau	264 days	
6.	Anderson, Oscar	13	Congenital	Adams	Walsh	Full term	Full term
7.	Artes, John	16	Sickness	Lakota	Nelson	Full term	Full term
8.	Axtman, Anton	14	Typhoid fever	Devils Lake	Ramsey	Full term	Full term
9.	Barker, Henry	9	Cold and exposure	Linton	Emmons	Full term	
10.	Barta, Clotilda	13	Measles	Veseleyville	Walsh		226 days
11.	Bernard, Josie	16	Cold in the head	Grafton	Walsh	224 days	Full term
12.	Bird, Zelda	11	Measles	Grand Forks	Grand Forks	248 days	269 days
13.	Boeder, Mary	17	Weak nerve	Desart	Billings	205 days	Full term
14.	Boettcher, William	13	Brain fever	Harvey	Wells	Full term	Full term
15.	Bogner, Mike	16	Congenital	Lefor	Stark	Full term	244 days
16.	Bolke, Arline	9	Unknown	Iemmon, S. D.	Adams		Full term
17.	Bourassa, Marie	10	Congenital	St. John	Rolette	Full term	270 days
18.	Bourassa, Victorine	17	Congenital	St John	Rolette	Full term	270 days
19.	Braunagel, Nick	17	Scarlet fever	Harvey	Wells	243 days	268 days
20.	Campbell, J. C.	8	Unknown	Westhope	Bottineau	248 days	249 days
21.	Clark, Glen *	22	Adenoids	Courtenay	Stutsman	264 days	
22.	Cohen, Esther	11	Unknown	Grand Forks	Grand Forks	Full term	267 days
23.	Daugherty, Flossie	13	Coughing spell	Elliott	Ransom	161 days	Full term
24.	Deck, Katharina	10	Abscess	Harvey	Pierce		217 days
25.	Dockter, Fred	14	Sickness	Lincoln Valley	Sheridan	202 days	241 days
26.	Dockter, Gustave	16	Sickness	Lincoln Valley	Sheridan	202 days	241 days
27.	Dockter, Katherina	9	Sickness	Lincoln Valley	Sheridan	202 days	241 days
28.	Ekstrom, Rudolph	19	Severe cold	Harvey	Wells	105 days	247 days
29.	Elhard, Emmanuel	11	Unknown	Jud	LaMoure	Full term	Full term
30.	Erickson, Beda	15	Adenoids	Englevale	Ransom	Full term	Full term
31.	Eyolfson, Julius	18	Measles	Park River	Walsh	235 days	
32.	Feigitsch, Barbara	12	Sickness	Hebron	Morton	Full term	Full term
33.	Frederickson, Winfrid	14	Sickness	Tolley	Renville	Full term	Full term
34.	Frelich, Christina	8	Whooping cough	Devils Lake	Ramsey	266 days	257 days
35.	Fries, Matilda	18	Congenital	Mott	Hettinger		261 days
36.	Gaasland, Arne	11	Unknown	Litchville	Barnes	Full term	Full term
37.	Gaasland, Harold	13	Unknown	Litchville	Barnes	Full term	Full term
38.	Gannaw, Arthur	25	Unknown	Grand Forks	Grand Forks	269 days	77 days
39.	Gebro, Mabel	16	Catarrh	Lidgerwood	Richland	Full term	Full term
40.	Granum, Olga	26	Congenital	Taylor	Stark	Full term	273 days
41.	Gronning, Louise	10	Running ears	Alpha	Golden Valley	159 days	Full term
42.	Hagerty, Clare	11	Congenital	Tokio	Benson	156 days	261 days
43.	Hagerty, Lyle	10	Congenital	Tokio	Benson		261 days

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS 1916-1918—(Continued)

No.	Name	Age	Cause of Deafness	Jost Office	County	In School 1916-17	In School 1917-18
44.	Haider, Stephen	17	Congenital	St. Anthony	Morton	244 days	251 days
45.	Halvorson, Clenora	17	Congenital	Regent	Hettinger	213 days	261 days
46.	Hanson, Nina	14	Brain fever	Pekin	Nelson	269 days	244 days
47.	Harmsen, Rolf	13	Unknown	Hazen	Mercer	Full term	266 days
48.	Haug, Clara	17	Unknown	Milton	Cavalier	263 days	257 days
49.	Hiller, Christ	19	Scarlet fever	Tunbridge	Pierce		139 days
50.	Hoffman, Julius	17	Unknown	Ashley	McIntosh	Full term	144 days
51.	Hofforth, Katherine	24	Catarrh	Esmond	Benson	264 days	
52.	Hofforth, Lena	10	Unknown	Esmond	Benson	264 days	266 days
53.	Holter, Henry	12	Spinal Meningitis	Stanley	Mountrail	261 days	Full term
54.	Iverson, Inga	13	Congenital	Esmond	Benson	269 days	269 days
55.	Jaeger, Paul	17	Whooping cough	Hebron	Morton	Full term	Full term
56.	Johnson, Alton	14	Congenital	Fortuna	Divide	225 days	245 days
57.	Johnson, Mona	15	Congenital	Fortuna	Divide	225 days	245 days
58.	Jones, Edith	19	Adenoids	Jamestown	Stutsman	Full term	Full term
59.	Kenyon, Orra	22	Measles	Steele	Kidder	269 days	259 days
60.	Knutson, Effie	17	Measles	Mohall	Renville	271 days	217 days
61.	Kovar, Frank	18	Ulcers	New Salem	Morton	272 days	262 days
62.	Krueger, Alma	22	Scarlet fever	Ryder	Ward	261 days	
63.	Kuntz, Katherine	13	A fall	Bismarck	Burleigh	Full term	Full term
64.	Linson, Verba	8	Congenital	Belden	Mountrail	Full term	Full term
65.	Lund, Annie	19	Unknown	Honeyford	Grand Forks	48 days	
66.	Markstad, Mildred	18	Adenoids	Fillmore	Benson		268 days
67.	Mautz, Bertha	13	Weak nerve	Cole Harbor	McLean	268 days	273 days
68.	Mautz, Emelia	15	Weak nerve	Cole Harbor	McLean	268 days	273 days
69.	Mautz, Robert	9	Congenital	Cole Harbor	McLean	268 days	273 days
70.	McAllen, Edith	11	Bronchial fever	Minot	Ward	268 days	265 days
71.	McKinnon, Ruth	20	Unknown	Bottineau	Bottineau	Full term	Full term
72.	McNamara, Ida**	22	Sickness	Devils Lake	Ramsey	273 days	263 days
73.	Miller, Lorraine	7	Whooping cough	Fargo	Cass		Full term
74.	Miltenberger, Katie	10	Pneumonia	Towner	McHenry	Full term	Full term
75.	Mitchell, Claude	14	Measles	Inkster	Grand Forks	Full term	Full term
76.	Morlock, Jacob	19	Scarlet fever	Gackle	Logan	268 days	261 days
77.	Mueller, Mike	16	Convulsions	Calio	Cavalier	270 days	264 days
78.	Murphy, Irene	18	Hereditary catarrh	Warwick	Benson	54 days	
79.	Nicholson, Alice	11	Meningitis	Lawton	Ramsey	256 days	269 days
80.	Olson, Beatrice	10	Brain fever	Wyndmere	Richland	253 days	Full term
81.	Olson, Tilda	17	Catarrh	Kindred	Cass	261 days	256 days
82.	Pashenyk, Wasyl	22	Sickness	Wilton	McLean	240 days	Full term
83.	Patten, Lucille	18	Adenoids	Bismarck	Burleigh	Full term	Full term
84.	Pederson, August	14	Unknown	Portland	Traill	250 days	242 days
85.	Pederson, Peder	17	Unknown	Portland	Traill	250 days	242 days
86.	Peterson, Arthur	13	Sickness	Bowbells	Burke	273 days	Full term

No.	Name	Age	Cause of Deafness	Jost Office	County	In School 1916-17	In School 1917-18
87.	Peterson, Rudolph	11	Sickness	Bowbells	Burke	273 days	Full term
88.	Plecity, Lizzie **	18	Unknown	Tower City	Cass	268 days	265 days
89.	Price, Leora	13	Whooping Cough	Baden	Ward	194 days	
90.	Quam, Henry	14	Spinal Meningitis	Hamar	Nelson	273 days	270 days
91.	Rathjen, Emma	16	Catarrh	Zap	Mercer		258 days
92.	Rathjen, Henry	8	Unknown	Zap	Mercer		258 days
93.	Redman, Elsie	16	Unknown	Lawton	Ramsey	256 days	272 days
94.	Reid, Forrest	11	Unknown	Cando	Towner	Full term	Full term
95.	Reid, Jennie	13	Unknown	Cando	Towner	Full term	Full term
96.	Reid, Ophelia	18	Unknown	Cando	Towner	153 days	
97.	Reid, Ruth	15	Unknown	Cando	Towner	Full term	Full term
98.	Reynolds, Dannie	14	Whooping Cough	Mylo	Rolette	Full term	230 days
99.	Richards, Hazel	13	Unknown	Ashley	McIntosh	Full term	Full term
100.	Roberts, Cora **	23	Measles	Norma	Renville	Full term	Full term
101.	Robertson, Nelson	16	Congenital	Halliday	Dunn	Full term	Full term
102.	Rodakowski, John	11	Unknown	Belfield	Stark	233 days	Full term
103.	Schilling, Mabel	14	Unknown	Parshall	Mountrail	Full term	273 days
104.	Schmitke, Herbert	14	Congenital	Denhoff	Sheridan	Full term	Full term
105.	Schnaible, Pauline	16	Unknown	Linton	Emmons	Full term	Full term
106.	Skrivseth, Roy	14	Scarlet fever	Buxton	Grand Forks	Full term	255 days
107.	Steffarud, Myrtle	9	Measles	Fargo	Cass	Full term	Full term
108.	St. Lawrence, Joe*	22	Abscess	Grand Forks	Grand Forks	269 days	87 days
109.	Strege, Leslie	13	Scarlet fever	Drake	McHenry	Full term	272 days
110.	Sturn, Emilia	16	Scarlet fever	St. Vincent	Morton	268 days	247 days
111.	Sturn, Pauline	17	Typhoid fever	St. Vincent	Morton	268 days	247 days
112.	Tibert, Ina **	20	Whooping cough	Fargo	Cass	Full term	
113.	Vogel, Elsie	13	Unknown	Rock Lake	Towner	271 days	258 days
114.	Vogel, Otto	9	Unknown	Rock Lake	Towner	271 days	258 days
115.	Volland, Edward	10	Unknown	Fargo	Cass	Full term	Full term
116.	Vollum, Ruth	8	Congenital	Mona	Cavalier		151 days
117.	Welsh, Verna	14	Congenital	Langdon	Cavalier	Full term	Full term
118.	Wetzstein, George	17	A fall	Mandan	Morton	Full term	Full term
119.	Wheeler, Charles	13	Enlarged tonsils	Berthold	Ward	225 days	207 days
120.	Wilburg, Alice	14	Measles	Bartlett	Ramsey	Full term	Full term
121.	Willey, Boyd	15	Unknown	Calvin	Cavalier	270 days	264 days
122.	Wisler, Alpheus	13	Scarlet fever	Zion	Towner	Full term	Full term
123.	Wisler, Reva	10	Weak nerve	Zion	Towner	Full term	Full term
124.	Worlick, Frank	15	Unknown	Calio	Cavalier	270 days	264 days
				Total number of days in term		274 days	274 days

* Graduated June 11th, 1917.
**Graduated June 10th, 1918.

TABLE NO. 1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT JULY 1, 1916, JUNE 30, 1918

	Balance July 1, 1916	Appropriations available July 1, 1917	Receipts (Collections)	Expenditures	Balance June 30, 1918
Interest and income fund	$5,294.16	.....	$35,485.94*	$20,918.98	$19,861.12
Mill Tax Fund	773.70	.....	364.60*	.....	1,138.30
Collection Fund	2,433.95	.....	1,628.44**	.....	4,062.39
Special Tax for maintenance	13,074.38	55,440.00	.....	59,606.06	8,908.32
Improvements	2,462.50	.....	.....	2,317.12	145.38
Furniture & Bedding.	500.00	1,000.00	.....	1,367.73	132.27
Domestic Science & Equipment	750.00	2,500.00	.....	1,516.58	1,733.42
Farm machinery	1,151.00	.....	.....	939.58	211.42
Water Main and Hydrants	1,000.00	.....	.....	878.52	121.48
Roof and Gutter	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Painting	.....	1,000.00	.....	685.32	314.68
Plumbing	.....	1,500.00	.....	349.45	1,150.55
Ensilage Cutter	.....	350.00	.....	.....	350.00
Totals	$27,439.69	$62,790.00	$37,478.98	$88,579.34	$39,129.33

*Collections by State Auditor.
**Collections by Superintendent of School for the Deaf.

TABLE NO. 2

EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD
Ending June 30, 1918

DISTRIBUTION
(By months)

	1916-17	1917-18
July	$1,264.73	$2,113.55
August	1,198.66	2,217.64
September	2,784.57	5,387.59
October	4,106.93	5,166.50
November	5,406.58	4,878.37
December	4,485.40	5,187.50
January	4,297.01	4,563.72
February	3,443.49	3,984.08
March	3,234.79	5,519.72
April	3,262.49	3,276.79
May	3,376.28	3,763.81
June	3,488.00	2,171.14
Total	$40,348.93	$48,230.41
Expenditures 1916-17		$40,348.93
Expenditures 1917-18		48,230.41
Expenditures Biennial Period		$88,579.34

TABLE NO. 3

EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD
Ending June 30th, 1918

DISTRIBUTION
(By accounts)

	1916-117	1917-18
Salaries and Wages	$20,929.49	$22,251.54
Provisions	5,205.37	6,889.05
Other Sustenance	1,160.92	1,170.29
Fuel and Light	4,191.39	5,021.85
Farm and Stock	1,531.77	3,086.10
Beds and Bedding	786.42	267.01
Library and Amusement	146.11	101.80
House Furnishings	730.15	477.17
Printing Office	384.58	1,747.82
Carpenter Shop	150.64	89.31
Boiler House	69.12	138.90
School Supplies	242.39	281.42
Drugs and Medicines	88.95	195.85
Incidentals	274.93	298.64
Sewing Room	126.00	101.86
Office Supplies	41.27	60.01
Insurance		31.28
Repairs	1,384.01	789.03
North Dakota Land Department	82.60	
Improvements	1,155.17	1,161.95
Furniture and Bedding	500.00	867.73
Domestic Science and Equipment		1,516.58
Farm Machinery	344.00	595.58
Water Main and Hydrant	823.65	54.87
Painting		685.32
Plumbing		349.45
Totals	$40,348.93	$48,230.41
Expenditures 1916-17		$40,348.93
Expenditures 1917-18		48,230.41
Total		$88,579.34

TABLE NO. 4.

Salaries and Wages.

Salaries and Wages			$20,929.49

Provisions

Groceries			
Wheat Grits	400	Lbs.	18.34
Rolled Oats	7	c-s	22.30
Shredded Wheat	7	c-s	25.17
Puffed Wheat	9	c-s	35.66
Corn Flakes	15	c-s	26.01
Grape Nuts	3	c-s	11.66
Apples, No. 10	5	Doz.	14.95
Apricots, No. 10	3	Doz.	17.31
Blackberries, No. 10	4	Doz.	23.08
Blueberries, No. 10	1	Doz.	6.66
Peaches, No. 8	7	Doz.	35.57
Peaches, No. 2½	2	Doz.	4.10
Pineapples, No. 2½	8	Doz.	14.84
Plums, No. 10	1	Doz.	4.35
Plums, No. 2½	4	Doz.	5.60
Corn, No. 10	12	Doz.	57.78
Corn, No. 2	8	Doz.	7.08
Peas, No. 10	17	Doz.	77.31
Peas, No. 2	6	Doz.	5.32
Pumpkins, No. 10	2	Doz.	5.53
Pumpkins, No. 3	2	Doz.	1.68
Tomatoes, No. 10	17	Doz.	73.38
Tomatoes, No. 3	10	Doz.	16.96
Eva Apples	50	Lbs.	3.46
Eva Apricots	150	Lbs.	21.53
Currants, 1 Lb. pkgs.	72	Lbs.	10.53
Raisins, 1 Lb. pkgs.	144	Lbs.	13.19
Raisins, bulk	50	Lbs.	4.95
Eva Peaches	450	Lbs.	35.11
Prunes	700	Lbs.	62.33
Pears	150	Lbs.	15.94
Vanilla Extract, 8-oz.	1	Doz.	4.25
Salmon, 1 Lb. flat tins	20	Doz.	34.24
Cove Oysters, 5-oz.	4	Doz.	2.48
Cod Fish, dried	100	Lbs.	8.15
Catsup, 16-oz.	8	Doz.	15.12
Prepared Mustard, 8-oz.	3	Doz.	2.40
Olives, qts.	2	Doz.	6.14
Black Pepper, ground, bulk	28	Lbs.	6.34
Nutmeg, whole, bulk	1	Lb.	.42
Cinnamon, ground, 3-oz. tins	2	Doz.	1.44
Sage, 3-oz. pkgs.	1	Doz.	.88
Hops, 2-oz. pkgs.	1	Doz.	.65
Corn Syrup, No. 10	9½	Doz.	49.98
Sugar, granulatted	5,600	Lbs.	434.48
Sugar, brown	100	Lbs.	7.93
Sugar, powdered	120	Lbs.	11.04
Jap Rice, bulk	400	Lbs.	22.25
Tapioca, bulk	150	Lbs.	13.62
Sago, bulk	100	Lbs.	6.26
Chocolate, ½ Lb. bars	12	Lbs.	3.43
Cocoanut, bulk	20	Lbs.	4.00
Cocoa, bulk	30	Lbs.	8.25
Baking Powder	70	Lbs.	6.22
Yeast Foam	6	Doz.	2.12
Common Salt	4	Bbl.	9.74
Table Salt	3	Bbl.	10.94
Vinegar	50	Gal.	9.98
Macaroni, bulk	150	Lbs.	9.33
Corn Starch, 1 Lb. Pkgs.	240	Lbs.	11.37
Corn Meal	196	Lbs.	5.65
Navy Beans	400	Lbs.	46.99
Lima Beans	160	Lbs.	12.44
Knox Gelatine, 15-cent size	6	Doz.	7.95
Cream Cheese	163	Lbs.	39.18
Soda Crackers, bulk	393	Lbs.	28.57
Graham Crackers, bulk	35	Lbs.	3.03
Assorted Cookies, bulk	747	Lbs.	65.91
Mixed Candy, bulk	65	Lbs.	7.18
Cream Candy, bulk	60	Lbs.	8.48
Chocolate Candy, bulk	30	Lbs.	3.83
Brazil Nuts	10	Lbs.	1.60
Almonds	10	Lbs.	1.85

Hazel Nuts	10	Lbs.	1.80	
Peanuts	30	Lbs.	2.10	
Pop Corn	10	Lbs.	.60	
Pearl Barley, bulk	100	Lbs.	3.21	
Safety Matches	1	Gro.	.59	
Black Shinola	9	Doz.	5.72	
Bon Ami	9	Doz.	7.39	
Sapolio	3	Doz.	2.40	
Toilet Paper	3	c-s	12.00	
Lye, 1 Lb. cans	4	Doz.	2.91	
From Wholesale Grocery Houses			$ 1,652.51	
Smoked Meats			1,490.31	
Fresh Meats			131.86	
Wheat Flour	16,400	Lbs.	656.00	
Butter	825	Lbs.	303.97	
Eggs	712	Doz.	224.54	
Oleomargarine	1,470	Lbs.	223.61	
Coffee	567	Lbs.	110.69	
Fresh Fruits			41.02	
Fresh Vegetables			5.65	
Apples	83	Bxs.	120.40	
Potatoes	210 2-3	Bu.	242.10	
Incidental Provisions			2.71	$ 5,205.37
OTHER SUSTENANCE				
Water Rent	12	Mos.	630.00	
Soap Chips	1,214	Lbs.	86.72	
Washing Powder, 24 5 Lb. pkgs	5	c-s.	18.90	
Toilet Soap, 100 bars	9	c-s.	33.30	
Laundry Soap, 100 bars	6	c-s.	18.70	
Tar Soap, 100 bars	1	c-s.	3.40	
Toilet Paper, 100 rolls	12	c-s.	77.58	
Paper Towels	1	c-s.	7.50	
Sweeping Compound	800	Lbs.	12.00	
Ice	77.75	tons	96.63	
Red Engine Oil	50.04	Gal.	10.74	
Cylinder Oil	49	Gal.	17.15	
Cream Separator Oil	1	Gal.	.40	
Hard Oil	35	Lbs.	2.90	
Axle Grease	12	Lbs.	.72	
Kerosene	25	Gal.	2.55	
Gasoline	10	Gal.	1.95	
Expenses of indigent children			83.92	
Expenses of messengers			13.55	
Freight			27.25	
Express			14.04	
Taxi Service			2.00	
Incidentals			1.00	
				$ 1,160.92
FUEL AND LIGHT				
Lignite Coal	1,469.885	tons	3,625.59	
Soft Coal	50.9385	tons	468.24	
Electric Lamps			49.38	
Tape, plugs, switches, etc.			6.68	
Electric Current from City			41.50	$ 4,191.39
FARM AND STOCK				
Prairie Hay	48.51	tons	319.57	
Oats	392½	Bu.	196.75	
Shorts	20,300	Lbs.	272.40	
Bran	16,800	Lbs.	208.60	
Seed Potatoes	86 2-3	Bu.	156.88	
Seeds			55.79	
Plants			2.25	
Harness			13.20	
Repair Harness			5.00	
Filling Silo			77.75	
Woven Wire	100	rods	64.30	
Fence Posts	50	only	7.12	
Rent of Team			12.00	
Horse Shoeing			37.38	
Repair Machinery			16.80	
Veterinary Fees			33.00	
Shocking Corn			21.00	
Twine	500	Lbs.	6.00	
Prescriptions			5.20	
Paris Green	1	Lbs.	.50	
Cow Ease	1	Gal.	1.20	
Axle Grease			.25	
Traveling Expenses (Farmer)			8.35	

Incidental Hardware		10.48	$ 1,531.77
BEDS AND BEDDING			
Institution Blankets, 62in.x84in.	161 only	500.85	
Sheeting and Pillow Tubing		285.57	$ 786.42
LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENT.			
Subscriptions to Magazine and Papers		44.85	
Library Books		9.00	
Gymnasium Supplies		41.85	
Holloween Incidentals		.60	
Thanksgiving Incidentals		4.60	
Christmas Incidentals		3.15	
Washington's Birthday Incidentals		1.40	
Easter Incidentals		.25	
May Day Incidentals		2.00	
Picnic Train to Chautauqua		11.30	
Commencement Incidentals		3.11	
Piano Rent for Commencement		10.00	
Orchestra for Commencement		9.00	
Invitations for Commencement		3.00	
Flowers for Commencement		2.00	$ 146.11
HOUSE FURNISHINGS			
Table Linen, Towels, Curtains, etc		200.74	
Crockery and Dishes		92.40	
Brooms and Brushes		53.39	
Rugs		177.85	
Kitchen Utensils		111.96	
Silverware		37.80	
Picture Frames		19.00	
Furniture		14.46	
Refrigerator		9.00	
Rubber Sheeting		7.80	
Rubber Chair Tips		4.75	
Class Pictures for Framing		1.00	$ 730.15
PRINTING OFFICE.			
8x12 Chandler and Price Printing Press		156.80	
Wisconsin Flat Top Cabinet		27.44	
Paper Baler		14.53	
Bale Ties and Screws		3.45	
Type		60.69	
Inks		6.19	
Fish Glue		1.25	
Paper		105.10	
Roller Bearers		.90	
Rollers, Recast		1.75	
Steel Gauge Pins		.48	
"Steel Book Binding and its Auxiliary Branches" 1 set		6.00	$ 384.58
CARPENTER SHOP.			
Hardwood Lumber		121.78	
Tools		13.35	
Nails, Screws, Drawer Pulls, etc		11.19	
Chair Seats		4.32	$ 150.64
BOILER HOUSE.			
Piping, Blacksmith Iron, etc.		23.79	
Cotton Waste		15.00	
Rubber Packing		4.95	
Half and Half Solder		3.20	
Water Glasses		1.10	
Coal Wheelborrow, 1 only		9.20	
Coal Scoops, 4 only		4.88	
Car Movers, 2 only		7.00	$ 69.12
SCHOOL SUPPLIES.			
Tablets, Note Books, Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc.		122.07	
Art Room Supplies		47.76	
Text Books		51.55	
Sunday School Literature		14.01	
Refill Hectograph Duplicators		7.00	$ 242.39
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
Drugs		58.15	
Prescriptions		20.55	
Fumigators		3.00	
Gauze Bandages		3.40	
Adhesive Tape		.96	
Absorbent Cotton		.70	
Medicine Dropper		.78	

Tongue Depressers			.60	
Wooden Applicators			.30	
Atomizer Tube and Bulb			.51	$ 88.95
INCIDENTALS.				
Postage			95.50	
Telephone Rent			94.20	
Long Distance			25.28	
Telegrams			16.18	
Postoffice Box Rent			6.00	
Sup't Bond and Filing same			22.00	
Want Ads			2.60	
Plat of Land and Buildings			7.50	
Livery Service			2.00	
Express			.54	
Shoe Buttons			1.04	
Tray Moulding			.84	
Repair Watchman's Clock			1.25	$ 274.93
SEWING ROOM.				
Dry Goods, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, etc.			108.62	
Scissors and Shears			7.23	
Repair and Clean Sewing Machines			10.00	
Machine Bobbins			.15	$ 126.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES.				
Stationery			28.87	
Receipt Books			6.17	
Self Closing Ink Stand			4.38	
Pencils Sharpener			1.00	
One Copy "Session Laws 1917"			.55	
Mailing Tubes			.30	$ 41.27
REPAIRS.				
Repairs and Upkeep of Plant			$ 1,384.01	$ 1,384.01
NORTH DAKOTA LAND DEPARTMENT				
Land Department			82.60	82.60
Total Maintenance Expense, 1916-17				$37,526.11
Amount Brought Forward				37,526.11
IMPROVEMENTS.				
Lumber			439.62	
Masterkote Paint and Prime			440.55	
Labor and Material in Removing and Installing New Sewer Pipe			50.00	
Labor and Material in Erection and Completion of Sewer and Steam Mains			225.00	$ 1,155.17
FURNITURE AND BEDDING				
Study Chairs	3	Doz.	89.64	
Dresser	1	only	13.00	
Chiffonier	1	only	9.00	
Rockers	3	only	12.00	
Rockers	3	only	8.85	
Dining Room Chairs	5	Doz.	170.00	
Opera Chairs for Chapel	65	only	117.00	
Rockers	3	only	16.02	
Kindergarten Chairs	2	Doz.	18.75	
Kindergarten Rockers	1	Doz.	11.00	
School Desks	8	only	34.74	$ 500.00
FARM MACHINERY.				
Champion Potato Digger			80.00	
Six-Year-Old Holstein Milch Cow			85.00	
Six-Year Old Driving Mare			175.00	
Two-Hand Corn Planters			4.00	$ 344.00
WATER MAIN AND HYDRANT.				
Heavy Plumbing Material			618.03	
Complete Paul Pneumatic Water System Pump, with Motor and Attachments			205.62	$ 823.65
Total Expenditures July 1st, 1916 to June 30, 1917				$40,348.93

TABLE NO. 5.

Salaries and Wages				
Salaries and Wages			$ 22,251.54	$ 22,251.54
PROVISIONS.				
Groceries				
Wheat Grits	200	Lbs.	13.59	
Rolled Oats	7	c-s	34.01	
Shredded Wheat	8	c-s	32.78	
Puffed Wheat	8	c-s	33.86	
Corn Puffs	2	c-s	8.52	
Corn Flakes	19	c-s	50.98	
Grape Nuts	2	c-s	8.10	
Apples, No. 10	7	Doz	40.63	
Apricots, No. 10	4	Doz.	28.96	
Apricots, No. 2½	8	Doz.	18.20	
Blackberries, No. 10	3	Doz.	23.08	
Blueberries, No. 10	3	Doz.	23.64	
Peaches, No. 8	7	Doz.	45.87	
Peaches, No. 2½	9	Doz.	20.70	
Pie Peaches, No. 10	4	Doz.	17.70	
Pineapples, No. 2½	4	Doz.	9.44	
Corn, No. 10	11	Doz.	80.47	
Corn, No. 2	14	Doz.	24.14	
Peas, No. 10	14	Doz.	88.75	
Peas, No. 2	12	Doz.	17.32	
Pumpkin, No. 10	2	Doz.	6.73	
Pumpkin, No. 3	4	Doz.	4.32	
Tomatoes, No. 10	3	Doz.	19.22	
Tomatoes, No. 3	18	Doz.	36.96	
Eva Apples	300	Lbs.	49.15	
Apricots, Eva	150	Lbs.	28.50	
Currants, 1 Lb. Pkgs.	72	Lbs.	14.76	
Raisins, 1 Lb. Pkgs.	140	Lbs.	15.40	
Eva Peaches	475	Lbs.	55.58	
Prunes	850	Lbs.	84.98	
Vanilla Extract, 8-oz.	1	Doz.	5.55	
Mapleline Extract, 3-oz.	1	Doz.	2.72	
Salmon, 1 Lb. flat tins	8	Doz.	19.24	
Cove Oysters, 5-oz. cans	6	Doz.	10.60	
Sweet Pickles	30	Gal.	30.00	
Catsup, 16-oz.	10	Doz.	25.70	
Worchestershire Sauce	11-12	Doz.	2.61	
Olives, Quarts	.2	Doz.	7.00	
Black Papper, ground, bulk	10	Ibs.	3.00	
Whole Nutmeg, bulk	1	Lbs.	.28	
Ginger, ground, 3 oz. tins	1	Doz.	.90	
Corn Syrup, No. 10	13½	Doz.	107.74	
Molasses, No. 10	2	Doz.	12.31	
Apply Jelly Compound	60	Lbs.	4.50	
Sugar, Granulated	3,100	Lbs.	271.27	
Sugar, Brown	100	Lbs.	8.78	
Sugar, powdered	87	Lbs.	9.17	
Jap Rice	550	Lbs.	47.05	
Rice Flour	100	Lbs.	11.21	
Tapioca, bulk	50	Lbs.	6.85	
Sago, bulk	100	Lbs.	14.40	
Chocolate, ½ Lb. bars	12	Lbs.	3.66	
Cocoanut, bulk	18½	Lbs.	3.15	
Cocoa, bulk	15	Lbs.	4.58	
Baking Powder	140	Lbs.	14.11	
Yeast Foam	34	Doz.	12.07	
Common Salt	3	Bbl.	7.76	
Table Salt	3	Bbl.	14.07	
Rock Salt	300	Lbs.	3.60	
Vinegar	50	Gal.	10.00	
Macaroni, bulk	250	Lbs.	21.30	
Corn Starch, 1 Lb. pkgs.	288	Lbs.	24.50	
Corn Meal, bulk	200	Lbs.	11.00	
Navy Beans	165	Lbs.	26.01	
Lima Beans	360	Lbs.	60.20	
Knox Gelatine, 15-cent Pkgs.	9	Doz.	13.65	
Cream Cheese	245	Lbs.	65.57	
Soda Crackers, bulk	369	Lbs.	55.63	
Assorted Cookies, bulk	426½	Lbs.	55.39	
Mixed Candy, bulk	31	Lbs.	5.58	
Walnuts	10	Lbs.	2.00	
Almonds	10	Lbs.	2.00	
Hazel Nuts	10	Lbs.	2.00	
Arm and Hammer Soda, 1 Lb. Pkgs.	36	Lbs.	2.04	

Liquid Bluing	5	Doz.	6.15	
Bon Ami	9	Doz.	7.72	
Shinola, black	12	Doz.	8.50	
Safety Matches	1	Gro.	.95	
Tooth Picks	3	Doz.	.99	
Gloss Starch, bulk	100	Lbs.	9.50	
Sauerkraut, bulk	10	Gal.	6.00	
Jelly Powder	3	Doz.	2.25	
Powdered Borax, 1 Lb. Pkgs.	10	Pkgs.	.80	
Cod Fish, dried	60	Lbs.	6.72	
From Wholesale Grocery House ..			$ 2,006.07	
Fresh Meats			1,419.14	
Smoked Meats			209.89	
Wheat Flour	16,000	Lbs.	882.99	
Graham Flour	1,200	Lbs.	54.00	
Rye Flour	400	Lbs.	25.40	
Barley Flour	200	Lbs.	11.91	
White Corn Flour	400	Lbs.	22.15	
Yellow Corn Flour	300	Lbs.	14.73	
Butter	848	Lbs.	372.75	
Eggs	527 7-12	Doz.	193.09	
Egg Powder	55	Lbs.	54.35	
Oleomargarine	1,482	Lbs.	368.01	
Coffee	600	Lbs.	120.00	
Tea	10	Lbs.	2.80	
Fresh Fruit			45.65	
Fresh Vegetables			49.75	
Potatoes	653	Bu.	816.25	
Apples	88	Bu.	172.95	
Incidental Provisions			47.17	$ 6,889.05
OTHER SUSTENANCE.				
Water Rent	12	Mos.	630.00	
Soap Chips	905	Lbs.	120.78	
Washing Powder, 24 5-lb. Pkgs.	5	c-s	27.25	
Toilet Soap, 100 bars	4	c-s	18.10	
Laundry Soap, 100 bars	2	c-s	8.30	
Tar Soap, 100 bars	2	c-s	9.05	
Toilet Paper, 100 rolls	2	c-s	12.00	
Paper Napkins, 1,000	1	c-s	1.25	
Sweeping Compound	800	Lbs.	8.80	
Ice	72.6	tons	105.51	
Red Engine Oil	32	Gal.	8.80	
Cylinder Oil	32.7	Gal.	13.57	
Motor Oil			1.60	
Kerosene	60	Gal.	8.70	
Gasoline	338 2-3	Gal	84.42	
Expenses of Indigent Children			52.15	
Expenses of Messengers			49.36	
Shoe Laces	344	Prs.	8.50	
Wrapping Twine	5	Lbs.	2.15	$ 1,170.29
FUEL AND LIGHT				
Lignite Coal	1,409. 6	tons	4,346.29	
Soft Coal	61.90	tons	588.23	
Electric Lamps			19.17	
Electric Current from City			66.91	
Telegrams			1.25	$ 5,021.85
FARM AND STOCK				
Oats	810	Bu.	552.10	
Prairie Hay	50.355	tons	655.23	
Straw	5	loads	13.00	
Shorts	36,500	Lbs.	665.00	
Bran	33,900	Lbs.	620.10	
Ground Barley	500	Lbs.	13.75	
Seeds			103.58	
Plants			10.55	
Filling Silo			80.00	
Woven Wire	125	rods	112.50	
Fence Posts			3.70	
Horse Shoeing			30.78	
Repair Machinery			37.48	
Veterinary Fees			34.50	
Twine	500	Lbs.	10.00	
Paris Green	23	Lbs.	17.25	
Arsenate of Lead	10	Lbs.	6.00	
Rent of Bull			12.00	
Freight on Stock Purchased			28.70	
Rent of Farm Bldgs.			10.00	

Manure Forks	2	only	2.20	
Straw Fork	1	only	1.10	
Lime	1	Bbl.	2.50	
1 Manila Rope	250	feet	17.16	
Incidentals			46.92	$ 3,086.10

BEDS AND BEDDING.			
Spreads, Sheeting and Pillow Tubing		232.74	
Freight on Beds		34.27	$ 267.01
LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENT.			
Subscriptions to Magazines and papers		62.10	
Library Books		1.80	
Photos of Children		5.75	
Halloween Incidentals		1.35	
Christmas Incidentals		3.10	
Washington's Birthday Incidentals		2.50	
Easter Incidentals		.20	
May Day Incidentals		1.30	
Commencement Incidentals		1.78	
Piano for Commencement		5.00	
Orchestra for Commencement		9.00	
Invitations for Commencement		3.80	
Flowers for Commencement		2.50	
Repairs for Gymnasium		.47	$ 101.80
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.			
Table Linen, Towels, Curtains, etc.		120.02	
Crockery and Dishes		30.36	
Brooms and Brushes		60.15	
Rugs		37.30	
Kitchen Utensils		182.76	
Water Coolers		13.66	
Freight on Furniture		10.65	
Curtain Rods		1.03	
Curtain Material		7.13	
Rubber Sheeting		4.56	
Oil Polish		6.25	
Silver Polish		.50	
Indelible Ink		2.20	
Combs		.60	$ 477.17
PRINTING OFFICE.			
Rebuilt Mergenthaler Linotype, Model 15-R		1,501.25	
Freight and Drayage on Above		82.10	
Linotype Metal		32.11	
Type		22.98	
Paper		40.36	
Furnace, Coal and Wood		24.13	
Copper, Half Tone Cuts		9.33	
Rollers Recast		3.60	
Label Holders		2.75	
Job Sticks, 3 only		9.10	
Scoring Blades		1.50	
Steel Gauge Pins, 1 doz.		.75	
Rule Case		1.45	
Thermometer, Linotype		3.57	
Skimmer		1.25	
Felt Cloth		1.00	
Graphite, 5 Lbs.		3.25	
Inks		2.60	
Gasoline		3.75	
Keyboard Oil		.50	
Incidentals		.50	$ 1,747.82
CARPENTER SHOP.			
Tools		28.08	
Leather Belt		2.43	
Freight on Mortiser		45.42	
Freight on Jointer		13.38	$ 89.31
BOILER HOUSE.			
Boiler Compound		48.35	
Tools		31.92	
Iron Cement		2.00	
Cotton Waste	130 Lbs.	19.50	
Half and Half Solder	24½ Lbs.	10.47	
Rubber Packing		15.12	

Water Glasses	1-6 Doz.	.25	
Plumbing Hardware		11.29	$ 138.90
SCHOOL SUPPLIES.			
Tablets, Note Books, Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc.		132.92	
Art Room Supplies		58.20	
Text Books		75.18	
Sunday School Literature		13.87	
Refill Hectograph Duplicators		1.25	$ 281.42
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
Drugs		96.81	
Prescriptions		23.80	
Fumigators		50.19	
Vaccination Shields		10.00	
Gauze Bandages		6.13	
Absorbent Cotton		1.16	
Fever Thermometers		4.00	
Forceps and Scissors		1.21	
Ice Bag		.98	
Mortar and Pestle		.87	
Empty Ointment Boxes		.80	$ 195.85
INCIDENTALS.			
Postage		114.50	
Telephone Rent		94.20	
Long Distance		30.27	
Telegrams		18.83	
Postoffice Box Rent		6.00	
Superintendent's Bond		20.00	
Want Ads		1.87	
Express		4.97	
Dray on Waste Paper Shipped		1.00	
Fees to Employment Agency for Two Cooks		5.00	
Repair Watchman's Clock		2.00	$ 298.64
SEWING ROOM.			
Dry Goods, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, etc.		90.86	
Repair and Clean Sewing Machines		10.00	
Sewing Machine Belt and Needles		1.00	$ 101.86
OFFICE SUPPLIES.			
Stationery		60.01	$ 60.01
INSURANCE.			
Insurance on Two Steam Boilers		31.28	$ 31.28
REPAIRS.			
Repairs and General Upkeep of Plant		789.03	$ 789.03
Total Maintenance Expense, 1917-18			$42,998.93
Amount Brought Forward			$42,998.93
IMPROVEMENTS.			
Steel Ceilings for Rooms in School Building with Wooden Brackets and Nails		510.72	
Labor for Putting on Steel Ceilings		258.00	
Labor and Material on Repair of Spur Track		278.55	
Labor and Material in Installing Motor Circuit from Switchboard in Engine Room to Motor Placements in Printing Office and Cabinet Shop		95.00	
24½ ft. 6-inch Water Main		19.68	$ 1,161.95
FURNITURE AND BEDDING			
Extension Table, 10-ft. 48-inch top	2 only	42.00	
Golden Oak Chiffoniers, No. 00	2 only	16.00	
Golden Oak Chiffoniers, No. 188	2 only	25.00	
Golden Oak Dressers, No. 337	2 only	25.00	
Fumed Oak Stands, 20x30, No. 1013	3 only	15.00	
Golden Oak Stands, 18x26, No. 604	3 only	12.00	
Golden Oak Bookcases, one-half size	2 only	12.00	
Mirrors, 12x20	6 only	7.50	
Cotton Felt Matresses, 3 ft.	50 only	377.50	
Iron Single Beds, 3 ft., white Enamel, Woven Wire Springs	50 only	335.73	$ 867.73
DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT.			
Hollow Chisel Mortiser Machine Complete with all Regular Equipment and 2 H. P. Motor		333.14	
"Oliver" No. 514 Steam Glue Heater		17.00	
Speed Lathe, No. 400 Type "A" Complete with one-half			

H. P. Motor, and one set Turninig Tools	210.10	
"Oliver" No. 34-A, Band Saw Complete with Regular Equipment and Three H. P. 110V D. C. 1700 R. P. M. Motor	360.20	
Six "Oliver" No. 104-D Cabinetmaker's Benches, top 25 in.x6½ ft.x34 in. high, fitted with two No. 221-A "Oliver" Tail Vises	238.05	
One "Oliver" No. 104-D Cabinetmaker's Bench, top 25in.x8 ft.x34 in. high, fittted with two No. 221-A "Oliver" Tail Vices	43.24	
One "Oliver" No. 104-D Cabinetmaker's Bench, top 25 in. x 8 ft.x34 in. high, fitted with one Regular vise and one No. 1 Universal Woodworker's Vise	49.85	
"American" No. 8181 6-inch Bench Hand Jointer, equipped with Round Safety Cutter Heads, and one-half H. P. D. C. 110V, 3600 R. P. M. Motor	200.00	
Two "Singer" Sewing Machines, complete	65.00	$ 1,516.58
FARM MACHINERY.		
McCormick 12-ft. Hay Rake	34.00	
Simplex Four-row, 52-Gal. Potato Sprayer	69.08	
One Holstein Frisian 6-yr. Grade Milch Cow	117.50	
Two Holstein Frisian 2-yr. Grade Milch Cows	225.00	
One Holstein Frisian 3-yr. Registered Bull	150.00	$ 595.58
WATER MAINS AND HYDRANT.		
Heavy Plumbing Material	54.87	$ 54.87
PAINTING.		
Labor	642.47	
Material	42.85	$ 685.32
PLUMBING.		
Labor in Digging Trench, Laying Pipes, Setting Valves, Hydrant, and Refilling Trench on 541 ft. Water Main Extension	341.60	
Heavy Plumbing Material	7.85	$ 349.45
Total Expenditures July 1st, 1917 to June 30, 1918		$48,230.41

Public Document No. 30

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

SUPERINTENDENT

of the

NORTH DAKOTA

State Tuberculosis Sanatorium

Dunseith, North Dakota

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
JUNE 30th, 1918

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Board of Control of State Institutions,

Gentlemen:

I herewith submit for your consideration the following report of this Institution for the biennial period ending June 30th 1918.

J. G. LAMONT, Superintendent

HISTORICAL

The Sanitarium was opened for patients late in November, 1913. Since that time a group of modern buildings have been erected, furnished and filled with patients. Comment upon the evident need of such an Institution, or upon public enthusiasm for Anti-Tuberculosis work is therefore unnecessary. At the present time the Institution accomodates 80 patients and is constantly crowded.

On July 1st, 1913, by act of Legislature, the control of the Sanitorium passed from the Board of Trustees to the State Board of Penal and Charitable Institutions.

In the fall of 1913, the Masonic Cottage was erected, also the State Cottage for women and a cottage for employees.

In the fall of 1915, by the expenditure of appropriations made by 1915 Legislature, a handsome and commodious structure was erected to be used as a Dining Room and Kitchen, and which has been called "Refectory Building". It was found convenient to use the second story of this building for an Assembly Hall for the patients, and in the north portion, a large dormitory for the help. This building was erected and furnished at a cost of almost $35,000.00 and is a splendid addition to the Institution group, providing, as it does, not only present accommodations, but room for extensive future development.

During the fall of 1915, an excellent Dairy Barn fully equipped with steel and concrete was built. In the spring of 1916 a herd of first class dairy cattle of the Jersey type was shipped to the Institution by the Board of Control.

A new cottage for the Superintendent was commenced late in the fall of 1915, and opened for occupation in June, 1916. This is conveniently located and comfortably arranged.

By the use of appropriations made by the Legislature of 1917, a large, high-pressure boiler with a new steam engine and generator were installed in the basement of the Refectory building. A suitable Milk House was erected at a convenient distance from the Dairy Barn. Necessary repairs and alterations in the older group of buildings were made, together with extension of water mains and electric cables during the winter of 1918.

The Institution was placed under the superintendency of Dr. J. P. Widmeyer in the fall of 1912. Dr. Widmeyer's resignation in the spring of 1913 resulted in the appointment of Dr. J. G. Lamont to this position, under whom the Institutional work has since been directed.

GROUNDS

The land owned by the Institution consists of 240 acres situated on the

south slope of the mountains adjoining the town of Dunseith. The land is partly timbered and borders a picturesque body of water called Lake Shute. The location is most ideal, having an altitude of about 1,800 feet and affording a most excellent view of miles of adjacent fertile prairie. The climate conditions are similar to the well known Tuberculosis resorts of Colorado and the Adirondacks. Owing to drier climate, however, and less snow-fall, the weather conditions in the winter are somewhat more favorable than at Tuberculosis resorts in the East. In the case of many patients, the crisp, dry air of winter and fall are best suited to the arrest of the disease.

BUILDINGS

The buildings at the present time consist of the following with the approximate cost of construction:

Administration Building and Infirmary	$ 25,000.00
Refectory Building	30,000.00
Masonic Cottage	6,500.00
Woman's Cottage	6,000.00
Employees Cottage	2,500.00
Dairy Barn	4,000.00
Superintendent's cottage	4,500.00
Men's Cottage	5,000.00
Other Buildings, Barns, etc.	2,000.00
Water Tower, Septic Tank, Water Mains, Plumbing Fixtures, etc.	16,000.00
New Engine and generator and boiler	7,000.00
New Milk House	500.00
Approximate cost of construction	$109,000.00

It will be seen that the investment in building without equipment totals over $100,000.00.

Under direction of the Board of Control, the Administration Building is used for Infirmary purposes. This plan is followed to meet the increasing demand throughout the state for the care of advanced cases and to avoid the expense of building a separate Infirmary.

The Masonic Cottage is a neat, modern structure and has been in constant use since June 13th, 1914, when it was formally dedicated. This has been equipped and especially cared for by the Order of the Eastern Star.

OFFICERS

Dr. J. G. Lamont	Superintendent
Miss A. Morgan	Matron
Miss B. Rose	Superintendent of Nurses
Miss Lotty Elg	Bookkeeper
Mr. Carl Isakson	Chief Engineer

VISITING DAYS

Visitors are admitted daily from 3:00 to 5:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:00 to 5:00 P. M.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

During the year of 1915 the number varied between 50 and 60, women predominating. During the folowing year (1917) the number of patients varied between 70 to 80, men predominating.

PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

Result of treatment depends very largely upon the condition in which the patient is received at the Sanatorium. Cases which are far advanced are practically always hopeless, although a few may have the disease arrested by careful treatment. In the moderately advanced cases, through a careful regime and suportive treatment, a goodly portion give early signs of improvement, and the chances of ultimate arrest or improvement are proportionately good. The incipient cases practicaly all do well, but unfortunately the disease is moderately advanced in the majority before treatment is undertaken. A month's delay at home without medical advice before entering may mean six months delay in the arrest of the disease. As a general rule, the feeling of well-being is increasd with the open-air treatment and good food, and on the average, the patients who have been in residence for a few weeks are in good spirits and become more hopeful as the cure advances.

There has been no contagious disease in the Institution since it has been opened with the exception of one case of measles which was promptly quarantined. A few La Grippe cases occurred during the winters.

ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTION

Rates for patients were reduced from $10.50 per week to $9.00 during the year 1915.

County patients must furnish a certificate of indigence from the Judge of Probate of the county in which they reside, after which the County assumes the maintenance at the rate which is fixed by State law.

To avoid delay, the applicant should be examined by his family physician or medical health officer who will submit to the superintendent the report of such examination upon the regular blanks supplied by the Institution. The blanks will be acted upon by the superintendent in regular order, and the applicant notified when to enter.

It is not difficult to understand that patients must sometimes be denied admision owing to the lack of room. Sometimes the female wards may be filled while there is still room for the male applicants, or vice versa.

The room for Infirmary patients being limited, it is frequently necessary to refuse admittance to this class although the Institution management has exerted every effort to relieve the counties of the burden of these cases when possible.

Pay patients are received at the rate of $9.00 per week and county patients at the rate of $7.00 per week.

Owing to increase in the purchase rate of all supplies, the Legislature of 1917 provided for an increase in the maintenance rate to $10.00 per

week at the discretion of the Board of Control and Superintendent. However, by persistent economy, it is believed that it will not be necessary to change the rate, at least for the present.

When extra supplies are required for county patients, such as hot water bottles, thermometers, special vaccines, atomizers, etc., these needs are supplied at cost by the Institution and bill for same sent to the counties.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Medical treatment consists of a careful supervision of diet, exercise, rest hours and all other matters of hygiene together with Tuberculin, vaccines and medicines as seems to be required in individual cases.

Tuberculin is not administered to such patients as are running temperature or where there might be danger of shock from other causes.

Patients spend practically all of their time in the open air, summer and winter, equipped with seasonable clothing.

The diet is made as liberal and nourishing as can be secured.

MEDICAL REPORT AND TABLES

July 1st, 1916 to July 1st, 1917

Patients in residence July 1st, 1916		49
Patients admitted July 1st, 1916 to July 1st, 1917		158
Patients discharged July 1st, 1916 to July 1st, 1917	145	
Patients in residence July 1st, 1917	62	
Total number of patients treated during above year	207	207

CLASSIFICATION OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

July 1st 1916 to July 1st 1917

CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION	Admission	Per cent
Incipient	22	15.20
Moderately advanced	48	33.10
Far advanced	58	40.00
Came for Diagnosis	17	11.70
	145	100.00

July 1st 1916 to July 1st 1917

CLASSIFICATION ON DISCHARGE	Discharged	Per cent
Arrested	9	6.20
Improved	50	34.48
Un-improved	35	24.14
Died	34	23.48
Came for Diagnosis	17	11.70
	145	100.00
Average population per day for the above year		46.9

July 1st 1917 to July 1st 1918

Patients in residence July 1st, 1917		62
Patients admitted July 1st, 1917 to July 1st, 1918		154
Patients discharged July 1st, 1917 to July 1st, 1918	134	
Patients in residence July 1st, 1918	82	
Total number of patients treated during above year	216	216

CLASSIFICATION OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

July 1st 1917 to July 1st 1918

CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION	Admission	Per cent
Incipient	20	14.92
Moderately advanced	50	37.32
Far advanced	44	32.84
Came for Diagnosis	20	14.92
	134	100.00

July 1st, 1917 to July 1st, 1918:

CLASSIFICATION ON DISCHARGE	Discharged	Per cent
Arrested	16	11.94
Quiescent	14	10.45
Improved	41	30.59
Un-improved	17	12.69
Died	25	18.66
Came for Diagnosis	21	15.67
	134	100.00
Average population per day for the above year		76. 5

STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION

(See Application blanks for statement in full)

INCIPIENT

Definition of term "Incipient"

Slight or no constitutional symptoms (including particularly gastric or nitestinal disturbance or rapid loss of weight). Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the 24 hours.

Expectoration usually small in amount or absent; Tubercle Bacili may be present or absent.

Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs, or a small part of one lobe.

No tuberculous complications.

Of the 279 patients discharged during the biennial period, 42 have been clased upon admission as Incipient. These were discharged as follows:

	Total	Per cent
Came for diagnosis	1	2.38
App. arrested	7	16.66
Quiescent	9	21.44
Improved	24	57.14
Unimproved	1	2.38
Died		
	42	100.00

MODERATELY ADVANCED

Definition of the term 'Moderately Advanced"

No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional. Localized consolidation moderate in extent, with little or no evidence or cavity formation. No serious complications.

Of the 279 patients discharged during the biennial period, 98 have been classed as Moderately Advanced upon admission. These were discharged as follows:

	Total	Per cent
Came for diagnosis		
App. arrested	15	15.30
Quiescent	3	3.06
Improved	53	54.09
Unimproved	23	23.47
Died	4	4.08
	98	100.00

FAR ADVANCED

Definition of the term "Far Advanced"

Marked impairment of the function, local and constitutional. Marked consolidation of entire lobe; or disseminated areas beginning cavity formation or serious complications.

Of the 279 patients discharged during the biennial period, 102 were classed as "Far Advanced". These were discharged as follows:

	Total	Per cent
Came for diagnosis	1	.99
App. arrested	5	4.90
Quiescent		
Improved	19	18.62
Unimproved	26	25.49
Died	51	50.00
	102	100.00

REPORTS OF COUNTIES SENDING PATIENTS
July 1st 1916 to July 1st 1917

Name of County	County	Pay
Adams		1
Barnes	3	5
Benson	5	1
Bottineau	1	3
Bowman	1	
Burke	3	
Burleigh	4	
Cass	7	7
Cavalier	6	5
Dickey	1	
Dunn	1	
Eddy		2
Divide	5	5
Foster	1	
Golden Valley	1	1
Grand Forks	11	5
Grant	1	
Griggs		1
Hettinger	1	
Kidder		
LaMoure	2	2
Logan		
McHenry		3
McKenzie	3	1
McIntosh		1
McLean	1	1
Morton	6	3
Mountrail	3	1
Nelson		5
Pembina	6	1
Pierce	1	3
Ramsey		5
Ransom		1
Renville	1	3
Richland	1	2
Rolette	1	3
Sargent	1	1
Stark	1	
Steele	2	1
Stutsman	5	
Towner	4	1
Traill	2	
Walsh	2	2
Ward	10	3
Wells	3	3
Williams	3	15
Total admissions, 7-1-16 to 7-1-17	110	97

July 1st 1917 to July 1st 1918

Name of County	County	Pay
Adams	2	1
Barnes	2	4
Benson	3	2
Billings		1
Bottineau		2
Bowman	1	
Burke	2	2
Burleigh	2	4
Cass	9	7
Cavalier	7	
Dickey	2	2
Divide	3	3
Dunn	1	1
Eddy		1
Emmons	1	
Foster		
Golden Valley	1	
Grand Forks	12	9
Grant	4	
Griggs	1	
Hettinger	1	
Kidder	1	1
LaMoure	2	
Logan		
McHenry	2	3
McIntosh		
McKenzie		6
McLean		1
Mercer	1	1
Morton	3	3
Mountrail		1
Nelson	1	6
Oliver		
Pembina	4	4
Pierce	1	4
Ramsey	1	1
Ransom	1	
Renville		1
Richland	1	4
Rolette	2	2
Sargent	2	
Sheridan		
Sioux		
Slope		
Stark	1	2
Steele	2	1
Stutsman	4	
Towner	6	3
Traill		1
Walsh	1	4
Ward	11	6
Wells	2	
Williams	10	10
Total from 7-1-17 to 7-1-18	111	105

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Are held at the Institution each Sunday by Rev. Montague Bickie. Catholic services are conducted every third Sunday at the Institution by Rev. F. Buchand. In addition to this, clergymen are always within call and have rendered self sacrificing services to patients.

WATER ANALYSIS

In the fall of 1916 a flowing well was obtained at a depth of 140 feet. The water supply is adequate and of good quality. Analysis follows by Prof. Cox of the State University: "The specimen of water received from you April 13th, 1918 from the Sanatorium well shows the following: no

sewage bacteria; water excellent—bacteriologically—need not be boiled for drinking purposes.

Per J. W. Cox, Bacterologist,
State Public Health Laboratories,
University of North Dakota.

FOOD STUFFS

Are purchased under quarterly contracts from the supply houses through the State Board of Control. The average quality of goods thus purchased has been exceptionally high. Owing to outside conditions however, induced by the war, the general price of food stuffs has increased very much during the past two years. Many articles formerly considered necessary, are no longer to be had, and the average advance in prices is considerably more than 60 per cent.

The menu served to the patients at this Institution needs special preparation, and foods must be of a high, nutritive quality. Patients with tuberculosis usually have low power of assimilation and variable appetites. Foods therefore should be especially wholesome, well selected and attractively cooked and served. The staple articles of diet, namely; green vegetables, eggs, milk, good buter and cream should be a part of the bill-of-fare at all seasons.

Fresh eggs and green vegetables are most needed at such time of the year when they are most difficult to obtain. Jellies and fresh fruits or preserves are always attractive to the patients taking trays.

DAILY MENU FOR THE WEEK

May 16th, 1918 to May 23rd

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Thursday, May 16th		
Cream of rye	Potato soup	Cold meat
Scrambled eggs	Pot roast	Baked potato
Apricot sauce	Potatoes, gravy	Cream gravy
Graham gems	Peas, pickles	Corn flakes
Bread and butter	Grape nut pudding	Peach sauce
Milk, cream	Bread and butter	Cake
Coffee	Milk	Bread and butter
		Milk, cream
Friday, May 17th		
Pettijohn	Tomato soup	Sardines
Boiled eggs	Baked ham	Creamed eggs
French toast	Potatoes, gravy	Fried potatoes
Syrup	Creamed cabbage	Blackberry sauce
Bread and butter	Cocoanut pie	Cookies
Milk, cream	Bread and butter	Bread and butter
Coffee	Milk	Milk, cream
Saturday, May 18th		
Oatmeal	Split pea soup	Hamburger steak
Fried eggs	Short rib	Fried potatoes
Prune sauce	Potatoes, gravy	Corn meal
Corn cake	Wax beans	Plum sauce
Bread and butter	Tapioca pudding	Oat meal cookies
Milk, cream	Bread and butter	Bread and butter
Coffee	Milk	Milk, cream

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
	Sunday, May 19th	
Cream of rye	Vegetable soup	Cold meat
Scrambled eggs	Fresh ham	Potato salad
Bacon, toast	Potatoes, gravy	Boiled rice
Bread and butter	Corn, pickles	Grape sauce
Milk, cream	Apple sauce	Cake
Coffee	Bread and butter	Bread and butter
		Milk, cream
	Monday, May 20th	
Pettijohn	Noodle soup	Macaroni and cheese
Fried eggs	Round steak	Corn flakes
Jelly, plain gems	Potatoes, gravy	Peach sauce
Bread and butter	Fried onions	Cinnamon rolls
Milk, cream	Rice pudding	Bread and butter
Coffee	Bread and butter	Milk, cream
	Milk	
	Tuesday, May 21st	
Oat meal	Rice soup	Baked beans
Boiled eggs	New England dinner	French fried potatoes
Prune sauce	Potatoes, vegetables	Cottage cheese
French toast	Apple pie	Spanish onions
Syrup	Bread and butter	Apricot sauce
Bread and butter	Milk	Cookies
Milk, cream		Milk
	Wednesday, May 22nd	
Cream of rye	Barley soup	Head cheese
Scrambled eggs	Rib roast	Hash brown potatoes
Apple sauce	Potatoes, gravy	Cabbage salad
Doughnuts	Lima beans	Cake, peach sauce
Bread and butter	Fruit gelatine pudding	Bread and butter
Milk, cream	Bread and butter	Milk, cream
Coffee	Milk	

EMPLOYEES

Competent help is more and more difficult to obtain for Institution purposes. At certain seasons of the year, new employees, whether male or female, can not be found. In case of discharge or sickness, considerable time is required to replace employees, especially as more skilled labor is rquired as the Institution becomes larger. With the increasing number of buildings, new machinery, the care of dairy barn, gardens and farm, it is necessary that State property should be protected by having on hand at all times the best help obtainable. Development work alone, on the grounds and lawns during the growing period of the Institution requires a large number of employees. These must be hired, however, even at the risk of increasing overhead expense, otherwise State property will suffer.

Very few of the patients are able at any time to undertake regular work, their time of service being interrupted by days of semi-invalidsm. Exercise on the part of the patients is allowed them only as a part of their cure and for a short time each day under the supervision of a nurse. Tuberculosis Institutions, therefore, must have a proportionally large number of employees as compared with other Charitable Institutions where patients are benefited by doing a great deal of work.

The following is a copy of our Pay-Roll for the month of June, 1918:

(Officers and Employees)

Name	Position	Board	Salary
John Ryser	Dairyman	yes	$60.00
John Streeck	Dairy Helper	yes	36.00
Tom Egan	Gardner	yes	10.00
Amey Brasseu	Farmer	yes	34.66
Ralph Moffit	Farmer	yes	30.00
Earl Myer	Farmer	yes	40.00

Name	Position	Board	Salary
Carl Isakson	Engineer	no	90.00
Dexter Ogilvie	Asst. Engineer	yes	40.00
Joe Gooselaw	Night Engineer	yes	40.00
Victor Balduyck	Driver	yes	15.00
G. Johnson	Laundryman	yes	18.50
Mrs. G. Johnson	Laundress	yes	15.33
Blanche Jolly	Maid	yes	25.62
Delia DeLorme	Maid	yes	9.68
Chas. Snyder	Chef	yes	60.00
Mrs. Chas. Snyder	Second Cook	yes	30.66
Victorine LaFrance	Maid	yes	21.33
Helen Pape	Maid	yes	25.00
Rose Klosser	Waitress	yes	25.00
Mary Jane Gromboise	Waitress	yes	11.68
Philomena Warren	Waitress	yes	16.00
Oglia DeLorme	Waitress	yes	25.00
Mrs. Frye	Maid	yes	20.00
Julia Martin	Maid	yes	15.00
Mrs. W. C. Smith	Maid	yes	14.86
Mrs. Ethel Paulsen	Nurse Supervisor	yes	36.80
Mrs. Carl Isakson	Nurse	yes	28.30
Mrs. K. Thompson	Nurse	yes	50.00
Mrs. Earl Myer	Nurse	yes	40.00
Martha Vigstol	Nurse	yes	35.00
Mrs. Cheshire	Nurse	yes	18.00
Ann Morgan	Matron	yes	65.00
Lotty Elg	Book-keeper	yes	55.00
Dr. J. G. Lamont	Superintendent	yes	216.66
			$1,274.08
Payments made from contingent fund			143.37
Total pay-roll			$1,417.45

LAUNDRY

In the spring of 1918 the laundry machinery was moved to more commodious quarters in the basement of the Refectory building, and with the addition of some necessary equipment will be sufficient for all present needs.

STORAGE

The basement of the new Refectory building provides ample storage room. Suplies can now be purchased in large quantities at a considerable saving. Two excellent cold storage rooms are also a part of the kitchen equipment in the building, one being used for meat and the other for dairy products.

COAL

Owing to the use of larger boilers and steam machinery, a larger supply of coal will be required in the future together with increased storage capacity for this necessity. Lignite coal is being used exclusively for heating purposes.

FIRE INSURANCE

Upon the various buildings the sum of $29,725.00 of insurance is in force at the date of this report. Policies are carried in various old line companies. There has been no loss from fire since the institution was opened. Water pressure in the Institution plant is quite sufficient for fire purposes and fire ladders and hose are supplied for the protection of the inmates. The administration building is supplied with hose on each flat. The new Refectory building is of fireproof construction. Water supply to the superintendent's cottage has been considered sufficient for fire protection.

A REVIEW OF THE TUBERCULOSIS QUESTION IN NORTH DAKOTA

In the fall of 1915 a survey of the State was made by Dr. Caroll Fox, an officer of the Federal Government at Washington, D. C., with reference to infectious diseases in general and Tuberculosis in particular. According to his statement, there exists in the State of North Dakota about 5,000 cases of tuberculosis of which at least 2,500 are of the more advanced type. The latter have the power to transmit the disease to other people from the fact that the sputum is germ-laden. If every tubercular patient were educated as to personal hygiene, especially with reference to the sputum, the tuberculosis problem would no longer be of such tremendous complexity as at present. But with many helpless cases who are ignorant of the means of disease prevention, who have arrived at such a state of prostration as to be reckless of consequences, it is very evident that not only should such educative campaign be followed, but also a system of supervision and control should be instituted in order to secure best results.

The State Institution, has a capacity of 80 beds. It is obvious that a very large proportion of the active cases must be cared for at home or in other institutions. The State Institution is best suited for the caring of the earlier types, although the Board of Control have prudently arranged for the care of a few infirmary patients at the State Sanatorium. The only safe time to attempt treatment of this disease is in the early stages.

With the very large number of active cases mentioned above, the growing need for Sanatorium aid is very obvious, and in order to materially reduce the death rate from this disease, Institutional care will be necessary for a much larger proportion of the active cases than formerly.

PURPOSES OF THE SANATORIUM

Institutional treatment of Tuberculosis during the past 15 years has increased six-fold. Home treatment is expensive and imperfect. In an Institution where patients are constantly under the medical and nursing supervision, and where hours of living are regular, the principal conditions of cure, namely, rest, proper nutrition and open air are more easily provided. Patients can be controlled and corrected when rules of hygiene are violated. Emergencies such as hemorrhages are promptly cared for. Early sign of failing resistance are quickly noticed and treatment instituted, and the way made easy for patients to follow a proper routine. Unless conditions at home are especially favorable, very few of the above mentioned conditions pertain. Certain advantages, however, of home treatment must be acknowledged. Patients may be less lonesome, may receive little attention with regard to diet and in a social way which can not be provided in any Institution. An effort is made, however, in the North Dakota Sanitorium to meet these various needs and so far as possible relieve the tedium of Institutional life.

It is the purpose of the Institution to effect as many cures as is possible. As no case can be stated as cured until all symptoms of the disease have been absent for a period of two years it is seldom that any active case can be retained sufficiently long in an Institution to be classed as

cured. An increasing number leave Apparently Arrested and a greater number Improved. In the earlier cases as many as 90% show improvement. In the Moderately Advanced cases a large proportion are improved. While not much is expected of the Far Advanced cases, it is evident that a great good is accomplished by the segregation and care of such cases away from their families and the consequent prevention of infection.

RETURNED SOLDIERS WHO ARE TUBERCULOUS

It is estimated by the National Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a report recently issued by the General Secretary that at least fifty thousand more beds will be required in the Tuberculosis Hospitals of the United States within the next two years owing to the increase due to war conditions. At the present time there are about forty-three thousand beds available for this purpose. Each state should of necessity do its special portion of this additional work. During the past few months a considerable number of returned soldiers have applied for admission in the State Institution. Fortunately, many of these cases are in a curable condition. With a crowded State Institution, with capacity already too limited for ordinary state purposes, it is useless to hope for an extension of this work to take care of military patients unless prompt measures are commenced to especially provide for this class. It is very safe to state that were the present capacity of the Sanatorium doubled, every available bit of space thus provided would be immediately used. In addition to this, the overhead expense per capita should be proportionately reduced.

PRESENT NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Overcrowding is never advisable, but during the greater portion of the past year, the Cottages and Infirmary have accomodated more than the number originally intended. The increasing demand for room, renders imperative a very considerable expenditure for new buildings. Quarters are needed for new employees. The delay in building the A. O. U. W. cottage (owing to increase in price of material and for other reasons) has been a disappointment to many friends of tuberculosis work.

MAINTENANCE

The cost per capita of expenditure has fallen during the past year from 2.08 to $1.37 per patient. This notwithstanding the fact that war prices of food stuffs, etc., have almost doubled. This substantial decrease is due to the fact that a greater number of patients have been accommodated and thus reducing the over-head per capita. Although the legislature of 1917 allowed an increase in the county rate from $7.00 to $10.00 per week, at the discretion of the Board of Control and superintendent, through careful economy, it was found after the end of the fiscal year. (July 1st, 1918) that the larger rate would not be necessary. It is believed that the old rate will be adequate for the balance of the biennial period without incurring a maintenance deficit. It is urged, however that with the probable rapid growth of the Institution, and little prospect of decrease in

food prices, that no cut can be made in estimated maintenance expenditure which has been carefully based upon a consideration of the several items of necessary living expense. It is believed that $60,000 will be needed for the biennial period. The $15,000 over the $45,000 appropriated by the last legislature will probably take care of natural expansion during the biennial period ending July, 1921.

COAL

Installation of new high pressure boilers requires almost double the expenditure for Lignite coal. The amount of $7,500 was expended at the end of the first year of our present Biennial period. The coal appropriation of $5000 being expended, this item will therefor have to be paid from maintenance for the balance of the biennial period. It is therefore estimated that $15,000 will be needed for the biennial period.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION

Former appropriations for these purposes have been used for extending water mains to Dairy Barn and Superintendent's Cottage, a combined distance of about 2000'. Hydrants and proper hose are needed and further provisions should be made to extend mains and fire protection to all new buildings. Estimated cost $1,000.00.

SIDEWALKS

When improper or no walks are furnished, additional help is of course required to keep floors clean in main buildings. Cement walks are always an economical as well as convenient improvement. Estimated cost $1200.00.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS

No money has been available for the improvement of the grounds since the year 1915 when a small appropriation was made and which was barely sufficient for grading about the new buildings. As a consequence, the lawns have been left in an unsightly condition, for lack of sodding and grass seed. Considerable terrace grading is necessary on hilly slopes to prevent further erosion from heavy rains. Trees and shrubbery should be planted as indicated in contour map recently made by the school of Forestry at Bottineau, N. D. Estimated cost $1,200.00.

ADDITIONAL LAND

Land values in the vicinity of the Institution, in fact, throughout the whole Turtle Mountain region have doubled in value within a short space of time. Forty acres adjoining the Institution grounds is still purchasable at a price per acre not to exceed the price paid for the original site, namely $20.00 per acre. This land lies approximately 26' from the Refectory building. This additional land would be necessary in order to secure the proper grouping of the buildings as well as for grazing and garden purposes. Estimated cost $800.00.

FENCES

The futility of trying to cultivate vegetables and maintain a well bred

dairy herd without fenced fields has been abundantly shown during the past five years. Almost as much waste is caused every year as would have provided the fencing material to enclose the Institution property a few years ago. Estimated cost $2,000.00.

WATER SOFTENING PLANT

An expert on steam fitting visited the institution, and after a careful examination, estimated that within a year or two, possibly the entire system of hot water pipes with valves, unions, etc., would require replacement on account of formation of scale and erosion of metal surface at joints. This condition could be entirely eliminated by the use of softened water. At the same time, the Institution is spending annually for soap and other laundry supplies a sufficient amount to maintain a water softening plant for all purposes. Estimated cost $2,000.00.

FIRE HOSE AND HOSE CART

No fire hose has ever been purchased by the Institution. The City of Cando Fire Department a few years ago donated 500 feet of used hose, which until now, has served all purposes of fire protection, and is no longer serviceable. Estimated cost $1,000.00.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

A small Institutional telephone system of about eight or twelve instruments would greatly facilitate rapid medical service in case of sudden illness in the different cottages, and at the same time keep the general office in closer touch with the various activities of the Institution, and save considerable time spent in walking between the cottages and other buildings whenever a message is necesary. Estimated cost $200.00.

WELDING MACHINE AND LATHE FOR WORKSHOP

Metal work is frequently needed to keep machinery in repair and in good running order. The breaking of a metal casting might, for instance, stop the entire laundry work for two or three days while waiting for repairs. With proper tools, repairs might be made at the Institution within a few minutes. Estimated cost $150.00.

REPAIRS

The following general repairs to buildings and plant have been estimated as necessary:

Water tower and Tank	$ 350.00
General Wood Work and Glass	1500.00
Paints and Painting	2000.00
Plumbing Repairs	500.00
Heating Repairs	500.00
New Floors for Cottages	1500.00

NEW BUILDINGS

GARDEN HOUSE

This building is very necessary for the forcing of early vegetable plants

and to provide necessary green vegetables for the patients' tables during the winter months. Estimated cost $1,000.00.

ROOT CELLAR

Vegetables at present are stored in the basement of the Refectory building. The temperature of this room during the spring and early summer (when potatoes and other vegetables are purchased for storage) can seldom be kept below 60 to 70 degrees resulting in much waste and deterioration. Estimated cost $1,000.00.

CISTERNS

Soft water can always be used to advantage when properly stored. Two cisterns of good capacity are needed. Cost $300.00.

OFFICE AND DORMITORY BUILDING

Office room is needed for Nurses, Matron, Superintendent and others. Medical rooms are needed for examinations and laboratory purposes. X-Ray work will require suitably constructed apartments. A surgical room is needed for work on Artificial Pneumothorax, as well as for emergency surgical work of all kinds. Suitable dormitories are also needed for female help who are at present crowded into a portion of the patient's Assembly Hall. An Office Buildong with a second story which could be used for a Help Dormitory would take care of all future needs. Estimated cost $30,000.00.

ICE HOUSE ADDITION

An addition to our present Ice House is necessary. Estimated cost $500.00.

MACHINE SHED AND HOG HOUSE

This could be combined in the same building. Estimated cost $1,300.00.

INFIRMARY ANNEX

The Institution has been taxed above capacity at all times. At the time of writing this report there are 87 patients in residence. The actual capacity without over-crowding is 78. In addition to the present population, we have a considerable waiting list, and the majority of patients refused admission for lack of room, are of the Infirmary type—bedfast. As it is evident that more room must be provided as soon as possible to meet the needs of this work, it is thought best to build suitably to care for the more advanced cases. The Infirmary should care for double its capacity of 30, and the new annex would cost about $75,000.

BEDDING AND FURNISHINGS

If, as is anticipated, new buildings are erected for Infirmary purposes, sufficient funds must be available for furniture and equipment. About $5,000 would be required to provide furniture, bedding and blankets for 30 patients.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

Steam jacketed kettles and compartment steam boilers are more and more necessary with Institutional growth. Steam tables are necessary

for proper serving of hot food in the Infirmary. A new dumb waiter is also required in this building. For all purposes, about $1,000 is considered necessary.

MILK HOUSE EQUIPMENT

Machinery for sterilizing utensils, cooling and bottling are needed with proper plumbing and steam fitting for same. Probable cost $500.00.

STEEL WARDROBE LOCKERS

Wardrobe lockers will be needed for patients clothing. These are easily cleaned and of sanitary construction. If the new buildings are constructed, about 40 new lockers will be needed. These will cost about $15.00 each.

FARM EQUIPMENT

A corn planter, farm wagons, harness, mower, vegetable seed drill, cultivator and drag are among the larger articles needed. About $500.00 will be needed for this purpose.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

The Refectory building, Superintendent's Cottage and other new buildings have never been fitted with wall fixtures for light. Estimated cost about $500.00.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

For printing new books for bookkeeping purposes, and general office supplies, about $200 is expended each year.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

New filing cases and additional office furniture is necessary. Estimated expense $400.00.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY

The washing tubs, mangle and extractor used at present are too small for our present population. Within the next few months additional machinery must be installed at a cost of about $1,000.

ENGINE AND BOILER ROOM SUPPLIES

These include the many essentials of the Engineer's Work Shop (who also has charge of the steam-fitting and plumbing. Estimated expense $500.00.

X-RAY EQUIPMENT

From every County in the State, patients are being sent to the Sanatorium for early diagnosis of tuberculosis. Much of the patient's future welfare depends upon the examining physician's report of the condition. Every known method should be used to increase the accuracy of the report. The smallest X-Ray machines are useless as an aid in diagnosis of early lung conditions. For a first class equipment about $3,000 will be needed at present prices.

PLATFORM SCALES

Hay and other commodities have to be taken two miles to Dunseith to be weighed. A good scale will cost about $300.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

DAIRY CATTLE

A new fund will be needed to supply the growing needs. During the past year, a large amount of milk had to be purchased in addition to that obtained from the Institution herd. We should have about $1,000 for dairy cows.

POULTRY

With proper fencing and housing, poultry raising can be made profitable on a scale such as has been successful in other State Institutions. For brooders, incubators and stock, we would need about $250.00.

INSURANCE

A blanket policy of sufficient amount to cover all buildings and contents will cost about $2,500.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

July 1st 1919 to July 1st 1921

NORTH DAKOTA STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITORIUM,

Dunseith, North Dakota

MAINTENANCE		$75,000.00
General Maintenance	$60,000.00	
Coal	15,000.00	
IMPROVEMENTS		9,900.00
Extension of Water Supply and Fire Protection	1,000.00	
Sidewalks	1,200.00	
Improvement of Grounds	1,200.00	
Additional Land	800.00	
Fences	2,000.00	
Water Softening Plant	2,000.00	
Fire Hose and HoseCart	1,000.00	
Local Telephone System	200.00	
Welding Machine	150.00	
Lathe for Work Shop	350.00	
REPAIRS		6,350.00
Water Tower and Tank, Repairs and Painting	350.00	
General Repairs to Buildings	1,500.00	
Painting	2,000.00	
Plumbing Repairs	500.00	
Heating Repairs	500.00	
New Floors for Cottages	1,500.00	
NEW BUILDINGS		109,100.00
Garden House	1,000.00	
Root Cellar	1,000.00	
Cisterns	300.00	
Infirmary Building Annex	75,000.00	
OFFICE AND DORMITORY BUILDING	30,000.00	
Ice House Addition	500.00	
Farm Machinery Shed	500.00	
Hog House	800.00	
EQUIPMENT		14,000.00
Bedding and Furnishings (if new buildings are erected)	5,000.00	
Bedding and Furnishings (under present condition)	2,500.00	
Kitchen Equipment	1,000.00	
Milk House Equipment	800.00	
Steel Lockers	600.00	
Farm Equipment	500.00	
Electrical Supplies	500.00	
Office Supplies	400.00	
Office Equipment	400.00	
Laundry Machinery	1,000.00	
Engine and Boiler Room Supplies	500.00	

X-Ray Equipment	3,000.00	
Platform Scales	300.00	
MISCELLANEOUS		2,750.00
Dairy Cattle	1,000.00	
Poultry	250.00	
Insurance	1,500.00	
	$217,100.00	$217,100.00

OPEN AIR SCHOOL

This is maintained through the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals by the North Dakota Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Owing to crowded condition of the sleeping porches the past winter, no other suitable place could be found except the large, well ventilated Assembly Hall. It is suggested that a small pavillion should be built at moderate cost, detached from other buildings and containing a well heated dressing room. The school was well attended and successfully conducted by Mr. E. T. Norlin, himself a patient here.

THE REIGHART-WRIGHT MEMORIAL WARD

This ward was furnished Jan. 1st, 1918, by Mrs. Nellie Wright Reighart of Minot, N. D. It is tastefully furnished and arranged for the especial care of infirmary cases, and adds many bright suggestions of comfort and hope to the mind burdened with care and the body emaciated by disease. It is situated in the southwest corner of the Infirmary, is well lighted and has a magnificent outlook over hill and prairie.

CASH DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD

Leabanon Chapter No. 37, Mrs. M. Bolton, Treas., D. E. S.	$ 10.00
N. D. Anti-Tuberculosis Assn. (Dr. King bequest)	401.32
W. D. McClintock, Rugby, North Dak.	25.00
Henry S. Midough, Devils Lake, North Dak.	25.00
Rebecca Lodge, Mrs. Nellie S. Evarts, Secy., Bismarck, N. D.	5.00
Masonic Lodge No. 93, Hetitnger, North Dak.	5.00
Presbyterian Ladies Aid, Buffalo, North Dak.	5.00
Edmore Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Edmore, North Dak.	25.00
Forscher Club, Mrs. C. A. Currie, Secy., Perth, N. D.	5.00
Troyon Lodge No. 113, A. F. & A. M., Sherwood, North Dak.	10.00
Ladies Aid Presby. Church, Buffalo, North Dakota	5.00
Henry G. Middough, Duluth, Minn.	25.00
Masonic Lodge, Williston, North Dak.	10.00
Catherine B. Mason, Quinion, North Dak.	50.00
Total	$606.32

Donations other than Cash for the Biennial Period.

Sunday School Class, Rolette, North Dakota—6 glasses jelly.

Degree of Honor, New Rockford, North Dakota—1 bbl. jellies and preserves.

J. O. Sevartson, Sheyenne, North Dakota—magazines.

Mrs. E. J. Hausermann, Grafton, North Dakota—three night gowns.

Mrs. Ella Miller, Doyon, North Dakota—9 glasses preserves.

Bethesda Rebecca Lodge No. 5, Casselton, North Dakota—jellies.

Unknown—1 set encyclopedia books.

O. E. S. Grand Chapter (Mrs. Florence M. Hopkins, Grand Secretary)—the following list of magazines subscribed for one year: 1 Collier's; 1 Harper's Weekly; 4 Saturday Evening Posts; 2 Ladies' Home Journals; 1 American; 1 McClure's; 1 Everybody's; 1 Geographical.

Mrs. Libby Champion, Williston, North Dakota—cut flowers.

Mrs. C. I. Langer, Sanborn, North Dakota—S. S. papers.

Mr. Wm. I. Ogilvie, Sherwood, North Dakota—1 dozen new hymn books (Joy to the World).

Woman's Club, Williston, North Dakota—1 new sewing machine for Girls' Cottage.

State Capitol, Bismarck, North Dakota—9 electric light fixtures.

Mrs. M. I. Lindersmith, Monango, North Dakota—8 new books for Library.

Ladies' Aid, Berthel Moravine Church, Leonard, North Dakota—1 dozen cans preserves.

Ladies' Aid, Moravine Cong., Addison, North Dakota—1 bbl. preserves.

Mrs. Elbert Southam, Crary, North Dakota—1 organ for Chapel.

C. D. Eiken, pastor Lutheran Church, Overly, North Dakota—5 new books for Library.

Count-on-Me Club, Minot, North Dakota—picture, "Song of the Lark" for Girls' Cottage.

Minot Art Club, Minot, North Dakota—picture, "Morning by the Lake" (Carot) for Assembly Hall.

W. C. T. U., Doyon, North Dakota, Mrs. Ella Miller, President—6 qts. preserves.

O. E. S. Grand Chapter, Mrs. Florence M. Hopkins, Grand Secretary—one-year subscription to the following magazines: Collier's; Harper's Weekly; Saturday Evening Post; Ladies' Home Journal; Leslie's Weekly; American; McClure's; Everybody's; Geographical; Good Housekeeping; Red Cross Magazine; Technical World; Needle Craft.

Rebecca Lodge, Casselton, North Dakota—1 box jellies.

Catherine B. Mason, Quinion, North Dakota—picture, "Christ Stilleth the Storm" for the Chapel.

Patients of Masonic Cottage, $12.00 worth of Victrola records.

Rugby Green House—12 dozen carnations.

Mrs. J. G. Lamont, Dunseith, North Dakota—one-half dozen new hymn books, "Joy to the World."

Rugby Green House, Rugby, North Dakota—10 dozen carnations and ferns.

Rugby Green House, Rugby, North Dakota—19 dozen carnations and ferns.

One ward completely furnished by Mrs. Nellie Wright Reighart of Minot, North Dakota.

NORTH DAKOTA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

President—Dr. J. Grassick, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
Secretary—Dr. Fannie Dunn Quain, Bismarck, North Dakota.
Treasurer—Olaf Hagen, Lawton, North Dakota.
Field Worker—Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Lawton, North Dakota.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers of the Association.
President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.
President of the State W. C. T. U.
President of the State Nurses' Association.
President of the State Medical Association.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Fannie Dunn Quain, Bismarck, North Dakota.
Dr. W. H. Bodenstab, Bismarck, North Dakota.
Dr. V. H. Stickney, Dickinson, North Dakota.

EDUCATIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Lawton, North Dakota.
Dr. H. E. French, University, North Dakota.
Mrs. R. A. Sprague, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
Hon. A. F. Bonzer, Lidgerwood, North Dakota.
Miss Ethel Stanford, R. N., Fargo, North Dakota.

SANATORIUM COMMITTEE

Dr. J. G. Lamont, Dunseith, North Dakota.
Dr. C. J. McGurren, Devils Lake, North Dakota.
Rev. J. J. McDonald, Michigan City, North Dakota.
Hon. W. B. Overson, Williston, North Dakota.
Miss Leila Halvorson, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Mrs. Margaret VanFleet, Larimore, North Dakota.
Mrs. Ewing, Kenmare, North Dakota.
Mrs. N. O. Sandven, Park River, North Dakota.
Dr. G. H. Labbit, Enderlin, North Dakota.
Dr. H. O. Altnow, Mandan, North Dakota.

IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is a pleasure to thank the various organizations who have been active in promoting the Institutional welfare during the past two years. The work of the Institution continues to remain (as it should) removed above the hampering touch of political influence or religious sectarianism. Many Lodges and Churches have shown interest of a practical kind. The daily and weekly press; the Anti-Tuberculosis Association; the North Dakota State Medical Society; the State Federation of Women's Clubs have co-operated splendidly in the larger aim of the Institution.

I desire to thank the members of the Managing and Nursing Staff for loyal and self-sacrificing effort. The employees generally have been careful and diligent in their special work.

It is also a pleasure to thank the Board of Control and the Governor of North Dakota for a business-like administration of all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Sanatorium.

Respectfully yours,

DR. J. G. LAMONT, Superintendent.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATARIUM

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENSE, JULY 1, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917

	Prov.	Fuel and Light	Salary	Repairs	Bedding	Lib & Amus	Drugs	Farm & Stock	Dairy	Other Supplies	Extras Hardware	Total
July	459.07	468.55	1,112.21	111.90			1.35	18.75	5.72	190.45		2,368.00
August	427.76	254.87	1,059.28	15.00			119.47	157.93	4.25	538.39		2,576.95
September	1,223.17	384.47	1,124.16	948.20			60.86	280.60	341.77	251.60		4,614.83
October	815.67	635.58	1,194.08	271.57		57.50	219.61	453.41	9.97	264.49		3,921.88
November	1,017.08	424.82	1,069.82	1,478.33		4.00	124.04	144.92	255.24	331.42		4,849.67
December	283.90	1,109.79	1,025.06	741.86			45.46	70.13	59.58	379.26		3,715.04
January	451.20	1,060.41	1,039.18	245.14		6.25	196.05	221.37	41.25	318.98		3,579.83
February	674.17	155.30	1,057.43	28.28	18.75	6.00	44.85	150.14	2.78	336.99		2,474.69
March	316.87	1,297.99	1,002.98	92.25		7.50	.74	22.00	108.67	284.67		3,133.67
April	435.09	140.40	1,044.55	81.10	3.82	10.00	811.85	617.93	157.21	242.30		3,544.25
May	1,155.96	359.23	1,170.31	33.91		59.25	108.18	470.58	5.54	288.15	193.38	3,844.49
June	1,131.78	684.84	1,261.93	22.00	4.99	4.56	133.87	554.34	151.08	1,062.71		5,012.10
Totals	8,391.72	6,976.25	13,160.99	4,069.54	27.56	155.06	1,866.33	3,162.10	1,143.06	4,489.41	193.38	43,635.40

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENSE, JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

	Prov.	Fuel & Light	Salary & Wages	Rep. Repairs	Lib. Amuse.	Drugs	Farm	Dairy	Other Sust.	Electrical Engine	Total
July	$ 440.79	$ 26.93	$ 1222.03	$ 41.17	$ 1.50	$ 36.91	$ 88.23	$	$ 206.91	$	$ 2064.49
August	1670.56	584.48	1238.59	11.55	2.50	207.73	773.58		296.27		4785.26
September	738.70	975.91	1214.23	31.55		677.54	302.97	217.69	102.80	35.15	4296.54
October	1072.47	440.81	1293.51		52.76	151.96	762.65	231.63	197.02	456.85	4659.66
November	1020.97	451.23	1266.05	15.48	12.70	442.97	349.98	208.75	358.53	140.46	4267.12
December	1541.58	518.78	1270.83	75.85	3.75	138.34	602.00	606.41	197.58	56.75	5011.87
January	781.79	1694.57	1369.63	408.51	12.66	362.36	227.07	418.62	266.20	270.58	5811.91
February	988.25	590.63	1201.50	7.28	10.75	70.99	147.61	165.78	146.75	184.87	3514.41
March	625.43	471.90	1293.69	41.20	.73	199.79	224.23	147.46	507.44	155.24	3667.11
April	1373.03	590.88	1493.57	1.40		33.19	438.67	598.55	286.77	147.97	4964.03
May	1101.17	91.91	1418.41	429.63	59.75	230.08	531.89	2.12	250.30	70.10	4185.36
June	1029.30	1037.79	1632.22	273.52	7.00	153.12	118.27	137.38	205.99	300.33	4894.92
Total	$12383.96	$7475.84	$15914.26	$1337.14	$164.10	$2704.98	$4567.15	$2734.39	$3022.56	$1818.30	$52122.68

	1916-17	1917-18	Total
Average Attendance	46.9	76.5	61.7
Total Maintenance	$43,635.40	$52,122.68	$95,758.08
Per Capita Mtce.	930.39	681.36	805.88

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